

- (iii) Availability of suitable land and assured supply of adequate quantities of water and power.
- (iv) Potential for ancillaries.
- (v) Availability of housing and other facilities for workers and staff.
- (vi) Suitable climate—extremely hot or cold and dusty climate is to be avoided.

In the draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 provision has been included for setting up of two new units of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., namely one Switching Factory and one Transmission Factory. The question regarding the location of these two new units is under consideration.

श्री एन० एन० सोमन्नी : सामान्यतः यह होता है कि जहाँ पहले से ही उद्योग स्थापित हैं वहाँ पर नए उद्योग भी लगा दिए जाते हैं। क्या नयी महोदय बताएंगे कि ये उद्योग नए स्थानों पर लगाए जाएंगे ?

श्री मन्हरि प्रसाद लुब्धक शर्मा : इनके लिए एक कमेटी बैठी थी साइट सिलेक्शन और लगाने की मान्यता है उस पर विचार करने के लिए मार्च 1978 में। उसकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है। अब मन्हरि एट उस पर विचार कर रही हैं और इस पर भी विचार कर रही हैं कि कहा इनको लोकेशन किया जाए।

श्री एन० एन० सोमन्नी : जो मानव संसाधन महोदय ने बताया है उनके अनुसार राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में भी इसके लिए काफी उपयुक्त स्थान हैं। क्या सरकार वहाँ इस प्रकार की टेक्निकीय इंस्टीट्यूट लगाने का विचार कर रही है, यदि हाँ तो किस किस स्थान पर ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री बुधलाल वर्मा) : सभी प्रान्तों से मांग आई है। हमारे एक्सपर्ट लोग कहेंगे कि ये ये सब से ज्यादा सुविधाजनक स्थान हैं, वहाँ पर लगाए जायेंगे।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know, the other things being equal, whether these units will be established in backward States and backward areas and whether there is any proposal to instal one unit in Orissa?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: All these things will be considered.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: According to the criteria mentioned by the hon. Minister for this question, a Committee was set up to look into the question of location for the establishment of two factories in the Five-Year Plan 1978—83, namely, one Switching Factory and one Transmission Factory. May I know the main recommendation of the Committee? According to those criteria, what are the places that the Committee has recommended now?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: It has not come to the final conclusion as yet

Disparity among families in matter of employment

\*367. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are such families in the country most of whose members are in employment whereas large number of families have hardly any member in employment; and

(b) whether Government propose to conduct any study to ascertain the correct position in this regard and formulate labour policy in right direction on the basis of the concrete data thus obtained so as to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

There is no census of the number of families wherein not even one member is employed. There is no proposal to undertake such a census or study but the Government is well aware of the widespread unemployment and under-employment in the country. It is the aim of the present Government

to remove unemployment and substantial under-employment within a period of 10 years. Towards this end, the primary objective of the next phase of development plans is to adopt an employment oriented development strategy. The new Five Year Plan is wholly geared to extending job opportunities of a productive nature and the sectoral programmes of agriculture, rural development, minimum needs, etc. will create vast job opportunities. These employment opportunities are expected to not only reduce unemployment but bring about a reduction in disparities.

श्री सुरेश झा सुभन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि ऐसे परिवारों को कोई जनगणना नहीं की गई है जिनका एक भी सदस्य ऐसामासक नहीं है और इस प्रकार की जनगणना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे परिवारों की गणना, जिनके अध्यक्ष का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, जब जनता सरकार के सामोनासक के अनुकूल उद्देश्य है और ममानता के आधार पर विषमता को दूर करने का जो सिद्धांत है उसे देखते हुए बाधित है ना यह क्यों आवश्यक नहीं है कि प्रखंड के आध्याय पर या और दूसरी तरह से भी यह काम किया जाए जिस परिवार का कोई भी सदस्य नोकरी नहीं करता है ऐसे परिवार की जनगणना करने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: First hear the answer.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA The practice in the case of the census is to collect figures and statistics on the basis of either individuals or households. While the number of households is taken into account, no information is given about the number of people employed in a household because the definition of a household that is adopted for the purpose of the census is that those who live together and eat together are regarded as members of a household. In the present census, therefore, there is no indication on the basis of which we can say how many households in the country have people employed or otherwise.

