

3.00PM

PRIVATE MEMBERS BILL - Contd.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब एक इंट्रोडक्शन के लिए रह गया था। सुरेश पचौरी जी उस समय नहीं थे जब उनका नाम पुकारा गया था।

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2000 (TO AMEND ARTICLE 29)

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the mot/on was adopted.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BILL, 1996 (Contd.)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब यह फर्दर कंसीडरेशन के लिए हम बिल ले रहे हैं जो सुरेश पचौरी जि ने 28 अप्रैल को विधेयक रखा था। माननीय मूल चन्द मीणा।

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के अंदर यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल बहुत ही इम्पारटेंट और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। आज की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, देश के लिए देश की रक्षा के लिए, देश को एक रखने के लिए जिस बिल पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होने के कारण इसका डिस्कशन लम्बा भी हो गया है तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है। जितने भी सदस्या भाग ले सकते हैं, ले क्योंकि देश के सामने आज बेरोजगारी की एक विकट समस्या बनी हुई है। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए, इस समस्या को मिटाने के लिए जो भी सदस्यों के अपने अपने सुझाव आएंगे वे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण होंगे। इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सदस्यों के सुझाव लिए जाएं तो एक अच्छी बात होगी। एक अच्छा रास्ता बेरोजगारों के लिये निकल सकता है। जो बेरोजगार नौजवान घूम रहे हैं, भटक रहे हैं और यह जो एक भयंकर, विकराल समस्या पैदा हो गयी है जिसने विकराल रूप धार कर लिया है, इसका निराकरण हो पाएगा। पिछली बार जब प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल का दिन था उस दिन मेरी बात अधूरी रह गयी थी, उस बात को पूरा करने के लिए मैं अपनी बात प्रारंभ कर रहा हूँ। इस देश के अंदर बेकारी और बेरोजगारी का...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): तीन मिनट में।

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन बीच में इंटरवीन मत करिएगा जैसे चतुर्वेदी जी करते रहते हैं तो मैं अपने सब्जेक्ट को भूलकर आउट ऑफ सब्जेक्ट चला जाता हूँ। इसलिए कृपा करके मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप बीच में इंटरवीन मत करिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): नहीं नहीं, तीन मिनट में कर दीजिएगा।

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: तीन मिनट हो या पांच मिनट हो जितना मेम्बर को बोलना हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... जितनी जल्दी मैं शार्ट कर सकता हूँ मैं कोशिश करूँगा। लेकिन बीच बीच में जब टोका जाता है तो आउट ऑफ सब्जेक्ट हो जाता है। इसलिए आपसे निवेदन है।

इस देश के अंदर बेकारी की एक विकराल समस्या है। बेकारी का एक विकराल संकट पैदा हो गया है। हमारे यह परंपरागत जो धंधे थे वे धंधे चौपट हो गए हैं, वे धंधे बंद हो गए हैं, और अब इस मशीन के युग में आने के बाद ऐसी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है कि जिस हाथ को काम मिल रहा था उस हाथ से काम छिन गया है, चाहे हम शहरों की बात करें, चाहे गांवों की बात करें। गांवों के अंदर, गांव के लोगों में बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या कम हुआ करती थी क्योंकि गांवों के अंदर वे जिस प्रकार का धंधा करते थे, खानदानी जो धंधा होता था उसी प्रकार का धंधा उनको उसी प्रकार से मिल जाया करता था और वे अच्छे कारीगर, अच्छे काम करने वाले, अच्छे वर्कर बन जाते थे। लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल गयी है। आज देश के अंदर चाहे हम शिक्षित की बात करें, चाहे अशिक्षित की बात करें, दोनों तरफ, चाहे गांव की बात करें, चाहे शहर की बात करें, जो बेकार नौजवान हैं उनको जब काम नहीं मिल रहा है तो उनका दृष्टिकोण अलग-अलग रास्तों में भटक रहा है। आज देश के अंदर इन नौजवानों को प्रभावित करने के लिए मादक द्रव्यों का धंधा करने वाले लोग, समाज में अशांति पैदा करके आतंकवाद फैलाने वाले लोग और राष्ट्र विरोधी ताकतें, उन नौजवानों को अपने चंगुल में फंसा कर अपना उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए देश के अंदर अनेक प्रकार की समस्यायें पैदा कर रही है। आज पढ़-लिख कर, चाहे हम मैट्रिक पास की बात करें, चाहे बी.ए. पास की बात करें, चाहे एम.ए. पास की बात करें, चाहे इंजीनियर की बात करें। चाहे डाक्टर की बात करें, चाहे हम टैक्नीकल शिक्षा प्राप्त किए हुए लोगों की बात करें, आज हमारे देश के अंदर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद, शिक्षा पूरी करने के बाद जब किसी नौजवान को रोजगार का कोई रास्ता नहीं दिखाई देता है तो उसे देश के अंदर अंधेरा महसूस होता है। आज बेकारी और बेरोजगारी के कारण हमारे देश के नौजवानों ने विदेशों में पलायन करना शुरू कर दिया है। चाहे वे शिक्षित हैं और चाहे अशिक्षित हैं, वे विदेश में जाने के लिए आतुर है। एक समस्या तो यह है। दूसरा, इस देश के अंदर रह कर जब उसको कमाने के लिए कोई साधन नहीं और हाथ के लिए कोई काम नहीं होता है तो फिर उसके और उसके परिवार के सामने एक विकट समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। तब वह गलत चंगुलों के हाथ में फंस जाता है। आज देश के अंदर चाहे हम कश्मीर की बात करें, चाहे पंजाब की बात करें, चाहे आसाम की बात करें, चाहे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की बात करें, जहां भी ये आतंकवादी गतिविधियां पैदा हुई हैं, वे बेरोजगारी के कारण ही हुई है। आज देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और जनसंख्या के साथ-साथ बेरोजगार नौजवानों की संख्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे देश के अंदर हालांकि खनिज पदार्थों और साधनों की कोई कमी नहीं है, फिर भी उनको कमाने के साधन नहीं मिल रहे हैं। देश के अंदर आज हम पाश्चात्य संस्कृति की ओर देखते हैं। आज हम कंप्यूटर की बात करते हैं। लेकिन कितने नौजवानों को कंप्यूटर ने बेरोजगार कर दिया है। कितने नौजवान काम में लगे हुए थे और गांवों के अंदर खेती का धंधा करते थे। चर्मकार का काम करते थे, कर्मकार का काम करते थे और डेली वेजेज पर मजदूरों को खेती के अंदर काम मिल जाता था। परन्तु आज यांत्रिक साधन आ गए हैं। आज खेती भी ट्रैक्टर से होने लगी है। खेती के अंदर अनेक प्रकार के यंत्र आ गए हैं, सिंचाई के लिए यंत्र आ गए हैं। पुराने जो पारंपरिक साधन थे वे सब

समाप्त हो रहे हैं। इसलिए आज सारे देश के सामने और नौजवानों के सामने एक विकट समस्या बनी हुई है।

आजादी के बाद पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने इस देश के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए लघु उद्योग के महत्व पर बल दिया और अपनी उसके माध्यम से लोगों को अपने गांवों के अंदर ही काम मिल गया धंधा मिल गया और जीविका कमाने के साधन मिल गए। लेकिन आज मल्टी नेशनलज के इस देश के अंदर आने से हमारे लघु उद्योगों की हालत भी दयनीय हो गई है। लघु उद्योग चौपट हो गए हैं। परंपरागत जो धंधे थे वे चौपट हो गए। लघु उद्योगों का महत्व भी कम होने लगा। लघु उद्योग घाटे में चले गए। एक विकराल रूप बनता जा रहा है। इसकी ओर सरकार को देखना पड़ेगा और जो बेरोजगार नौजवान हैं, जिनके पास रोजगार नहीं है, उनको वजीफा देना पड़ेगा। इससे उनको एक साधन मिल जाएगा, खाने का एक साधन मिल जाएगा। इससे वे गलत लोगों के चंगुल में नहीं फंसेंगे आज जहां हम देश को एक करने की बात करते हैं, वही हमारे नौजवान देश में उपद्रव करते हैं असामाजिक तत्वों के साथ जुड़ कर लोगों पर अत्याचार करते हैं। आज देश के कुछ राज्यों की जब बात करते हैं, चाहे हम बिहार ही की बात करें हम देखते हैं कि वहां नौजवानों की सेनाएं बन गई हैं। ऐसी सेनाएं क्यों बनीं? इसका कारण बेरोजगार का आतंकवादी लोगों के साथ जुड़ जाना है। महोदय, आज देश में जगह-जगह डकैतों की समस्या आ रही है, नक्सलवाद की समस्या आ रही है क्योंकि इन लोगों ने देश के बेरोजगार नवयुवकों को बहला-फुसलाकर इस काम में शामिल कर लिया है। आज वीरप्पन जैसा तस्कर किसी को भी अपने चंगुल में फंसाकर ले जाता है, किसी को भी उठाकर ले जाता है और देश में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की समस्या पैदा कर देता है। अगर देश के नौजवानों को रोजगार मिलता रहेगा तो वह गलत धंधों में नहीं फंसेंगे, इसलिए महोदय नौजवानों को रोजगार की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, आज राष्ट्र-विरोधी ताकतें भी देश में अशांति पैदा करने में लगी हैं। वह देश को शांत नहीं रहने देना चाहती जबकि इस देश में लोग मेंआजादी के पहले और आजादी के बाद से शांति और भाईचारे से मिलकर रहते आए हैं। हमारा देश में भारत गांवों का देश है यह एक कृषि-प्रधान देश है जहां 70 प्रतिशत लोगों में खेती और खेती में लगे हुए थे। उन्हें अपने गांवों में रोजगार मिल जाया करता था, लेकिन आज वह रोजगार और धंधे धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रहे हैं गांवों में लोग बड़ी मेहनत और हिम्मसे खेतों में अनाज पैदा करते थे। आज किसान की हिम्मत टूट रही है क्योंकि वह जिस मेहनत और लगन से पैदावार करता है, उस हिसाब से उसे अपना पैदावार करता है, उस हिसाब से उसे अपनी पैदावार का मूल्य नहीं मिलता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी तो मेरी बात ही पूरी नहीं हुई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): नहीं, समाप्त करें।

