

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: No, Sir. From our Department, we have no information.

[Translation]

### Unemployment

\*345 SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youths in the country at present;

(b) the total estimated number of unemployed youths during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of persons likely to get employment during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to solve the unemployment problem?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

### STATEMENT

The total number of openly unemployed persons is estimated to be around 17 million at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, by weekly status. A person is considered to be unemployed by weekly status if, though available for work, he did not get work even for one hour during the reference week. Results of the last comprehensive survey on employment and unemployment conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 1987-88 show that youth (age-group 15-29) constitute 68% of the total unemployed, by weekly status.

The net addition to the labour force

during the Eighth Plan period is estimated to be of 35 million persons. The strategy envisaged in the Eighth Plan is expected to lead to creation of additional employment opportunities of the order of 8 to 9 million per year on the average, or around 43 million during the total Plan period.

Employment is a thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. The Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural growth, development of wastelands and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the Plan.

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the honourable Minister is misleading. It has been stated that 430 lakh additional employment opportunities would be created in the Eighth Five Year Plan. From the first Five Year Plan to the Seventh Five Year Plan it has been seen that the number of unemployed was more at the end of each plan than the number at the time of launching the each plan. Today, when industries are being modernised and multinational companies are coming in our country, there will be retrenchment of labourers on large scale. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to take steps to check retrenchment of labourers likely to take place or which has already taken place. Will you keep your promise of providing jobs 430 lakh additional and have you any concrete policy in this regard.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: During the year 1987-88, the rate of growth of employment has been only about 2 per cent. Out of that, we find that the employment growth rate has

declined in the rural area; the share of the rural area was 1.53 per cent and in the urban area, it was 3.66 per cent..

Now, there could be many reasons for that; one of the reasons is that it has shown that there has been a substantial decline in the rate of growth of employment in the agricultural sector; that is one reason why in the rural area, there is less employment. Secondly, there has been quite a bit of influx of man power from the rural area to the urban area seeking for jobs; and that is why there is some indication that there has been a lightly better growth of employment in the rural area.

MR. SPEAKER: You reply to the main question.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I am explaining the whole position.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to react to the interruptions.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Therefore, our thrust of the employment policy during the Eighth Five Year Plan is in the rural areas. I am coming to that. It is because of the reason that there is not much of opportunities in the urban areas, especially in view of the fact, which hon. Member has pointed out, that there is stagnancy in the employment opportunities in the public sector. It has been one of the major employers. I am trying to make the House understand that our emphasis for employment generation is now shifting from the urban areas to the rural areas.

This is what I am trying to say. If we look at the allocations of the Eighth Five Year Plan over the Seventh Five Year Plan, we find that it has been a number of times more than that. So our emphasis in allocation has been in the rural areas.

As far as the question of retrenchment is concerned, our policy.. (*Interruptions*).. If you do not want to understand then what can I do? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to understand. The Minister is saying that they are going to spend more money in the rural areas and that is what is provided in the Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANJAY LAL: As regards my second supplementary, I would like to know whether in view of massive unemployment in the country the Government would set up a 'Bhoomisena' of uneducated unemployed and provide employment to the educated youth in small scale industries by imparting training and providing capital for self employment?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, our emphasis is to generate more and more self-employment. It is only by generating self-employment scheme that the problem of unemployment can be solved. Therefore, the question of providing employment to the educated youth is a very important thing and the Government has a scheme for generating self-employment for the educated youth in the small scale and tiny sector. So we are already having schemes of employment to educated youth, which is being administered by the DC (SSI). So we do have programmes.

Over and above, I would like to inform the House that the Cabinet has constituted a sub-Committee with the Deputy Chairman as the Convenor of the sub-Committee to go into the problems of the unemployed educated youth and as to what can be done for them. This Committee has since finalised and submitted its report. That report is before the Cabinet and we are paying attention to that.

[*Translation*]

SHRICHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: As I have seen that the Labour Minister Shri Sangmaji generally provides factual information but today he has said that unemployment in urban area is more than the rural

areas where 80 per cent of country's population resides. I think that he has stated so because of wrong information furnished to him. Villages are the pulse of India. There is acute unemployment in villages. Now he has prepared a scheme to provide employment in villages but implementation of this plan is very difficult.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI CHANDUALAL CHANDRAKAR: The Minister, should keep three things in mind. Village people speak less, they do not register their names in employment exchanges and if you get district-wise information about registered unemployed, as there are 468 administrative districts, you will know that the largest number of unemployed is in the villages. Our country has 5,86,000 villages. Will you think of establishing one factory in every village panchayat to provide employment to the people?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I do not think, there is any conflict between the hon. Member and myself. What I stated is that the rate of growth of employment in rural areas is less. That is our concern. I did not say that the number of unemployed people in the rural areas are less. This is not my case. My case precisely is that the unemployed people in the rural areas are more and the growth rate of employment is less. That is why our concern is for the rural areas. Therefore, the thrust of the Eighth Five Year Plan is to give more attention to the rural areas.