The second part of his question is: why does not the government think in terms of ordering such a census? Now, the census is a colossal operation, and the statistics that are collected in the census are with a view to utilising the information for further action wherever it is necessary.

As far as unemployment itself is concerned, the answer to the question of unemployment are under-employment is not necessarily based on a selection of the households where nobody is employed, but it is based on a strategy which will generate employment in the rural areas. Therefore, the government has decided that the basis of the new plan should be job generation in the rural areas of the country.

श्री सुरेश झा सुभन : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय सम्पूर्ण भारतभर में लगभग साढ़े नौ करोड़ परिवार बसते हैं जिनमें से 7 करोड़ के ऊपर देहात में और दो करोड़ के लगभग महारा में हैं और शहर में जो परिवार हैं उनके घर में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत लोग नोकरी पेसा हैं और देहात के जो परिवार हैं उनके सदस्यों का नोकरी में अनुपात लगभग 40 प्रतिशत के अन्दर है। तो क्या इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिये, गांव वालों को ज्यादा तरजीह देने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा विचार करने जिसमें गांवों के लोगों को विशेष राहत मिल सके ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is a fact that the problem of unemployment and under-employment is most evident in our rural areas, and it is because this problem is so acute in the rural areas that people migrate towards the urban areas. The problem of unemployment, under-employment, irregular employment and seasonal under-employment will have to be tackled in the rural areas. As I stated earlier, the entire exercise of the new Plan strategy, therefore, is to concentrate on the generation of employment in the rural areas. Therefore..... (Interruptions). No, I do not think the hon. Member has said anything about the figures of the unemployed. What he said was about the number of households, and he is quite right in saying that there are about 10 crores

of households in the country according to the 1971 census. That does not need any confirmation from me. The hon. Member was regaling some statistics from the census and I can re-regale those statistics, but I thought I should answer the specific question.

बी राव बेबी राव : : हिन्दुस्तान में बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बहुत सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है। आज पूरे देश में एक ही परिवार में एक व्यक्ति आई० ए० एस० प्रकसर है। बूसरा इजीभियर है, तीसरा डाक्टर है चौथा मोटर की लाइन में लगा है और पांचवा डेकेवादी के काम में लगा हुआ है, तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक फैमिली—एक जाब की नीति का यह निर्धारण करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? हमारे मंत्री महोदय भी बेरोजगारी की स्थिति में हैं, हमने उनको बिहार में रोजगार दिया है जिस से वह यहाँ आये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में क्या करना चाहते हैं?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** I am very grateful to the hon. Member for explaining the conditions under which I am employed. But, Sir, the main question that he asked was whether the Government is thinking in terms of formulating a policy that would assure employment to one member in each family. In reply to this, I would like to point out that there are certain difficulties. First of all, this may very well attract some clauses in the Constitution which refer to equality of opportunity and discrimination. This difficulty has been experienced, and it is not imaginary, because in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a proposal of this kind, a scheme of this kind, was given a trial. That scheme was to provide one job for one family; it was started in the year 1971. First, it was introduced in Hyderabad and later on it was extended to Visakhapatnam and Warangal. As some hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh will know, because of the operational difficulties, difficulties in identification, legal difficulties including the question of discrimination, and above all, the fact that this would not provide a solution for the problem of unemployment, this exercise was given up. Past experience indicates that this is not the

direction in which we can seek a solution of the problem, but I very much appreciate the sentiments with which the hon. Members have raised this question, since on the face of it, it does look as though it is a grave injustice, that there are some families in which there are many people who are employed, and some families in which there is hardly anyone who is employed. It does look on the face of it that this is a situation which needs attention, and the Government wants to devote attention to it. But whether the way to give attention to it and find a solution is the method that the hon. Member has suggested, a method which has been tried in practice and found to be wanting, is another question, and the answer to that question is in the negative.

**SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:** There was some scheme in Karnataka to provide some stipend to the unemployed graduates. I would like to know whether the Central Government is giving any assistance for that. If not, is the Central Government thinking of giving any assistance to that scheme?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** No such proposal or request for assistance for a scheme of this kind has been received by the Centre.

#### Asian Islamic Conference

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\*368. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

**DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Islamic Conference was held in Karachi recently and passed their resolution calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir under international supervision;

(b) whether Indian delegation opposed the resolution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?