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज किसान के सामने विकट समस्या है। आज किसान अपना धंधा छोड़कर नौकरी की ओर दौड़ रहा है। किसान का बेटा आज किसानी नहीं करना चाहता। वह सोचता है कि नौकरी में उसे कुछ तो मिलेगा। इसलिए वह गांव में रहकर काम नहीं करना चाहता। इस तरह देश के किसान की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय है। जब आप

[18 August, 2000]

RAJYA SABHA

डीजल के भाव बढ़ा देते हैं, खाद से सब्सिडी हटा लेते हैं, किसान को उस की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य नहीं देते तो खेती में लगी देश की उस 70 प्रतिशत जनता को कोई रास्ता तो बताए सरकार। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज किसान से राम और राज दोनों ही नाराज है। इस कारण उस का सारा काम चौपट रो जाता है। उस के ऊपर राम नाराज है इस कारण प्राकृतिक आपदाएं उसे सताती हैं, फिर चाहे वह ओलावृष्टि हो, तूफान हो या बाढ़ की विभीषिका हो। उस के बाद आप डीजल के भाव बढ़ा देते हैं, खाद पर से सब्सिडी हटा लेते हैं, और किसान को उस की पैदावार का उचित मूल्य भी नहीं देते तो वह कहां जाएगा?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब आप अपना आसन ग्रहण करें। श्री बी.पी. सिंहल।

श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: महोदय, आपकी बात मानकर अपनी बात खत्म करते हुए एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि देश की एकता और अखंडता को बनाए रखना है तो इस बेरोजगारी की विकराल समस्या के निराकरण के लिए सरकार तुरंत बहुत आवश्यक कदम उठाने होंगे। यह मुझे कहना है। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): श्री बी.पी.सिंहल, नहीं है। डा. वाई. राधाकृष्ण मूर्ति।

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA. MURTY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to wholeheartedly support this Bill, which provides for employment and resources for self-employment, with some suggestions. I compliment Shri Suresh Pachouri for bringing in this important Bill, pertaining to a problem with which our country is being confronted, for discussion. The magnitude of unemployment in India is enormous and the problem is indeed a chronic one. But of late, it has loomed into vast dimensions, both in quantity and in quality, and spread to all sectors of our economy, be it agriculture, industry, services- both in the Government sector as well as in the private sector. Our Employment Exchange registers put the figure of unemployed post-graduates, under-graduates, medical doctors, engineers, scientists, etc., at around 4 crore. The rural unemployment is estimated to be about 7 crores. The number of unemployed comes to 10 crores, out of the total population of 100 crores. That means, about 10% of the people are unemployed, and roughly 20 to 25% of the workforce is unemployed. I am not going into the details of the statistics and all that, because of the constraint of time. The available employment can be categorised as full employment, partial or under-employment, occasional employment, uncertain employment and underpaid employment. The problem of unorganised sector is there. The gender bias is also there in employment, both in terms of employment and pay. Even in

hazardous occupations, bonded labour and child labour are there; and, particularly, the problem of child labour is appalling in our country. There was some discussion sometime back in this House. The study of the National Sample Survey shows that about 20% of our children are now working, and the study recently conducted by the Operational Research Group shows that 44 million children are working, and according to another estimate, about 10 crore children are working as labourers.

Sir, according to the study, my State of Andhra Pradesh has got the highest child labour, and Kerala has got the lowest. As per the N.S.S. data, the so-called 'Nowhere children' - they are called 'Nowhere children' -- are 35% of our children, and they are the potential child labour of tomorrow. The rapid strides in science and technology, though welcome on one count, have replaced human labour by machine. In agriculture, mechanisation and corporatisation had resulted in loss of rural employment and migration to urban areas, with the consequent growth of slums and inhuman conditions. The advent of structural employment programme, liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation policies of the Government, the W.T.O, regime and unfettered flow of foreign direct investment has destroyed the domestic industry. Many of them are subject to mergers and take-overs. With the coming of capital-intensive and high technology-based industries into the country and with the lifting of quantitative restrictions, there is unequal competition and dumping of commodities like consumer goods, capital goods and even primary and agricultural goods. All these things have broken the backbone of our domestic industry, ballooning again the unemployment in our country. Sir, firstly, the village artisan is affected by this. Then comes the handloom industry, which we discussed sometime back, the small-scale industry and the public sector industry. The medium-scale industry is going to be affected very shortly, again compounding the problem of unemployment in this country. Industrial sickness, closures, downsizing of the workforce, VRS, etc. - all have compounded the unemployment scenario in the country. The Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, are determined to downsize -- as they put it, the 'right size' - their staff by declaring a freeze on fresh employment, and downsizing by 10% every year, under the dictates of the World Bank. Sir, when privatisation takes place on a large scale, as is going to be, the question of reservations for weaker sections, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes becomes a closed chapter hereafter. While we have promised to open up our markets, the developed countries have tightened

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their labour market, blocking the only exportable item that we have. To speak of self-employment, after destroying all the traditional vocations and tightening the credit facilities, is nothing but a cruel joke. It is obvious that the Government policies are unimaginative, reckless and irresponsible. ... (*Time Bell*)

Sir, I speak very rarely. If you think that I am speaking nonsense, I will sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK):
Carry on.

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY: Therefore, there is need to make the Government responsible, accountable and duty-bound to create employment, by making "Right to Work" a Fundamental Right and inserting it as article 16A in Part III of our Constitution. I am glad to listen, in this House, the former Justice, Shri Ranganath Misraji, speaking and suggesting the same thing, to make work a Fundamental Right.

Article 39(a) of our Constitution, in Part IV, that is, the Directive -principles, states:

"The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing __ (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood."

To have livelihood, one must have work. Article 41 states the same thing, making effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance and so on and so forth.

Not only our Constitution but also the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which we are a signatory, recognise "Right to Work" as a Fundamental Right in its Article 23.

Our courts have, time and again, enlarged the scope of article 21. There is need for widening the meaning of article 21, laying more emphasis on the Directive Principles under articles 39A and 41 and looking at the Fundamental Rights as important means to an end, that is, the goal of achieving the objectives of Part IV. The Olga Tellis case confirms this.

There are many other cases, wherein the C.J.I., Chandrachud, vehemently defended the right to livelihood. There are many other cases like the Minerva Mills case, wherein, again, Justice Chandrachud discussed it very exhaustively. He said:

"Part III and Part IV are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less important than the other. If you stop one, the other will lose its efficacy. They are like twin formulae for achieving the social revolution, which is the ideal, which the visionary founding fathers of the Constitution set before themselves."

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): कृपया अब समाप्त कीजिए।

DR. Y. RADHAKRISHNA MURTY: I am concluding. Sir. Just one minute. The time has come now for us also to discharge our obligation to the poor and suffering millions of our people, on whose behalf we are occupying these seats in this august House, by elevating article 41 from Part IV to Part III or introducing "Right to Work" in article 16A, as proposed in the Bill. How long can we afford to sing lullabies to the millions of these unemployed youth, both educated and illiterate, both rural and urban, cajoling them, pacifying them, showing them the moon?

The former Justice of the A.P. High Court, Dr. K. Punnaiah, has rightly warned in a recent seminar. I am concluding, Sir, with this quotation. I am quoting:

"Let the executive and the legislature realise that the need of the day is the Right to Work. If you, the executive and the legislature, do not respond to the demand on the pretext of economic incapacity, then, beware of the consequences. Time and tide wait for no man. Accept generously the demand of the millions and millions of the. educated and uneducated unemployed of the country. If the flow of the representatives of these sections of the people develops into an uncontrollable flood, there is the danger of washing away the democracy of the country, so laboriously built by the founding fathers of the Constitution."

With these few words, I commend this Bill for adoption by the august House.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI MD. SALIM, IN THE CHAIR.]

SHRI B.P. SINGHAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I may sound a little different, but I think it is necessary to say some home truths. The idea here is to include the right to work as a Fundamental Right. But, along with this an impression is being created that the moment it is included in the Fundamental Rights, every person in this country will get work, or in lieu of work will get compensation. The question is, does the country have the resources to compensate those who are unemployed today? Besides this, unemployment by itself is rather questionable. There are thousands of persons wanting to have domestic servants and they are craving for them for years. Yet they do not get one. My own family members have been asking me to get some good stenographers for them. This request had been made ten years back. I still have not been able to get one good stenographer to offer. There are so many friends of mine, who kept on asking me since I was in the police, if I can get them a good driver, as there might be drivers who retired from the police. Still they are without a driver for years. Sir, on the one hand there is a long list of those who want to give employment, on the other there is a whole list of unemployed. What is this? This phenomenon points to one thing that everyone wants to get a Government job, because once you get a Government job, you are so secure that you will be as corrupt as you want to be, you may be as inefficient as you want to be and you may be as useless as you want to be. You may still not be thrown out of job. That means, everyone wants security for himself so that he should draw the salary every month. This is the malady. Now, what is the solution to this malady?

Sir, we are churning out thousands of graduates, who cannot write an application correctly either in Hindi or in English. There is an absolute decline in developing qualities that would earn a job for a person. There is no capability. The tragedy is that no steps have been taken in the past 50 years to improve the quality of performance or to give the knowhow or to develop the right attitude, or skills in persons so that they can become useful citizens and get jobs on the basis of their own skills. Today wherever you go, everyone thinks that if somebody has got a source, then alone can one get a job. Why has this situation developed? It is because there is a whole lot of incompetents. There is nobody who has a feeling

that he will get a job on his own. There is an old saying which my mother used to narrate to me when I was eight or nine years old. It says: First deserve, then desire. The trouble is that we go on desiring, but don't want to become a deserving person. That is the main trouble. That is what is afflicting the society today.