I can remind the hon. Member that during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the allocation for the agricultural and allied sector was Rs. 10,523 crores which has been raised during the Eighth Five Year Plan to Rs. 24,467 crores and for rural development, over and above agriculture, during the Seventh Plan, it was Rs. 8,906 crores which has been raised to Rs. 34,425 crores during the Eighth Plan. So, there is a tremendous increase in the allocations for the rural sector and agricultural sector during the Eighth

Five Year Plan. The main idea of such an allocation is to generate more and more employment in the rural areas.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Chandulal Chandrakar, the Congress spokesman, has exposed the Government. There is no need to say much because he was not speaking as a spokesman of the Congress but as a spokesman of rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that from his reply it seems that it is not the reply of a Minister. It is just an imagination not the factual position. The Government had promised that it would create employment opportunities for one crore people every year. What happened to that promise?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the increasing unemployment among educated and uneducated persons in the country and accepting it as the most serious problem of the country, V.P. Singh Government had decided to include the right to work in the Fundamental Rights. Will the Government make an amendment in the Constitution to include the right to work in the Fundamental Rights? I am asking this question relating to policy matters.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question but too big a question to be replied to in the Question Hour.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What about creation of one million jobs per year? (*Inter-rptions*)

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister lacks clarity with regard to quantifying the employment opportunities. The total number of openly unemployed persons is estimated to be around 17 million at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, by weekly status. Here, it is

categorically expressed in terms of unemployed persons at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to analyse the question. There are many other Members who want to ask questions. Please understand that you have to give a gist.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: There is a misleading answer in the second part of the question. I am bringing it to the notice of the hon. Minister. In the subsequent para it is mentioned that the net addition to the labour force during the Eighth Plan period is estimated to be of 35 million persons.

MR. SPEAKER: May I take it that you do not have any supplementary?

PROF. UMMAREDDY VANKATESWARLU: It is a misleading answer particularly in the context of a promise given by this Government in its Congress Election Manifesto of 1991 that it will create 10 million jobs annually, that is 10 million persons but not creation of 10 million work-days.

I would like to know whether the Government is developing strategies to create 43 million work days during the Eighth Plan or providing additional employment to 43 million persons during the Eighth Plan.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Sir, let me make this a little clear. At the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, we had a backlog of unemployed to the tune of seventeen million. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, there will be a net addition of unemployed people to the tune of thirty-five million. That means there will be fifty-two million unemployed people during the entire Eighth Five Year Plan- the backlog of seventeen million and then the addition of thirty-five million. With the steps that we have projected during the Eighth Five Year Plan- and as I said, the emphasis is in the rural areas - we hope to generate employment for forty-three million people. Therefore, at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, we shall be left with a backlog of

nine million unemployed people. That is the exact position. Again, during the Ninth Five Year Plan, there will be a net addition of another thirty-five million. Therefore, during the Ninth Five Year Plan, we will have to provide jobs for forty-five million. If we have to achieve full employment or near full employment by 2002, then during the Ninth Five Year Plan we will have to generate employment per annum to the tune of 9.4 million. That will be the requirement, which would mean a growth rate of 2.7 per cent employment generation during the Ninth Five Year Plan. Therefore, by the end of the Ninth five Year Plan, that is, by 2002, our projection is to generate employment to the tune of 9.4 million per year, which would mean 2.7 per cent growth of employment. This is precisely the policy of the Government and the direction has been given during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YELLAIAH NANDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 80 per cent population of the country lives in the villages. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Labour whether employment opportunities will be provided to the rural youths in the public undertakings and industries located at district headquarters. Is there any guideline of the Government of India in this regard and if not, will you direct the Union Government to issue such directives?

[*English*]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I have already answered that question.

SHRI LOKA NATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, the Minister has said that seventeen million was the backlog at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, so, they have planned for forty-three million jobs. I want to know what exactly will be the total number of unemployed people during this period. He has said that nine million will remain. I would like to know whether they have taken into consideration those people who will be out of their jobs due to the existing policy and also whether they have been included in the

whole assessment of the unemployed people.

Secondly, the Minister has said that the thrust will be on the rural sector. I want to know that of all the total accumulated unemployed persons, how many are educated young people who will not find employment in spite of Government's attempt to provide rural employment. Has any assessment in that direction been made or not? If that assessment has been made.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If there are too many questions, then it will be difficult to get the exact reply.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: It is a total problem, Sir. So, that is why, I will ask again. My third part of the question is that whether the Government has also taken into their assessment the number of jobs that are lying vacant and due to Government orders these jobs not being entertained and people are not being given employment? What is the number of jobs now remaining vacant? Has the Government made any assessment of it?

I have put three parts of my question and I hope to get proper answers from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, as far as the youth is concerned, I have said that out of the 52 million unemployed people, 68 per cent of them are youth, that is of the age of 15 years to 29 years. I do not have the separate figure of the youth who are educated and uneducated. That figure is not available with me. We are trying to get that figure also. In fact, today I have given instructions to get that figure also. 68 per cent of the total unemployed people are youth above 15 years of age. This is one part of the question.

