

knowledge of Hindi. One cannot argue during the Question Hour that Hindi must be exclusively used or should be made compulsory. The whole of South India is there; people there do not know much of Hindi. (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, it is not a question of Hindi alone; there are the other languages.

Mr. Speaker: If it is Hindi, it is a handicap to the South; if it is Telugu it is a handicap to the North; if it is Bengali it is a handicap to the West and if it is Marathi it is a handicap to the East. These are all various difficulties. They have said some pariksha of the local language is enough. Let us proceed to the next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: A candidate from Telangana is there or a person who knows Tamil is there; this examinations were through the medium of Tamil. So, he will be handicapped. I am not talking about the Hindiwala alone but I am talking about the people all over the country.

Mr. Speaker: How can he compete on an All-India basis? Hon. Members will have to think before putting their questions. The difficulty will be there if one man knows only one language. One or two hon. Members here spoke in their own tongue and some of the other hon. Members found it very difficult to follow. Whoever wants to come to the Central must for some time until English is given up know English, and ultimately know Hindi. If any one knows only his own language, he will do very well to serve his own State. What can be done? Next question.

Employment During Second Five Year Plan

*1447. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated and uneducated employment seekers at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, State-wise who had registered

their names in employment exchanges; and

(b) the number of educated and uneducated persons, State-wise, who were provided with jobs since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan till the 31st of December, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix, V, annexure, No. 8].

Shri Anirudh Sinha: What was the backlog of unemployed at the beginning of the Second Plan and what will be the backlog of unemployed when the Third Plan starts? I also want to know the number that would be employed during the Third Plan period as a result of employment opportunities created through plan investments.

Shri Abid Ali: It is difficult to follow the question that have been asked. I think that information has been given in the Plan.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: I want to know the number of unemployed people at the beginning of the Second Plan and the number of unemployed people at the beginning of the Third Plan. I also want to know the number of persons expected to be absorbed during the Third Plan as a result of employment opportunities created through planned investment.

Shri Abid Ali: In 1956-57 the total number of registrations was 16.37 lakhs and odd and in 1960-61, the number was 21.78 lakhs and odd. With regard to the persons put in placement, the number in 1956-57 was 1,84,000, and in 1960-61, 2,38,000. The remaining number on the live register in 1956-57 was 7,47,000 and in 1960-61, 16,06,000.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: The other part of my question has not been answered. What number is expected to be employed in the third Five Year Plan as a result of the employment opportunities to be created due to Plan investment?

Mr. Speaker: What is the target fixed?

Shri Abid Ali: It is all mentioned in the Plan, which will come before the House. It will be very difficult for me to estimate the figure now.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the rate of increase in the employment potential is smaller than the rate of increase in the unemployment number?

Shri Abid Ali: There is increase in the number of employment seekers, and employment opportunities are being added from day to day.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: We find that in most States the number of placements is more than the number on the live register, and in some cases it is about three or four times. In view of this, may I know why there is so much of discrepancy in the case of West Bengal where the number of placements is much less than the number on the live register?

Mr. Speaker: It is all an assumption.

Shri Abid Ali: The unemployed persons are welcomed to go to the employment exchanges and register their requirements. If some people do not go in West Bengal.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is not the point. The statement says that the number of placements in West Bengal is much less than the number on the live register as in the beginning of the Plan; that is to say, the number of placements in four years is much less than the number already on the live register on 31st March, 1956. What is the reason for this phenomenon in West Bengal, while in other cases the placements are even three times more than the number on the live register?

Mr. Speaker: Is it for want of occupation or is it because of any indifference on the part of officers? That is what he wants to know.

Shri Abid Ali: In West Bengal, the number of educated persons who registered in the employment exchanges

was 1,14,000, and the number of placements effected during the second Five Year Plan was 76,000. I think the proportion is quite reasonable.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Is it a fact that the number of women job seekers is on the increase and, if so, what was the number of women job seekers in the second Five Year Plan and how many of them were provided with jobs?

Shri Abid Ali: That is a separate thing. That figure is not available.

Shri Nath Pal: May I put one question? I shall put it rather this way. Is the Minister aware of certain estimates appearing, to the effect that the total number of unemployed at the end of the third Plan will be higher than at the beginning of the third Plan?

Shri Abid Ali: It is very difficult for me to reply to this question at this stage.

National Industrial Development Corporation

*1451. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loans granted so far by the National Industrial Development Corporation to firms and industrial concerns; and

(b) what percentage of it is sanctioned to firms or industrial concerns owned by the Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Partnership or proprietary concerns are not eligible for loan assistance from the Corporation. Loan assistance is confined only to joint stock concerns registered only to joint stock concerns registered under the Companies Act whether as Private or Public Limited concerns. The Corporation had up to the 15th March, 1961 sanctioned loans aggregating Rupees 19.94 crores to Jute, Cotton Textile and Machine Tool Industries.