So far as the question of including the right to work in the Fundamental Rights is concerned, I would like to say that there are so many Fundamental Rights already included in the Constitution. Is the polity able to enforce those rights? If the Government had been able to enforce those rights, where was the need for setting up a National Human Rights Commission? Why have the consumers not got their rights in spite of the very fast track method of redeeming consumers' complaints, which was started by having consumer courts? Even there the pendency has gone into thousands. Where are their rights? Then the right to justice is one of the Fundamental Rights for every human-being. Where is that available today?

Just because it is included in the Constitution, jobs will not become available. I am reminded of a Chief Minister. Three days after he assumed office, I visited him. He told me, "I have stopped corruption in my State." I said, "That is wonderful. In three days you have stopped corruption. How did you bring it about?" He said, "I have ordered that there will be no corruption in my State." That was the end. Is that the way we are going to give rights to our citizens? This is nothing but fooling them. This is creating an impression as though they will all be getting jobs, when we know that this country do not have the resources either to give an unemployment allowance or give job to everybody. Let us be truthful. Let us not fool the people any more. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

PROF. M. SANKARALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill; and I really thank the Mover of the Bill who has highlighted the unemployment position in our country. In a welfare State, it is the primary duty of a democratic Government to provide employment opportunities to all the citizens of the country in accordance with their ability and qualifications and merit. In our country, eighty per cent of our population live- in the rural areas. Their vocation is mainly agriculture. They are mostly agricultural labourers. There are rich farmers. Even after the implementation of land reforms, the agricultural labourers work in the lands

belonging to the small farmers and big farmers. The agricultural labourers form 60 per cent of our population. They get employment only for 100 days in a year. During the entire year, they get employment opportunities only during the agricultural season. So, for the rest of the period, the Government must provide them employment opportunities. For this purpose, has the Government evolved a policy for providing employment to the agricultural labourers for 25 days in a month? The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Rural Development should coordinate and devise job-oriented programme for these people. Every village should have a small-scale industry based on the raw materials available in that area. These industries should provide employment opportunities to both men and women during the off seasons. Dairy industry can be linked with agriculture and necessary encouragement should be given for cattle farming; and to the milk units run by the agriculturists. So also poultry farming, fishculture. Therefore, agricultural sector should be encouraged. Financial assistance and marketing facilities should be provided by a Government agency. Next to agriculture is the handloom industry. This industry also provides employment opportunities to a sizeable section of our population. The handloom industry again is not in a good shape because this sector has to withstand competition from the powerlooms. The powerloom industry in turn is also affected by certain textile mills. The issue of the textile mills facing a crisis has been repeatedly raised in this House. So, everywhere there is a crisis. The role of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has to be extended to a great extent to provide employment opportunities in the rural-based industries. A coordinated approach and planning should be adopted for the small-scale industries by providing technical advice, modern facilities for production and marketing of their produce.

If we achieve in the agricultural and textile fields, we can solve the unemployment problem of the rural India to a great extent. Regarding urban areas, the problem is much more acute. Hence, sufficient number of industries have to come around towns and cities and should give employment opportunities to all the people living there.

A very vital part of creating employment opportunities should be our education policy. Our education policy should be re-valued and re-oriented and employment-oriented education should be imparted. We are still continuing with the education policy adopted by Macaulay which is planned for white-collar jobs. As the previous speaker said, all the people

want white-collar jobs since it protects them everywhere and pension and all other benefits are there. So, I request the Human Resource Development Ministry, the Industry Ministry and the Ministries of Small Scale Industries and Heavy Industry to evolve a programme to create more employment opportunities. And it should be implemented with sincerity.

With these words, I support the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Mr. Thalavi Sundaram.

SHRI N. THALAVAI SUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I will speak in Tamil.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Two minutes.

*SHRI N. THALAVAI SUNDARAM: I will finish in two minutes, Sir, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Member, Shri Suresh Pachouri has brought in a Private Member Bill, seeking to eradicate unemployment in the country. I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill.

Sir, we have been discussing about terrorism and violence in Jammu and Kashmir in this House. The sole reason behind the youth taking to terrorism is unemployment, acute unemployment in the country. It has been admitted by the Government that over 1 lakh youth are unemployed there. More the unemployment in the country, more will be such acts of violence and terrorism.

I wish to say one thing about Tamil Nadu. Hindustan Photo Films, which is located in Tamil Nadu, had about 4,000 workers in 1991. But today, in the year 2000, there are just 2000 workers. What is the reason for this? It is all because of the policies of globalisation and liberalization. Not only this; the Government has been talking about disinvestments time and again. But what is the net result? The strength of Hindustan Photo Films Factory in Tamilnadu has come down to 2000 from 4000. This is only tip of the iceberg. The policies of globalisation and liberalisation have adversely affected the employment opportunities in the country. The floodgates of industry have been thrown open to the multinationals. But what the MNCs have done? They do not consult even the Government

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

about anything. They use our resources and do nothing in return for our country and our people. They employ their own people on our soil and make quick-money and go. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we can eradicate unemployment only if we review our economic policies and bring about dynamic changes. Otherwise, it is difficult to generate employment opportunities. Without drastic change in our policies and perspectives, we shall never be able to eradicate unemployment. I wish the Government realized this. Sir, we have been announcing schemes and projects in the annual Budgets year after year. But so far, the Government has not come out with specific and viable schemes for generating employment avenues in the country.

If the Government is serious in eradicating unemployment, it should prepare a budget meticulously detailing the schemes and projects seeking to generate employment opportunities. I hope the Hon'ble Minister will take note of this.

Sir, even while formulating education policy, we should decide on the kind of employment the educated would be given. I say so because, there is no link or any rhyme or reason between the education one gets and the employment he undertakes. For example, persons with diverse nature of degrees such as science etc. find their way to banks. Same is the case with IAS and Allied Services. They have diametrically opposite educational background. That is why I emphatically say that we should have a relook at the education policy.

On the Industrial front, the country has already suffered a lot due to the entry of MNCs and wrong policies. For example, even tailors in the villages have lost their avocation, their livelihood. Because, the MNCs are dumping ready-made clothes here. In cities like Chennai, Bombay and Delhi, we are buying dhotis and shirts for seventy to hundred rupees. The net result is that the poor tailor has lost his livelihood. This is only an example. There are a number of such areas where native industry has suffered.

As I conclude, I wish to emphatically say that, only if we have a relook at our policies, we shall be able to eradicate unemployment. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM) Shri N.K. Premachandran - not here. Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Assam) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Bill moved by my hon. colleague, Shri Suresh Pachouri, and with your kind permission, I want to speak in my mother tongue, Assamese.

'Hon.Vice Chairman Sir, I rise to say a few words in support of the Bill introduced by Shri Suresh Pachouri for eradication of unemployment through resources for self-employment.

Sir, till today there is no proper planning to cope with the problems of unemployment as against the problems of population explosion in the country. Every Government in the post-independent India, particularly, the Congress Government during their long rule, has been borrowing money from foreign countries to create jobs in Government office and public sector organizations only. If proper care had been taken in the different five year plans to change the age-old education policy and the youths were trained for self-employment the problems of unemployment would not have reached this magnitude. We have to review our work of the past 54 years. Through a proper review of our past only we can reach at a future path of solution.

Sir, the borrowed British education policy prepared about 99% of our youths for white collar jobs like clerks, bureaucrats, advocates, teachers, etc. Lately, there is a craze in the society to make only doctors and engineers out of our youths. Parents and teachers give false hopes to the children- "Study well, you will be a big man. You will become an officer, doctor, engineer. You will get Government jobs". But when we are certain that, on today's date, out of every 10,000 educated unemployed youth only one will get a Government job, are not we leading those 9,999 youths in a wrong direction? The root cause of the unlawful situation and terrorism in the society is our age-old education policy. We can control the present situation only through a work oriented education system. The amount of money the State and Central Governments are spending on education is only helping in aggravating the problem. There is no solution. The present education system has destroyed the work-culture of our forefathers. Every

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Assamese.

educated unemployed youth thinks the traditional way of earning livelihood through farming or trade is not for him. That is the work of the illiterate old. We should introduce such an education policy, which will prepare every youth to find a way of livelihood in the future and they can prepare themselves mentally for any kind of job. They would not think of Government jobs as the only way out. Government should emphasize on primary education only for eradicating illiteracy. Higher education should be transferred to private sectors. Then the money saved from such a transfer should be used in a large scale for self-employment projects, training institutions, financial aids, etc. For this we need a strict political decision. People from each and every political party should support such a practical decision. We should offer practical solution with criticisms. Vice Chairman, Sir, as a representative from the North -east I want to submit a few important suggestions. Due to the explosive situation of unemployment, terrorism is booming in the North -east. There is very slim chance of employment through private sector industries in the North-east. As the area is far away from the mainland, and foreign territories surround about 98% of it, the youths from the region are deprived of exposure to work-culture with a competitive and professional outlook. As a result, the youth from the North-east do not get their proper share of job in the national level. Because of the poor financial condition, the State Governments could not create more jobs in Government or public organizations. The youths have become directionless after being educated and they are taking into the path of easy money without labour. This is one of the reasons for terrorism to spread. The Government money for developmental work has been extorted forcibly by the terrorists. They are abducting officers and foreigners in exchange of money and with that money buying firearms from abroad. The young boys and girls are being employed by the terrorists at a monthly pay of Rs.2000.00 for selfish motives. To put an end to this situation I would like to suggest that-

1. To enable the youths from the North-east to participate in all national level employment the Central Government should create a separate employment exchange for the North east;
2. Special attention should be paid to self-employment programmes in this region, so that enough job opportunities are created according to the need;

3. All kinds of vocational training should be given in each district;
4. Seats should be reserved for the youths of the North-east in different vocational training institutes of the country. The seats should be reserved at least for 12 years;
5. There should be some projects to train the youths to take self-employment through agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry and tourism.

Lastly, I hope that the Government would introduce a Bill on the basis of my suggestions mentioned above. With these words I support the Bill introduced by honourable Shri Suresh Pachouri. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 1996 which has been moved by Shri Suresh Pachouri. I support this Bill because employment is a bare necessity to fulfil the minimum needs of a person. Without employment one cannot manage his family. Unfortunately, when we are talking of eradication of unemployment, the policy of the Government is to eradicate the workers who are already employed. They are determined to eradicate youths and human beings. Maybe, they are interested only in capital. As per the 1991 Census, the total number of population was 846.30 millions. Now the total number of population is one billion. The total number of labour force as on 1.7.97 was 342.0 million. As per the Employment Exchange figures, the total number of unemployed youth is 41 million. The projected growth of labour force per annum is 2.5 per cent. Unfortunately, the industrial growth in our country is decreasing day by day. In reply to Question No. 2352, the Minister said on 14th August that the overall rate of industrial growth was 13.1 per cent in 1995-96 and in 1999-2000, it is 8.1 per cent. Now a question arises about those persons who are already employed. Only eight per cent of the total workers got employment in the whole of the year. As on 1st January 1994, the total number of workforce was 342.0 million. Eight per cent of the workforce has been employed and 92 per cent of the workforce has been employed only partially or under-employed. They have not got any job for the whole year. The total number of establishments in the organised sector (all establishments in the public sector and all non-agricultural establishments in

the private sector employing 10 or more workers) as on 31 March, 1998, was 0.28 million - 0.17 million in public sector and 0.11 million in private sector. An overall growth of 0.9 per cent in the number of establishments was recorded between March 1997 and March 1998.

As on 31st March, 1998, the public sector employed 19.4 million persons and the private sector employed 8.7 million persons. A negative growth of 0.7 per cent has been observed in the public sector during 1997-98. The private sector, however, recorded a marginal increase of 0.7 per cent during 1997-98.

As on 31st March, 1998, a total of 4.8 million women were engaged in the organised sector. Women employment in the organised sector was 16.95 per cent of the total organised sector employment.

Out of the 4.8 million women in the organised sector, 2.8 million women are in the public sector and 2 million women are in the private sector. But these persons, who are already engaged in the organised sector, are bound to get unemployed within a very short period of time due to our new economic policy, our new industrial policy and the opening up of our economy for global trade. The problem is that we have accepted the new industrial policy without a human face. We have opened up our country to the global market, without a definite policy. We have accepted the new modern technology not for the development of our country but to enable the other countries to sell their produce in our market to suit their interests. Sir, as you know, the major cause for the unemployment problem in our country is child labour. When the whole world is saying that child labour is a national offence, we are not doing anything about it. We should also admit the reality. The Government is, in fact, accepting the fact that around 17.5 million of child labour are working in this country. The figure may differ from the figures of the National Sample Survey or, for that matter, from the Economic Survey or from that of the Labour Department's statistics. But the NGOs are saying that there are more than 50 million child labour in the country. Whatever may be the figures, this is one of the reasons for the large scale unemployment in the country. If these 50 million child labour were not forced to work, then there would have been that much employment opportunities for the adults in the country. We have forced labour, we have bonded labour, in the country. Irrespective of whichever Government has been in power, we still have bonded labour in

4.00 P.M.

the country. And this is the main cause for the unemployment problem in the country. If this had been abolished, if there had been no forced labour, then there would have been more and more employment opportunities. Sir, as you know, the agricultural workers and the building construction workers constitute a sizeable number of the population in the country. Forty-seven per cent of the allocated money is being spent in the building construction work, and around 40 million workers are working in this sector. What was happening was that even the people who did not have the skill were working in this sector. But with the introduction of modern technology, in places where thousands of workers were working, now, ten or fifteen workers would be sufficient to complete the work. Take the case of agricultural workers. I know of it because I hail from a village. These workers have now started using tractors and other latest equipments in the agricultural work, and hence the need for labour has reduced. So it is not just a question of 40 million or 41 million unemployed youth, but it is a question of 100 million workers who are going to be unemployed in this country. Take the case of the workers engaged in the collection of 'Mahua', Sal seed, and 'Tendu Patta', be it in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka. In my State, Orissa, alone, around 16 lakh adivasi workers are collecting sal seeds, mahua, tendu patta and other minor forest produces. And they only get work for only two or three months in a year. You will be astonished to know that these workers do not get wages even three or four months after the completion of their work. And these workers are not even certain of their jobs in future. The number of workers being engaged in the agricultural sector or the construction building sector is not just in hundreds, but it is in lakhs and millions. I want to mention here that on one side we have 41 million unemployed youth in the country. On the other side, the Fifth Pay Commission asks the Government to reduce 30% of the strength of its employees. So, the number of Government employees in the public sector will be reduced to that extent. Sir, I want to mention one thing. Now, we have to decide this thing in this House. After all, for whom have we accepted all this -whether it is privatisation or industrial growth or economic growth or development? Is it for human beings or is it for the capitalists or multinationals or transnationals? We have accepted this policy, but without a human face and without considering that we have one billion people living in our country. We cannot kill our people to reduce the population. We have to live with these numbers. But we have to find a way out for these

people. If we are not able to find a way out of this problem of unemployment, problem of unemployed labour and so on, do we have the authority to rule the country and do we have the authority to call ourselves as the representatives of the people?

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: For that, you have to curse your own party.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: It is not a question of your party or my party. It is a national issue. My party had initiated this new economic policy and, at that time, our leader, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, had said that there wouldn't be even a single retrenchment. Our party leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, had also said that the reforms must have a human face. If any Government takes any decision, without thinking about the citizens of this country and without taking into account the ground reality, then, we will have to face the consequences. This problem in our country has been created by the Government. Now, this Government has reduced the Excise Duty on around 1300 consumer goods which were earlier being produced in our own country. This is also indirectly creating unemployment in the country because many industries are being closed. Many industries in our country will be closed because they will not be able to face the competition from the multinationals. More and more unemployment will be created. That is also one of the causes for this huge unemployment. Sir, some people here had mentioned that it is not possible to have the right to property and the right to employment in our country. We do not have much resources in our country so as to give employment to everybody. This problem of unemployment is not being faced by our country only — although, no Government and no political party is responsible for this. But it is mainly our policies and our decisions which are indirectly helping in creation of unemployment. Of course, we cannot just overlook this problem. We have to go into the details and find out a solution to the problem. It is not that in India only we are facing this problem. The unemployment problem is being faced by many other countries, even the developed countries of the world. I can give the statistics also. In Mauritius, in 1989, the number of unemployed was 18.059 thousands and it came down to 10.653 thousands in 1998. In Canada, the number of unemployed was 1065.3 thousands in 1989 and it went up to 1305 thousands in 1998. In the United States, the number of unemployed persons in 1989 was 6528 thousands and it came down to 6210 thousands in 1998 and the percentage of unemployed people has been 5.4% in 1989

and 4.6% in 1998. In the case of Bangladesh, it was 595 thousands in 1989 and it had increased to 1417 thousands in 1998. In China, it was 3779 thousands in 1989 and it had increased to 5768 thousands in 1998. Percentage-wise, the increase is from 1.3 per cent to 3.1 per cent. In India, although these figures are old, it has increased from 3,27,76,000 to 4,00,90,000. There are figures which indicate that the unemployment problem in some foreign countries is very alarming. Developed countries like Netherlands, Norway and Sweden are an exception, where the unemployment problem is totally different. In these countries, the number of unemployed youth is not increasing, but decreasing. But, in our country, while thinking about the unemployment problem, we should not forget the situation which we will have to face in the near future. Instead of eradicating the unemployment problem, instead of accepting this Bill which has been brought forward by Shri Suresh Pachouri, and find a solution to the problem, the Government is adopting a policy by which the number of unemployed youth will further increase. What will be the situation in the next 5 to 10 years? Some Members from the Government side also asked as to what we should do in this regard. I am posing this question to you because you are in the Government. What should we do to eradicate the problem of unemployment? We have a large number of unemployed youths. They say that our education system is faulty. Who is responsible for it? Is it the youth who is studying in school or college and spending the money of his father, or, the father who is selling his land for the education of his son and daughter? Are they responsible for it? The Education Policy as enunciated, accepted and implemented by the Government...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Mr. Khuntia, you have to conclude now.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, it is surprising when everybody says that our programmes are not being implemented properly. The Education Minister of the country says that our education system is faulty. The Prime Minister says that the education system is faulty, as it does not educate the youth as to how to be self-employed. It is a matter of regret that there is no solution to this problem.

Sir, before I conclude, I would again repeat that all the Members of this House who are representing various political parties are supporting this Bill. This is not the voice of the Members alone; this is the voice of the general public; this is the voice of the unemployed youth of the country. So,

I urge upon the Government; either it should accept this Bill, as it is; or, it should bring forward an official Bill for eradicating the problem of unemployment so that we can show a way to our unemployed youth. The Government should give better education to our youth so that they become self-employed and they do not depend on the Government for jobs.

श्री कृपाल परमार(हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री सुरेश पचौरी जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत बेकारी उन्मूलन विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने यहां अपनी मातृभाषा में इस विधेयक पर बोलने की आज्ञा चाही थी, लेकिन मैं इस सदन में हिंदुस्तान के 35 करोड़ नौजवानों की भाषा में बात करना चाहता हूँ, उस भाषा में बात करना चाहता हूँ जिस भाषा को संविधान की विवरणी में वर्णित नहीं क्या गया है, जो भाषा संविधान में वर्णित नहीं है, जो शहरों और बाजारों में चर्चित नहीं है, जिसे देश के अखबारों में जगह नहीं मिलती और जिसे देश के सत्ता के गलियारों में भी जगह नहीं मिलती। महोदय, मैं देश के 35 करोड़ बेकार नौजवानों की भाषा में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बेकारी उन्मूलन हिंदुस्तान में एक ऐसा नारा है जिसे हर व्यक्ति, हर पार्टी ने दोहराया है। इस नारे से पिछले 50 सालों से इस देश की राजनीति चलती रही और हिन्दुस्तान की जवानी छलती रही। इस नारे से हिन्दुस्तान के राजनीतिज्ञ अपनी राजनीति का कारोबार चलाते रहे लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवान बार-बार इस नारे से छलते रहे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बेकारी, भूख और लाचारी, ये एक ही मां की तीन जुड़वां बेटियां हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के बेरोजगार नौजवान की हालत देखकर मुझे लगता है कि जैसे हिन्दुस्तान की जवानी इस बेकारी, भूख और लाचारी के साथ ब्याह दी गई है। हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान इससे तलाक तो लेना चाहता है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान मजबूरी में, लाचारी में और भूख में जीने के लिए मजबूर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था तो इस देश की आबादी 37 करोड़ थी और 53 साल की आजादी के बाद जब हम आज 100 करोड़ का आंकड़ा पार कर चुके हैं, बेरोजगारों की संख्या 37 करोड़ का आंकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। यानी इस देश में रहने वाला, गांव की चौपाल पर बैठा हुआ नवयुवक, घर में बैठा नौजवान, देश का हर तीसरा नौजवान बेकारी की चपेट में है। नौजवान जब जवानी की दहलीज पर कदम रखता है तो उसके मन से बहुत अरमान रहते हैं। जिन हाथों से वह कभी अपने मां-बाप के पांव दबाने की इच्छा करता है, उन्हीं हाथों से अपनी पत्नी की घूंघट उठाने का सपना देखता है, लेकिन वह नौजवान जब जवानी की दहलीज पर पांव रखता है तो उसके हाथों में बेरोजगारी की बेड़िया डालकर हम उसको समाज में छोड़ देते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में 40 प्रतिशत लोग पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं और 35 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे हैं। यानी अगर खुले आइने में देखा जाए तो ऐसा लगता है कि आधे से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान बेकारी के अजगर की चपेट में बैठा हुआ है, बिलख रहा है, चिल्ला रहा है और उससे आजादी पानी के लिए तड़प रहा है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बेकारी एक ऐसी मजबूरी है जिससे भूख जन्म लेती है और भूख अपराधों को बढ़ावा देती है। हिन्दुस्तान में बैठे हुए 70 करोड़ खाली हाथ हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर बदल सकते हैं बशर्ते उन्हें सही रास्ते पर चलाया जाए। आज हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं पूरी दुनिया हिन्दुस्तान के इन बेरोजगार हाथों की तरफ देख रही है। हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान खाड़ी में जाकर खाड़ी का निर्माण कर रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान का नौजवान अमरीका में जाकर उनका सारे काम-काज संभाल रहा है इसलिए हमें यह करना होगा कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के इन बेकार हाथों को शिक्षा देकर, उन्हें ट्रेनिंग देकर उन्हें अच्छे रोजगार ढूँढने का अवसर दें और यदि ऐसा हो जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, दुनियाभर में जाकर हिन्दुस्तान की तकदीर बदल सकते हैं, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, आज भी यहाँ के 70 फीसदी से अधिक लोग खेती-बाड़ी पर निर्भर करते हैं लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में ट्रैक्टर और मशीनें आने के कारण बरोजगारी बढ़ी है और इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को, इस सदन को बहुत सोच-विचार करके चलना होगा क्योंकि इसी कारण गांवों से आज पलायन हो रहा है और इसे अगर नहीं रोका गया तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। जैसाकि हम सब लोग जानते हैं, गांवों से लगातार पलायन होकर लोग शहरों की तरफ आ रहे हैं और शहरों में भी हम लोगों को रोजगार देने में असफल रहे हैं। अगर गांवों का पलायन शहरों की तरफ नहीं रुका तो शहरों में स्थिति और भी विस्फोटक हो जाएगी और ऐसे में समाज में व्याप्त बेकारी किसी और रूप में सामने आ सकती है, कोई और रूप धारण कर सकती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मानना है कि जितना खतरा हिन्दुस्तान को, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को पाकिस्तान के परमाणु अस्त्रों से है, उससे ज्यादा खतरा हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर बैठे हुए 70 करोड़ बेकार लोगों से है। हमें चाहिए कि वक्त रहते हम उन लोगों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दें, अच्छी शिक्षा मुहैया करवाएं ताकि वे देश के लिए एक ऐसे टैलेंट बनकर उभरें चाहे वे देश में काम करें, चाहे विदेशों में काम करें, ऐसा कोई इंतजाम हमें करना होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा रिश्ता हिन्दुस्तान के उस प्रदेश से है जिसकी आम तौर पर इस सदन में, इस देश के अखबारों में ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं होती क्योंकि वह एक छोटा सा, शांतिप्रिय प्रदेश है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री मोहम्मद सलीम) : शांतिप्रिय और खूबसूरत प्रदेश है।

श्री कृपाल परमार: हां, खूबसूरत है लेकिन फिर भी कोई उधर नज़र नहीं डालता, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। महोदय, आजादी के 53 वर्षों के बाद भी आज तक हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक भी ऐसा उद्योग नहीं है जिसके लिए कहा जाए कि यहाँ के लोगों को, यहाँ के नौजवानों को यहाँ पर नौकरी या रोजगार मिल सकता है। इस बेरुखी का कारण मुझे आज तक समझ में नहीं आया है। मैं सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज केरल के बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश सबसे शिक्षित प्रदेश है, सबसे साक्षर प्रदेश है, इसलिए यहाँ के पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को रोजगार मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसके लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश में नौकरियों के अवसर बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार होना चाहिए। जैसी उपस्थिति आज यहाँ दिखाई दे रही है, उससे ऐसा नहीं

[18 August, 2000]

RAJYA SABHA

लगता कि यह सदन इस गंभीर विषय पर विचार करने के लिए गंभीर है। इस विषय को गंभीरता से न लेने के कारण इसकी स्थिति बिगड़ सकती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन से और इस सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है, इससे पहले कि यह और गंभीर हो जाए, इस देश को, इस समाज को और इस सदन को बैठकर इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और इसका कोई हल निकालना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA (West Bengal): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 1996 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 20th of December, 1996. Sir, this reflects the kind of an explosive situation the unemployment scenario in our country has reached to and the kind of tremendous burden and problem that the entire nation is carrying because of the poverty and unemployment of our young people. Even though this Private Member's Bill was introduced in 1996, prior to this many other Bills were piloted in both the Houses. It is not a question of Bills only. As you know, Sir, different political parties of our country since Independence, sometimes, at least, have given lip service in their manifestos and declarations that unemployment is a national problem and is a national issue which has to be addressed to if the nation has to surge ahead and go ahead. Sir, I am not going into the details of the statistics that have already been placed before the House. They reflect that the situation is alarming, the situation is very unfortunate and the situation is worst for the youths of this country who do not have a future to look forward even if they want to work hard, even if they want to learn, even if they want to toil their labour and blood for the development of the nation. They are deprived of any opportunity to do so. This has been the state of affairs of the country even of 50 years since Independence. I am not surprised to see this pathetic state of affairs, particularly of the youth of this country, when all of us on the floor of the House today heard one hon. Member from the Treasury Benches mentioning do's and don'ts' for the youth of this country, what they should do and what they should not do. He was advising about the deservability of youth to get a job. All the political parties, pay lip-service and swear by employment for all or the right to work as a Fundamental Right to be enshrined in our Constitution. Governments after Governments, although very reluctantly, are not able to implement it in reality, but had adhered to the principle of employment for all in different national and international meetings. We even find a voice on the floor of the Rajya Sabha from a Member who said that all the youth of the country do not deserve jobs. He said that we should be truthful. What is that truth? That truth is, as he told us, there cannot be employment for all; he said

many other things; like for example, there cannot be property for all as well. But the crux of his point was, there cannot be employment for all, that right to work cannot be a justified demand in our country. Whereas, Sir, I am constrained to point out to you that even the party to which he belongs (*Interruptions*) I did not interrupt his speech because he has a right to speak; he exercised his right; therefore, I am now mentioning it. I am not surprised at the pathetic state of affairs of the country today because this is the attitude of one of the parties which, in its manifesto said -- I am talking about one of the parties which is the major partner in the NDA today - that they will make the Ninth Plan itself an employment-focussed plan. The development strategy followed in the last 50 years separates development from employment, treating human beings as fodder in the process of development. Employment has only received lip-service in the economic plan and while they promised all these things in this manifesto, coming to the ground reality, when they are given the responsibility to discharge whatever they said in this manifesto, the attitude of one of the Members of the same party is that many of the youth in the country do not deserve a job. This is unfortunate. I am not talking about any party. This is not questioning any particular party. As a youth of the country, I feel very sad. When I see the attitude of the political parties and leaders of the country and Members of the House towards the youth who are ready, I repeat, Sir, to devote their blood, toil, intellect, capacity, skill, and whatever they have got in their possession for the development of the entire nation to make this entire nation proud in the international community but they are not being allowed, they are being deprived - because of the policies pursued by Government after Government - they are continuously being deprived from giving their skills, their intellect, their blood, toil and labour. Sir, has any political party, till today tried to identify as to where lies the basic problem? With this kind of a nation having this kind of a burning and explosive problem of unemployment, it is not in a position to address the problem. Why is the opportunity to serve the nation being denied to crores of youth of our country? Has any political party gone into it? What is the root-cause of the unemployment problem in our country? Why is unemployment rising? Since 1996, when this Bill was introduced the number of educated unemployed, semi-educated unemployed, under-educated unemployed, engineers, doctors, unemployed engineers, unemployed doctors, unemployed technocrats, unemployed graduates, etc. is on the rise. What is the reason? It is because, on the one hand, there has been downsizing of jobs. The existing jobs, whether in the Government

sector or in the private sector, are sought to be reduced, and on the other hand, there was no planning on the part of the Government to create more avenues for employment, to create more avenues for production in the agro sector, in the Government sector, in the private sector, in the rural economy of the country. No new employment opportunities and avenues have been created.