Second part of the question is what about the large number of vacancies lying with the Government which are not being filled up. It is true that on the one hand we are talking of acute unemployment problem; but

on the other hand we also have a large number of vacancies to be filled in the Government of India or in the respective State Governments. Now the problem of educated unemployed youth is not merely confined to the unemployment. Unfortunately today we find that many of our educated youth are not employable and that is not their fault. The fault is with our educational system that we have not been able to train our youth according to the needs of the country and, therefore, many of our educated youth are not employable. We are trying to correct this. This is the reason why a National Education Policy has been formulated where the emphasis is on the vocationalisation of the education. That takes of that.

As far as the people who are likely to lose their jobs as a result of the so-called exit policy - though we do not call it exit policy - I may inform the hon. Member that the question today of so-called exit policy is mainly confined to the public sector undertakings numbering 58 units and these 58 public sector undertakings are units which are chronically sick. The total number of people employed in those units are only 4.5 lakhs. (*Interruptions*) I am comparing. Comparing to 319 million work force in the country it is less. I am taking the total work force.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: What about the private sector? I am comparing them (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Sir, there are more people in the private sector. You have to consider them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, some of the units have been referred to the B.I.F.R. Most of the units are being reviewed in the special tripartite committee. I can assure the House that it has never been the policy of the Government of India to put the workers in suffering or in distress. We are not going to result to retrenchment. What we are trying to say is to offer them the voluntary retirement scheme. Each voluntary retirement scheme has also a component of rehabilita-

tion of self-employment. Therefore, most of the people, even in if for argument sake they lose their jobs, will have the opportunity of rehabilitation because each scheme of voluntary retirement has a component of rehabilitation.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKARAO HODLYA GAVIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Labour the number of youths belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes likely to remain unemployed in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Even today it is found that the posts reserved for them are not filled completely on the pretext that suitable candidates were not available. Keeping it in view, will the Government try to change the definition of suitable candidates so that youths belonging to these categories may get jobs and posts reserved for them are filled.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I do not have the separate figure of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes unemployed people and the question relating to the reservation of jobs and implementing it, Sir, lies with the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Welfare. So, this question does not concern this department. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes please, you give the notice, we will consider.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any scheme to provide monthly allowances to the educated and uneducated persons living in rural areas as well as in urban areas and whether the Government had decided to formulate any such scheme during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: This employment scheme is meant for that purpose.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this country is an agricultural country and 80 per cent of its population lives in the villages. It can be stressed that unless and until cottage and small scale industries are developed in the country the problem of unemployment can't be resolved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps are being taken to ensure development of small scale and cottage industries. There are about four and a half crore unemployed persons in the country. Has the Government formulated any programme to pay unemployment allowance to the educated unemployed youths until they get jobs or are self-employed?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SNAGMA: Sir, in my main answer I have already stated that besides agriculture and rural sector, which is the first area for generation of employment opportunities during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans, such area of the Government is also decentralised for manufacturing activity in the rural areas.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply stated:

"The results of the last comprehensive survey of employment and unemployment of the educated by the National Sample Survey Organisation in 1987-88..

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have to read the reply, come to the question.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: But the latest survey has not been made so far though several years have passed. I want to know from the Minister when the latest survey will be conducted.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, survey report can be sent to him. New, Mr. Virendra Singh

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated

that the Government has formulated a scheme to provide employment to the youths in the public undertakings and in the private sector to mitigate the intensity of increasing unemployment in the rural areas. The Government had formulated scheme to provide jobs to the national level, state level and district level players belonging to rural areas in the public sector undertakings as well as in the private sector. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had also given a ruling that the Government would make arrangements to provide them employment. I would like to know from the Government by when arrangements would be made to provide employment to those players.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, the hon. Member is right, we are giving preference to our talented boys in the Force. This scheme is under implementation, it will continue.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, the educated unemployment is the biggest problem in India. Some of the self-employment schemes are a failure.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be very short. Look at the watch and then frame your question.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: So, I would like to know from the Minister whether in consultation with the Industry Ministry, the Labour Ministry will conduct a study of self-employment programme to solve the unemployment problem.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, I have already stated that the problem of educated unemployment is very acute in our country and therefore, there is a Cabinet sub-Committee looking into this and formulating a policy specifically for them, which is before the Cabinet.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### National Court of Direct Taxes

\*344 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a national court of direct taxes to ensure the quick disposal of cases relating to direct taxes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the other steps taken by the Government for quick disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDERASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The jurisdiction of the High Courts in so far as it relates to the direct tax laws, is proposed to be substituted by the jurisdiction of National Tribunal of Direct Taxes, to be known as National Tribunal of Direct Taxes. The proposed Tribunal will hear appeals only on substantial questions of law. It is expected that the Tribunal will start functioning sometime in 1994.

(d). In view of replies above, answer to this part of the question does not arise.

### New Schemes of SBI for Orissa

\*346. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:  
Will the Minister of FINANCES be pleased to state: