

common public cannot be ignored while shouldering responsibility for safety of the prominent persons. I consider it the duty of the Government to remain alert about their safety as well.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of the law and order situation of Delhi arises from this issue but it is also proved therefrom that in order to maintain law and order of the country, very strong and long sighted steps should be taken. In reply to this question, it has been stated that we are ordering for more police patrol in the city, making efforts to collect information from surrounding states and are making surveillances. This type of information has been given.

This work is important, it must be done but what is more important is to ascertain as to how much police force we should have with us. Is the number of Police personnel in proportion to the number of people sufficient? Are that means whether it is the means of communication, the means to collect information, the means of transport or the means of analysing information adequate? If they are not adequate, then what is being done by the Government to ensure that the law and order situation of Delhi, the capital of India is improved?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : The question raised by Shri Shivrajji is also important in regard to Delhi in the sense that eight years back in 1990, there were 452 police personnel after one lakh population of Delhi but this figure has come down to 351 because there is a significant rise in the population and there is no increase in the number of police personnel to that proportion. Whatever recommendation is made to increase the number of police personnel, we are not able to implement the same due to financial constraints. There is one more problem that we do not have rapid transportation system as Metro in Mumbai or at other places is available.

[English]

Congestion of traffic on the roads is very high. It is abnormal.

[Translation]

These are all additional programmes. Keeping that in view, we have planned to open 17 more police stations and more important than the same is that their monitoring should be done so that whatever instructions are given to them, they should be followed strictly. I am alert about that.

[English]

### Generation of Employment

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\*583. SHRI RAJO SINGH :

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the employment generated in the organised sector during the last three years, till date;

(b) the number of unemployed persons in the country, State-wise till April, 1998;

(c) the number of technically qualified registered unemployed persons provided employment annually in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide employment to unemployed persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

### Statement

The employment in the organised sector (all public sector establishments and all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers) which was of the order of 273.79 lakh as on 31st March, 1994 has gone up to 282.144 lakh as on 31st March, 1997 (latest available) as per the information collected through Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour.

The number of job-seekers, all of whom need not necessarily be unemployed, on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in various States/UT as on April, 1998, and the number of technically qualified (Diploma holders and Graduates & Post Graduates in Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary, Agriculture, Law and Education) job-seekers placed through the Employment Exchanges during the year 1994 and January to June 1995 (latest available) are given in the Annexure.

The Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and

technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and underemployment. This will provide employment opportunities to unemployed persons.

### Annexure

Total number of Job-seekers and placement of technically qualified job-seekers through the Employment Exchanges for each State/Union Territories

State/ Union Territory	Total Job Seekers As on April 1998 (in thousand)	Placement (Technically Qualified)	
		1994	1995 (Jan- June)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3104.8	895	599
Arunachal Pradesh	12.7	-	-
Assam	1467.8	12	7
Bihar	3321.1	28	18
Goa	108.6	20	13
Gujarat	924.4	998	542
Haryana	787.3	426	295
Himachal Pradesh	715.5	350	117
Jammu & Kashmir	165.1	70	-
Karnataka	1791.6	3961	270
Kerala	3573.0	2034	798
Madhya Pradesh	2367.8	1239	453
Maharashtra	3924.2	1436	371
Manipur	323.0	28	-
Meghalaya	33.9	6	1
Mizoram	70.8	23	-
Nagaland	22.1	2	-
Orissa	955.2	649	127
Punjab	573.8	122	24
Rajasthan	867.8	2992	2191
Sikkim*			
Tamilnadu	4040.1	1565	336
Tripura	254.6	1	-
Uttar Pradesh	2630.2	478	251
West Bengal	5764.1	448	89

	1	2	3	4
A & N Islands		25.2	-	-
Chandigarh		113.4	221	64
Dadra & N. Haveli		5.5	-	-
Daman & Diu		5.5	11	11
Delhi		1096.4	1187	122
Lakshadweep		9.0	-	-
Pondicherry		145.3	124	84
All India		39199.8	19326	6783

Technically qualified job-seekers refers to Diploma holders and Graduates & Post Graduates in Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary, Agriculture, Law and Education.

(\*) No exchanges functioning in the State.

**SHRI RAJO SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have asked from the Government whether it has formulated any scheme to provide employment to the unemployed persons. In this context it has stated that the Ninth Plan envisages priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty. Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on sectors, sub-sectors and technologies which are labour intensive, in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and under-employment. It means that it is day dreaming. It says that employment will automatically be generated like the water coming out from the ground sometimes.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Rajo Singh, what is your question?

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJO SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is that according to their figures, there were 273.79 lakh job seekers in 1994 and that number had gone upto 282.44 lakh as on March, 1997. Here they have provided figures of only 39199.8 job seekers.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Rajo Singh, the Government will give the information. Put your question.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAJO SINGH :** Though they have adequate employment opportunities even then they have

provided very less employment to the persons. Why they have not made the provision for providing employment to the unemployed, whether they are graduates in Engineering, Agriculture or veterinary? If they have not provided, then with employment what is the scheme of the Government to do so in future.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is related to employment generation. The opportunities created under employment generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan were based on agriculture, and the employment opportunities that are likely to be created in future ...*(Interruptions)* We have to work with a view to encouraging labour intensive technique and increasing productivity. As we all know that the various Ministries have been implementing several schemes for generating employment in the rural areas. It is our duty to provide employment opportunities after approving those schemes. I.R.D.P. scheme was implemented in the rural areas in 1980 and in 1979 TRYSEM scheme was implemented.