On the one hand, this has been the situation, and, on the other hand, there has been a downsizing of the jobs at the Government level. In public sector undertakings, the VRS is being offered to employees. At the Government level, there has been a closure of recruitment. That is what I was saying. It is not surprising. Given the attitude of the Government towards the youth, the unemployment is such a burning problem today. The Central and State Governments in the country have increased the age of retirement from 58 to 60 years, when there are large sections of unemployed masses, skilled and educated, spread all over the country, just waiting to serve the nation and nothing else.

Sir, I will seek your indulgence to conclude in another two minutes, if you would kindly permit me.

Yesterday also, we had a discussion here on the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It is pertinent to mention it here because it is one of the largest employment-generating organisations for us. Similarly, many other areas that could employ people on a large scale have been sacrificed by the wrong policies and misplaced priorities of the Government. The misplaced priorities have gone in favour of multinationals, in favour of massive imports that were not required and in favour of import liberalisation that was not required. In a bid to accumulate more profits at every point of time, to accumulate more profit at the cost of the employees, at the cost of firing the employees, at the cost of the manpower, these multinational industries and other private industries have continuously gone in for capital goods industries and diverted from labour-intensive to capital-intensive industries. Within the labour-intensive or capital-intensive industries, they have gone in for a modernisation rampage at the cost of employment, at the cost of new employment opportunities. That is why new markets and more purchasing capacity for the large sections of the masses were not available. That is why new employment could not be generated. More profit has accumulated in the hands of a few at the cost of larger sections

of the masses who have been retrenched, who have been fired and who have been denied entry into jobs anywhere, either in the Government or in the private sector.

What is responsible for this? It is the policies of the Government because it allowed this liberalisation and it allowed this accumulation of profit at the cost of jobs, services and new employment opportunities for large sections of unemployed youth of our country. Unless these policies are reversed and changed, the burning and explosive problem of unemployment of our country, which poses a threat and which poses many other problems, including the problem of terrorism and many other problems of social nature, will never be put an end to. Therefore, I sincerely urge upon the Government, through you, to try to have a national debate and a national consensus and to take the opinion of all the political parties in order to address this problem with a sense of urgency. Otherwise, the country will be doomed; not only the unemployed youth but also the entire country will be doomed, and there will be a disaster.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI MD. SALIM): Mrs. Basanti Sarma. Please be brief.

SHRIMATI BASANTI SARMA (Assam): Sir, at the very outset, I welcome this Bill and congratulate Shri Suresh Pachouri for bringing this burning subject up. It is of vital importance in today's time of unrest, which is prevailing in the country.

Unemployment problem today is assuming an alarming proportion. The International Labour Organisations says that the number of unemployed and under-employed in the world has never been higher and will grow by millions. According to the Director-General of the I.L.O., the global employment situation is grim and getting grimmer. Here I would like to add that we as a developing country should heed to this warning and wake up.

Creation of jobs has always been at the top of the agenda of all political parties, but that is more of a regular exercise done to ornament the election manifesto. The employment situation still remains grim.

There are currently 40 million job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges. The army of the unemployed is growing at different employment exchanges. According to the latest data available, as

many as four lakh additional men and women have registered themselves, while 13,400 job-seekers found employment through the exchanges. The number of registered job-seekers has grown at an accelerated rate in between 1997 and 1999. It is a sign that the unemployment situation is worsening.

The growth in employment opportunities too has failed to keep pace with the new addition to the labour market. The Ninth Plan document cites three reasons for the increase in employable population mainly. They are:

1. High level of population growth in the past 15 to 20 years;
2. Sharp addition of female workers; and
3. Decrease in mortality rate, particularly infant mortality rate, which will lead to decline in population in the age group of 10-14 years and a corresponding increase in the age group of 14-59 years. With the introduction of new technology, there will be reduction of manpower from public sector undertakings, which will only add to the problem of unemployment. Successive Governments have so far only dangled hopes before millions of unemployed. These hopes rarely materialise. The red-carpet welcome to foreign companies is being justified in terms of access to technology and capital. To what extent will they help us in the globally competitive world, only time can tell. But, regarding employment, the message is loud and clear: The multi-national companies are prone to employing fewer people than our industries do. As a result, millions of able-bodied people will remain either unemployed or under-employed. Overcoming this crisis must be our top priority in the first decade of this new century.

Apart from penury, unemployment causes acute frustration. And frustrated persons can be a potential threat to social order and harmony. The effect of unemployment is worst on the youths of the country. There are at present one billion people in the world in the age group of 15 to 24. Eighty-five per cent of these i.e. nearly 900 million young people live in developing countries. It is, therefore, no surprise that the involvement of unemployed youths ~ even educated ones - is increasing in incidents of crime and terrorism and other illegal activities.

Assam is a burning example of this. Like the floods, unemployment too is playing havoc in the State of Assam. Assam today demonstrates stagnation on all economic fronts despite many tall claims made by different Government functionaries.

Due to the dismal growth of the economy, the problem of unemployment is getting aggravated. As a result, the educated youths indulge in other unsocial activities like extortion, kidnapping, burglary, arms-dealing etc., which has come to stay as an industry in most of the North-Eastern States. Only when most young people find regular productive jobs can a society hope to solve many of its other problems from poverty in general like drug-abuse, criminality and emigration. These youths are the pillars of a nation. Unless they have proper jobs and guidance, the very foundation and the future of nation will remain shaken.

Packages have been announced by different Prime Ministers. We, the people of the North-East, welcome these whole-heartedly, but while doing so, I would like to state here that mere announcing of packages will not do. Sincere and concerted efforts should be made by the Central and State Governments to implement the schemes. Jobs should be created on a war-footing both by the Government and by the private sector. There is potential for development not only in the North-Eastern region, but also in Kashmir, where there is unrest. It is said: Idle brain is the Devil's workshop. Keeping this in mind, we should work to create more employment opportunities for the modern and young generation and also for the generation to come. The Government apathy and neglect should be removed. Sincerity ought to be there.

Job creation strategies for the educated unemployed should focus on creation of employment opportunities in the service sector. Defence, railways, tourism, media and telecommunication are a few areas which should be targeted. Opportunities should be created for self-employment. Tourism too absorbs a huge amount of work force.

Lastly, I would like to state that the poor unemployed are not expecting highly paid jobs, company cars, flushing toilets, tarred roads and street lights.

They are only hoping for the opportunity to send their children to school, to be able to have a few containers of water without having to walk many miles, to have enough money to feed their children and to get a piece

of land to work on or an optimum paying job. And yet, somehow we seem to have lost sight of these core concerns. The aims of the economic policy must be to ensure that everyone who wants to work has the chance to do so and to provide the basic needs; otherwise, it will become the biggest problem in the future — both formal and informal -- to absorb a large share of the young population that would enter the country's workforce.

Once again I thank and support Mr. Pachouri for bringing into focus this alarming problem and urge upon the Government to tackle the problem in the right earnest. Thank you.

SHRI SHANKAR ROY CHOWDHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Suresh Pachouri, has brought before the House a Bill to provide for employment and resources for self-employment to all adult citizens for eradication of unemployment from the country. In this Bill, he proposes, basically, that the Government shall grant a monthly unemployment allowance to every unemployed citizen, which number approximately is in the region of 40 to 41 million. He also proposes that the State shall provide loans from treasuries, banks and other financial institutions on easy terms and minimum interest to the unemployed citizens alongwith other facilities required for the purpose of self-employment. The Financial Memorandum enclosed with the Bill mentions that if enacted, the Bill will involve a recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India to the tune of Rs.1000 crores per annum; and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.100 crores is also likely to be involved.

I am very happy to see in this House, this afternoon, that in addition to the hon. Minister of Labour, we also have the former Minister of Disinvestment because I do believe that the problem of unemployment concerns the total economic policy which this Government has embarked upon. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is my belief that the economic prosperity of a country is intimately and closely linked with the social stability in that country. We are a country with one billion people. It is impossible to ignore the effects of the social instability which will be caused by widespread unemployment in the course of the economic policies the Government has to undertake. I may add that the Government is in a rather unenviable position; I do not envy them at all. The problem is really and truly insurmountable. Unemployment, *per se*, is linked with the population control; it is linked with the education policy.

An event, a visit to our country that occurred early this year, which has not drawn any attention at all, is the visit of the Secretary-General of the International Labour Organisation. During his meetings with various dignitaries, addressing various labour conferences, meeting various trade union leaders, trade union representatives in this country, his conclusions and what he has said are totally contrary to what have been conveyed by the economic authorities of the World Bank and the IMF. Perhaps, it is surprising for most of us that while we focus on the dictates or the advice of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the report or the forecast or the views and perceptions of the International Labour Organization, which is an equally important international organization, find very little mention. We are indeed in an unenviable position because, on the one hand with liberalisation, globalisation, in the hope of attracting foreign capital and technology, we must also realise that modern technology will not bring, with it, employment. The Government of the day, in their manifesto, had announced that they would create one crore jobs in a year and the focus of the job creation shall be on small scale industries, on cottage industries, on khadi and village industries. It shall be on the development of agriculture in which most of our population is engaged. As I said, the Government will have to devise a via media to achieve their ends, yet modify their economic policies to the extent that the small scale industries, the cottage industries and the khadi and village industries do survive. The Government has recently de-regulated a large number of items hitherto reserved for the small-scale sector which provided employment for a large number of people, and it is my belief, as indeed, it is the belief of a large number of people in this country, that with liberalisation, the small scale sector, the cottage industries and the khadi and village industries shall not survive. So whatever measures are brought before the Government, whether in the form of an Eradication of Unemployment Bill or in the form of 'employment as a basic right under the Constitution', I am afraid, unless there is a long-term policy, coupled with the economic policy, coupled with the policy of population control as well as the education policy, this state of affairs will not change. And this is something we have not seen Governments in the past and the present Government, doing so far. I would suggest to the Government that an integrated plan for meeting unemployment should be worked out in close conjunction with the economic thrust of the policy that the Government is undertaking so that this tremendous problem, the problem of gigantic proportions-it is so big that it cannot be comprehended-could be brought under control. And it is going

to be a long-term solution. The passage of one Bill, one Five-Year Plan, will not see it come to an end because we are carrying the burden of the last 53 years. It is interesting to compare ourselves with another gigantic country, major country, China, which is undertaking a programme of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. It is attracting a large amount of foreign capital. It is believed to be attracting a large amount of foreign technology. As a result, even under a rigid one-party regime, civil disturbances have broken out. We hear about the prosperity in the coastal belt of China, but reports from the interior of China State that because of large-scale unemployment, because of destruction of small-scale agriculture, there is a tremendous amount of civil disturbance in the interior of the country about which news we are not getting. We are a free and democratic society and we, certainly, would not like our social stability in a multi-cultural society to be disturbed. Therefore, there is no alternative for the Government but to consider whether we are progressing in the right economic path. Thank you.

डा. फागुनी राम (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने हमें बेकारी की समस्या पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए हम आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): कृपया संक्षेप में बोलिए।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: जो रोजगार थे वे तो चले गए, बेकार बैठे हैं।

डा. फागुनी राम: आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। बेकारी और बेरोजगारी एक ऐसी समस्या है जो हर जगह, हर क्षेत्र में, हर तबके में, हर कस्बे में, यहां तक कि हर गांव में हर व्यक्ति इससे प्रभावित है। समस्या यह है कि इसे काम कैसे किया जाए, कैसे रोका जाए? हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी एक लाचारी बन गई है। हमने पढ़ा था कि जीवन की तीन आवश्यकताएं हैं: भोजन, वस्त्र और आवास। ये तीनों आवश्यकताएं आज बेकारी की वजह से प्रभावित हो रही हैं और देश के अधिकांश लोगों को जीने के लिए जीवन की इन तीन आवश्यकताओं की कठिनाई हो रही है। इसलिए जीवन की ये तीन आवश्यकताएं उनके पास हैं या नहीं, इस पर सावधानी तथा सतर्कतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। जितने रोजगार हम दूसरी चीजों में बहुत निवेश करके प्राप्त कर सकते हैं उससे कम निवेश हम कृषि में करके प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। कृषि के कामगार चाहे कृषक हों, मजदूर हों, खेती कराने वाले या खेती करने वाले हों सभी जानते हैं कि खेती कैसे बढ़ाई जा सकती है। इसके लिए अच्छे बीज, अच्छी मिट्टी, अच्छा परीक्षण तथा रख-रखाव चाहिए। इस बात की जानकारी चाहिए कि किस भाग की किस मिट्टी में कौन-सी फसल बोई जाए और कितनी खाद दी जाए, कितनी बार सिंचाई की जाए ताकि हम अच्छे से अच्छा गेन कर सकें। हमें गर्व है कि कृषि उत्पादन में आज हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर हो गया है। आज हमें खेती के उत्पादन के प्रोस्पेक्ट्स की, इसके भविष्य की बहुत संभावनाएं नजर आती हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़े। अभी तक जो

पुराना ट्रेडिशन चल रहा है कृषि जोतने का, उत्पादन का, सिंचाई का वह सुधरे। आज भी अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में कृषि के मामले में भगवान पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। कृषक आकाश की ओर आंख लगाए देखते रहते हैं। अगर बादल मँडराता रहता है तो किसान हर्षित हो जाता है कि अगर बारिश होगी तो हमारी फसल अच्छी हो जाएगी, अच्छी उपज होगी। फसल पानी न मिलने, सिंचाई न होने की वजह से बर्बाद हो जाती है। इससे हमारे दोनों ही लोग: कृषक और कृषक मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। अगर सिंचाई का अच्छा प्रबंध किया जाए तो हमारे यहां के खेत ऐसे हैं जिनसे साल भर फसल मिल सकती है। वे साल भर हरे-भरे रह सकते हैं, किसान और ग्रामीण का हृदय साल भर हर्षित हो सकता है क्योंकि हम अपने इन खेतों से साल भर उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते क्योंकि हमारे पास सिंचाई की, खाद की, बीज की कमी है इसलिए इसमें इनवेस्ट करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि खेती बहुत छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बंटी हुई है जिससे कि स्माल किसान, मार्जिन किसान न ट्रैक्टर रख सकते हैं, न पम्प रख सकते हैं, न सिंचाई का प्रबंध कर सकते हैं। उन्हें इसके लिए एक-दूसरे पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इसके लिए चकबंदी की जरूरत है। इसका प्रबंध किया जाना चाहिए, सिंचाई का प्रबंध किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि हमारे किसान यह नहीं जान पाते कि किस खेत में क्या उपजेंगा इसलिए लैण्ड टू लैण्ड जाना चाहिए। जमीन का परीक्षण करना चाहिए कि कौन-सी जमीन में कौन-सी फसल अच्छी हो सकती है। इसका निर्धारण भी उसी समय होना चाहिए कि कैसा बीज होगा, कैसी खाद होगी, कितनी बार सिंचाई होगी। इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, देश की उपज बढ़ेगी। इसलिए हम आग्रह करते हैं कि इस तरफ भी सरकार ध्यान दे।

एक अन्य बात एजुकेशन की है। हमने शिक्षा को नौकरी की भावना से जोड़ दिया है और श्रम को छोटा समझते हैं। श्रम करने वाला उत्तनी प्रतिष्ठा नहीं पाता जितनी प्रतिष्ठा सरकारी नौकरी करने वाला पाता है हालांकि नौकरी से जितना राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन होता है उससे ज्यादा कृषि उत्पादन से होता है। "गीता" में कृष्ण भगवान ने कहा है कि: "कर्मण्ये वाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन पूरी गीता इसी पर आधारित है कि कर्म किया जाए। गीता में कहा गया है कि जिस श्रेणी के लोग हैं यदि वे अपना कर्म करते हैं, अपने कर्म में लीन रहते हैं तो इससे बड़ा कोई धर्म नहीं है, कोई बात नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि श्रम को महत्व देना चाहिए और एक ऐसा नारा देना चाहिए कि: श्रमेव जयते, श्रमेव पूज्यते। यदि यह नारा होगा तो इससे श्रमिकों का मनोबल बढ़ेगा, कोई श्रमिक को नीचा नहीं समझेगा। जब हमारा श्रम उन्नति करेगा तो हमारे देश का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और यह एक अच्छी बात होगी।

शिक्षा को रोजगारोन्मुख बनाना चाहिए। आज हम बी.ए.एम.ए. पी.एच.डी. कर लेते हैं लेकिन रोजगार नहीं मिलता। इससे तो अच्छा आई.ए पढ़कर ही कोई इंजीनियरी की स्टडी करे, कोई टेक्नीकल स्टडी करे या घर पर ही अपना कोई काम करके पढ़े। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विधार्थी की रुचि को साइक्लोजिकली टेस्ट करके उसकी अर्हता देखनी चाहिए कि उसकी रुचि किस क्षेत्र में है और उसे उस ओर ही प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। उसको और प्रोत्साहित करके पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह अपनी विद् वता का सही ढंग से प्रस्तुतीकरण कर सके। आप देखते हैं कि सबसे बड़ी संख्या में लोग खानदानी कारोबार में लगे हुए हैं, खानदानी कारोबार क्या है? जैसे बढई अपना बढई का काम करता है, लोहार अपना काम करता है, चमार अपना काम करता है, हथकरघा वाला अपना काम करता है। डेरी वाला अपना काम करता है।

मुर्गी पालन का कारोबार खोला जाना चाहिए, पिगरी का काम खोला जाना चाहिए लेकिन इसके लिए करना क्या होगा? इसके लिए हमें यह करना होगा कि इन कारोबारों के लिए धन जुटाने के लिए कोआपरेटिव्स बनानी होंगी ताकि कोआपरेटिव के माध्यम से उनको जरूरत भर पूंजी मिल सके, शिक्षा मिल सके। दूसरा काम हमें यह करना होगा कि आज जो इस तरह का काम करने वाले लोग अपना काम पुराने तरीके से कर रहे हैं उनको आधुनिक ढंग से काम करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के युग में जब साइंस एंड टेक्नालाजी के क्षेत्र में इतनी बढ़ोतरी हो गई है, इस क्षेत्र में इतना ज्ञान हो गया है तो इनको भी इससे मदद लेनी चाहिए। जैसे बढ़ई लोग, जो लकड़ी का काम कर रहे हैं, शहरों में वे जाकर प्लान करें और वे शहर में कम अच्छी क्वालिटी की लकड़ी का अच्छे डिजाइन का फर्नीचर बना सकते हैं जिसको वे अच्छे दामों में बेच सकें। साइंस और टेक्नालाजी को देहातों में जाना चाहिए और जहां ये काम कर रहे हैं वहां उनके स्किल का उपयोग होना चाहिए, उसकी योग्यता का उपयोग होना चाहिए। इसके लिए उनको साइंस एंड टेक्नालाजी का ज्ञान करना चाहिए। जहां उनके खानदान बसे हुए हैं, जहां उनके घर हैं वहां रहकर उन्हें कंपीटीशन में उतरना चाहिए और उन्हें ऐसी चीजें बनानी चाहिए ताकि कंपीटीटिव मार्केट में उनके द्वारा बनाई हुई चीजें बिक सके। इससे दो बातें होंगी। एक तो उनको रोजगार मिल जाएगा, जहां पर वे हैं वहीं पर उनको रोजगार मिल जाएगा। दूसरा, जो आज लोग गावों से पलायन होकर शहरों की ओर जा रहे हैं वहां नहीं जायेंगे। अगर ऐसा होगा तो शहरों का भार घटेगा। इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