SHRI AJIT JOGI : What have you done?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : The measures for employment generation are being adopted through Jawahar Rojgar Yojna under DWAKRA. We are also generating employment through Employment Assurance Scheme under DWAKRA. Similarly Nehru Rojgar Yojna, Urban Micro Enterprises Yojna, Urban Employment Scheme, Scheme for Housing and Shelter Upgradation Scheme, Scheme for providing Self Employment and Education for Unemployed Youth Schemes are being implemented in urban areas. Employment generation opportunities are being created by implementing all these schemes. All such schemes have been included in the Ninth Five Year Plan also.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has given incorrect answer...*(Interruptions)* He has given the figures of the labourers working under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna. I did not ask about it. I only asked him about the number of unemployed persons in the country who have passed their B.A., M.A., Medical and Engineering Exams. He told that there were told 19326 persons unemployed whereas the Government was in a position to provide more employment than this. In spite of all this, I don't know why the Government is not able to provide employment to all these people?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually these figures are in thousands. The total number of job-seekers is 39199.8. In respect of placement of technically qualified persons, this figure was 19326 in 1994. It was 6783 from Jan., 1995 to June, 1995. Technically qualified persons consist of diploma holders and graduates and post graduates

in Engineering, Medicine, veterinary, agriculture, law and education, and this information has been given...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has given an incorrect report...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well known that the unemployment problem is increasing heavily day by day in the country. The rate of population increase is 2.1% and the unemployment is increasing at the rate of 2.56%. Therefore, the Government have to create more opportunities for employment generation. The former member of Planning Commission and former Special Secretary, Shri S.P. Gupta has given a statement today only that the liberalisation has increased unemployment and poverty. Due to liberalisation, multinational companies are establishing machine based industries instead of labour based industries. Has the Government paid attention to it? My second question is that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You ask only one question.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : The 'B' part of my question is whether the Government propose to make some special efforts to set up agriculture based industries in the rural areas?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Yes.

*[English]*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like to know, through you, from the Government as to whether the Government has taken the statistics of persons unemployed or thrown out of jobs as a result of disinvestment policy since 1991. If the answer is 'yes', then I would like to know from the Government the year-wise and State-wise break up of figures.

*[Translation]*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the actual number of job-seekers in Andhra Pradesh is 3104.8 thousand, 12.7 thousand in Arunachal Pradesh, in Assam...

*[English]*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM : My question is about the persons unemployed as a result of disinvestment policy of the Government since 1991. I want the State-wise and year-wise break up.

*[Translation]*

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no provision for compilation of such figures.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one lakh permanent technical posts of SCs and STs have been abolished in many States of the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh. 28 thousand workers have been thrown out of jobs by the Madhya Pradesh Government recently and it has caused hinderances in the employment generation process. I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister as to which are the states in the country where vacant posts have been abolished during the last three years? Will the Government propose to take any action to collect data of vacant posts which have been illogically abolished and to revive these posts?

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : The efforts will be made to compile such information...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister himself has admitted that one lakh sixty five thousand people are unemployed in Jammu and Kashmir whereas according to my knowledge, there are more than three lakh unemployed persons. The hon'ble Minister is also aware of the fact that among them, 70 thousand persons are technically qualified. I would like to ask from the hon'ble Minister whether it is appropriate to have so many unemployed persons in this sensitive state? Will the government propose to formulate some special scheme so as to remove unemployment among the technically qualified persons in Jammu & Kashmir.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are nation wide schemes for providing employment to the technically qualified unemployed persons and they can opt for them. In this way, these persons may be accommodated against the employment opportunities available in the country.

### Strategy of ISI

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\*584. SHRI AJIT JOGI :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some arrests made in J&K have uncovered the strategy of Pakistani Intelligence using relay guides to provide safe passage to foreign militants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to thwart such strategies?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : (a) to (c) Pak ISI is adopting every possible means to infiltrate maximum foreign militants/mercenaries into J&K, including the use of

porters/Poniwalahs and local guides. Some militants apprehended in 1997-98, had disclosed about the groups of militants being handed over by the guide who had helped them to infiltrate subsequently handing them over to other guides for further movement. With a view to tackle the problem of militancy sponsored from across the border in Jammu and Kashmir and also to frustrate their attempts, the Government have adopted a multipronged approach, which among other things includes *inter-alia*, strengthening the border management to curb infiltration and exfiltration. Close vigil is kept by the Security Forces and intelligence agencies along the border/LOC and in the interior areas. Intensive anti-militancy operations have been undertaken. The Security Forces/State Police have been redeployed at the strategic places.

*[Translation]*

SHRI AJIT JOGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well known that Pakistani Intelligence Agency ISI has been creating anarchy and instability in the entire country and it is not leaving anything undone to continue terrorism particularly in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I would like to know from the Home Minister through you that he has said several times that we will adopt pro-active policy in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. Whenever he has made this statement, everytime ISI killed innocent people mercilessly in Doda, Udhampur and Rajouri districts. He has said that he will launch a drive against ISI, strengthen the intelligence, seal the border, improve coordination with the states, formulate a definite action plan, adopt confidence building measures. He has said so many things several times. I would like to know as to what is the result thereof? The time since he has become the Home Minister and this Government had come into power, what have they done to keep a control on ISI and to check its activities as the common people have started feeling that we have totally failed in checking the activities of ISI in Jammu and Kashmir?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : What have you done during the last fifty years?

SHRI AJIT JOGI : We controlled terrorism during the last fifty years. And now you have again encouraged it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I got an opportunity to visit Jammu and Kashmir a few days back. I also visited Doda and Udhampur districts where ISI had played havoc. I also got an opportunity to visit Kashmir valley and to talk with officers there and the people too and here in Delhi also. The Government got many opportunities to think about Jammu and Kashmir. I am satisfied that this year, in 1998 a large number of foreign and Indian tourists