डेरी उद्योग की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे घरों में भैंसे हैं, हमारे घरों में गायें हैं लेकिन अभी हालत क्या है कि दूध से बनने वाली जो चीजे हैं, जैसे मक्खन है, पनीर है उसके लिए कोई बाजार नहीं है। देहातों में 8 कोस, 10 कोस, 20 कोस, 30 कोस, तक कोई बाजार नहीं है इससे उनका दूध बरबाद हो जाता है। उन्हें अपना दूध टांगकर ले जाना पड़ता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम समझते हैं कि जहां का उत्पादन होता है वहां पर उसके कलक्शन का इंतजाम होना चाहिए। उसका दूध, उसका उत्पादन अगर वहीं पर कलक्ट हो जाए, वहां पर उसकी भंडारण व्यवस्था हो जाए, शीतघर हो जाए तो इससे उनका दूध खराब नहीं होगा। इससे वह शहरों में जा सकेगा और आज हम देख रहे हैं कि शहरों में मिलावट बहुत है। अगर इस तरह का प्रबंध हो जाएगा तो शायद उससे लोगों को प्योर दूध मिल सकेगा और इससे देश का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा होगा। महोदय, क्योंकि आपका आदेश है इसलिए मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूँ जो आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं संक्षेप में कुछ बातें रखूंगा।

पहली बात यह है कि जब हम सुरेश पचौरी जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं तो मैं बहुत विनम्रता से आग्रह करूंगा कि मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में जो सरकार की नई आर्थिक नीति है उसके आलोक में बेरोजगारी पर सरकार का क्या चिंतन है यह बताने की अवश्य कृपा करें। यह बहुत फंडामेंटल प्रश्न है। सरकार सब को सरकारी नौकरी नहीं दे सकती। देश में लोग नौकरी और रोजगार में अंतर समझ नहीं पाए हैं। हमें नौकरी मिले यह जीवन का हेतु है तो नौकरी और रोजगार के बीच में फर्क करना बहुत जरूरी है। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं नई आर्थिक नीति की बात करता हूँ तो मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। राजीव गांधी, हम तो उनके विरोधी थे लेकिन जब वे कंप्यूटर लाए तो देशभर में चर्चा हुई कि कंप्यूटर

बैलगाड़ी और लालटेन के युग में क्या करेगा? लेकिन जब पूरे देश ने कंप्यूटर की उपयोगिता देखी तो पूरा देश कंप्यूटर के प्रति आकर्षित हो गया चाहे वह साधारण पढ़ा-लिखा व्यक्ति ही क्यों न हो। He has got keen interest in the computer revolution. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जब भी कोई नया प्रयास लोगों में आशा जगाता है तो समाज और देश रिस्पांड करता है। आज कंप्यूटर से जुड़े हुए पूरे देश में इतने रोजगार पनपे हैं कि अगर आज कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी यह निर्णय करे कि कंप्यूटर देश से हम विदग्ध करेंगे तो शायद देश में क्रांति हो जाए। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि आपको समय के अनुसार नई आर्थिक नीति में आगे परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर इस आर्थिक नीति को हमें जनता के बीच में एक्सेप्टेबल बनाना है तो उसके साथ साथ नये आयाम भी देने पड़ेंगे मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो डिसइन्वेस्टमेंट की चर्चा बहुत हुई है, हमारे आदरणीय शंकर राय चौधरी साहब ने भी कहा है लेकिन **Disinvestment would become a big tool of employment generation and that must become a motto of this whole exercise,** आज की बदली हुई परिस्थिति में जब तक हम इस पूरे परिवर्तन को जनता के बीच उनकी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ढाल नहीं पाएँगे, तब तक वह सफल नहीं होगा। उस ढालने का एक बहुत बड़ा स्तर यह होगा, मानदंड यह होगा कि इससे जनता को रोजगार कितना मिलता है। हम जब भी रोजगार की चर्चा करते हैं तो पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बात बहुत करते हैं लेकिन इस देश में बिना पढ़े लिखे इतनी बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगार हैं, उनकी चिंता हम नहीं करते हैं। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार से भारी संख्या में मजदूरों का माइग्रेशन होता है। कश्मीर में मारे जाते हैं। गोलियों का शिकार बनते हैं, फिर भी वह जाते हैं और वहां की भट्टियों में काम करते हैं। क्या हम ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति पैदा कर सकते हैं कि यह माइग्रेशन बंद हो? हमारा मजदूर पंजाब जाता है, अच्छा कमाता है, लेकिन एक कंप्रेहेंसिव एग्रीकल्चरल पॉलिसी बहुत आवश्यक है कि कृषि का विकास कुछ इस प्रकार से हो कि उससे जुड़ी हुई सारी एंसीलेरीज का विकास इस प्रकार से हो कि गांव के रहने वाले एक बिना पढ़े लिखे नौजवान को लगे कि मेरे रोजगार के अवसर यहीं पर उपलब्ध हैं। मुझे लगता है कि पूरी बेरोजगारी की जो बहस है, उसको सबक के रूप में देखने की आवश्यकता है। मेरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मित्र बुरा नहीं मानें। अभी हमारे मित्र मुर्गी पालन की बात बता रहे थे। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र प्रदेश से अंडा पूरे बिहार में जाता है, उत्तर प्रदेश में जाता है, पूरे भारत में जाता है। यह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी विडम्बना है कि जहां हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश की तारीफ करें हम आज मुर्गी पालन में अपने यहां अंडे के उत्पादन की भी यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं कर सके। आन्ध्र प्रदेश से इतनी दूर जहां हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश के इंटरप्राइज की तारीफ करेंगे वहां यह एक पीड़ा का विषय भी है कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में हम ऐसे अवसर क्यों नहीं पैदा कर सके? मैंने जानने की कोशिश की, अंडा जब ट्रक से चलता है इतनी दूर से बिहार के भागलपुर और बंगाल के मालदा में कैसे पहुंचता है...(व्यवधान)... मैं बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय को रख रहा हूँ। मैंने जानने की कोशिश की तो पता चला कि हमारे यहां इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कमी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि इस प्रकार के जो वलेंटरी प्रयास हैं, उसमें हमारी नीति क्या होने वाली है? कमियां हुई हैं, प्रदेशों में भी कमियां हैं लेकिन उसको समग्रता में देखने की आवश्यकता है। अंत में, एक बात कही गई, उसको कह कर मैं

5.00PM

अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा कि Unemployment has a big potential for rebellion, अगर इसे हम समझे आदरणीय मंत्री जी, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस दिन देश के बेरोजगारों में यह विश्वास आ जाएगा कि नया आर्थिक प्रयास हमारे भविष्य में रोजगार में भी अच्छा विश्वास देगा, संकल्प देगा, वह आपकी सफलता की सब से बड़ी कसौटी होगी। इसलिए बहुत विनम्रता के साथ सुरेश पचौरी जी ने जो बिल रखा है, इसका सिद्धांत: समर्थन करते हुए मैं आशा करूंगा कि इस पर एक समग्र नीति बने ताकि आने वाली शताब्दी में सारे बेरोजगारों को एक नया भविष्य दिखाई पड़े। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): मंत्री जी। माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत गम्भीरता से इस चर्चा में हिस्सा लिया है, तीन चार रोज़ से यह चर्चा चल रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: ऐसी गम्भीरता से मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): ऐसा है कि डिस्कशन तो कनक्लूड हो गया है। 2.42 पर आज यह चर्चा शुरू हुई, 5.12 तक प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स का समय है लेकिन आप 12 मिनट से ज्यादा समय लेंगे तो फिर अगले दिन तक चर्चा चल सकती है। आप 12 मिनट में जवाब कंपलीट कर लेंगे या बाद में जवाब देंगे?

श्रम मंत्री(डा. सत्य नारायण जटिया): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे माननीय सदस्य चाहें क्योंकि प्रश्न इस प्रकार का है और समस्या इस प्रकार की है। इस चर्चा में 27 वक्ताओं ने भाग लिया है।

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया(बिहार): नहीं, 12 मिनट में जवाब नहीं होने वाला।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): अगर 27 वक्ताओं का जवाब देंगे तो 12 मिनट में कैसे हो पाएगा?

डा. सत्य नारायण जटिया: ठीक है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के निर्णय से सहमत हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री मोहम्मद सलीम): सदन भी यह चाह रहा है कि इसे अगले दिन लिया जाए। तो डिस्कशन कनक्लूड हो गया, लेकिन मंत्री जी रिप्लाय देंगे और उस के बाद मूवर ऑफ द रिजॉल्यूशन जवाब देंगे। ठीक है, यही आप सभी की राय है। सदन की कार्यवाही सोमवार दिनांक 21 अगस्त, 2000 तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at one minute past five of the clock, till eleven of the clock, on Monday, the 21st August, 2000.