

liberalisation as per survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) if so, whether change had an adverse effect on the interests of women as it could give her only short term employment instead of permanent employment;

(c) whether the number of job seeking women had gone up during the period; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to solve their employment problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (d) According to data available from last two surveys, namely, 48th (1987-88) and 50th (1993-94) Rounds of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Annual Rates of Growth of Employment and Unemployment Rate for Male and Female in Rural and Urban areas have been

as under :

	1987-88			1993-94		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
I. Annual Rates of Growth of Employment						
Rural	1.43	1.52	1.46	2.25	0.87	1.84
Urban	2.97	2.95	2.97	3.57	3.64	3.59
Total	1.80	1.71	1.77	2.59	1.27	2.23
II. Unemployment Rate						
UPS						
Rural	2.87	3.52	3.07	1.96	1.40	1.79
Urban	6.07	8.77	6.56	4.54	8.21	5.21
Total	3.60	4.19	3.77	2.60	2.44	2.56
CDS						
Rural	4.58	6.91	5.25	5.64	5.55	5.61
Urban	8.79	12.00	9.36	6.72	10.52	7.43
Total	5.54	7.61	6.09	5.91	6.33	6.03

Note: UPS = Usual Principal Status
CDS = Current Daily Status

Percentage distribution of casual wage employment (UPS) for male and female in rural and urban area are also given below:

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1993-94 (50th Round)	34.6	45.3	37.7	16.2	28.1	18.2	30.1	42.9	33.5
1987-88 (48th Round)	32.1	40.2	34.7	14.6	26.7	16.8	28.2	38.6	31.2

UPS : Usual Principal Status

The number of women in the live Registers of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1988 stood at 5.5 million. The corresponding figure at the end of 1996 was around 8.4 million.

Recognising the high incidence of under-employment and increasing casualisation of labour, there is need to enhance employment opportunities for poor with specific reference to female. In this context, the Ninth Plan will implement a National Employment Assurance Scheme.

Greater productive employment will be generated in the growth process itself by concentrating on Sectors, Sub-sectors and technologies which is labour intensive in regions characterised by higher rates of unemployment and under-employment. Improvements in the quality of employment can be achieved only in a situation of rapidly growing productivity to which the labour can lay a just claim.

Standard of Education/Research

4764. SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL:
SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated an action plan to upgrade the standard of education and research in the Agriculture and allied disciplines in tune with the liberalisation and globalisation programme;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan finalised by the Expert Committee and its present status;

(c) whether the intake capacity of various educational Institutions in Agriculture and allied disciplines has remained almost stagnant over the past ten years for the lack of employment opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details of reorientation/restructuring of course content proposed to suit the changing demand in the employment market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (EXCLUDING THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING) AND MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The action plan prepared as per recommendation

of the working group has been integrated in the IX Plan document of the Council. The implementation of this will help in improving the standards of education and research in Agriculture and allied disciplines to meet the requirements due to liberalisation and globalisation programme.

- Conservation, planned enhancement and utilisation of agro-biodiversity.
- Enhancing productivity through evolution of high-yielding hybrids and varieties.
- Research on diversification, quality improvement, post-harvest technology, value addition and export-oriented commodities.
- Sustaining enhanced productivity of irrigated agriculture and judicious development and use of energy, especially renewable sources of energy.
- Characterization and development of sustainable land-use models for rainfed agriculture in high-rainfall areas.
- Development of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Nutrient Management System (INMS) approaches and systems for sustainable agriculture.
- Fostering excellence in the relevant basic and strategic research.
- Generating research and technologies geared to promote equity among regions, sectors of society and gender.
- Strengthening social science, policy planning agri-business, research monitoring mechanisms, administration and personnel reforms, publication and information dissemination system.
- Strengthening the Agriculture Research Information System (ARIS).
- Promoting the Agricultural Human Resource Development (AHRD).
- Linking Scientists with the farmers through Institute Village Linkage Programme (IVLP) as an innovative technology transfer model.
- Institutionalization and strengthening linkages/partnership with the CGIAR and other national and international agencies and research and development establishments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), farmer organisations, private sectors etc.
- Optimization of resources through planning, prioritization and co-ordination.

(c) and (d) The intake capacity of various educational institutions in Agriculture has by and large increased at the rate of 10-14% in the decade 1980-1990-91. However,

during last five years, there has been reorientation of courses to accommodate new courses to meet the present day requirements. Thus, in some disciplines, the intake capacity has increased and in others decreased. For examples: New courses like Computer application in agriculture, Animal and Plant Bio-technology, Pomology, Pest Harvest Technology, Water Science & Technology, Environmental Science, Floriculture Agri-Business were started during last five years.

[Translation]

Vehicular Pollution

4765. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private vehicles owners in Delhi are required to get pollution clearance certificates for protecting the environment in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government vehicles, buses and trucks of the Delhi Transport Corporation are causing more pollution in Delhi and no action against them is being taken by the police and administration; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in order to check pollution being caused by the official vehicles, buses, jeeps and trucks in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) and (b) All vehicles are required to carry a valid Pollution Under Control Certificate from the Transport Department of Delhi for protecting the environment.

(b) In Delhi, major contributor to the vehicular pollution are omissions from two and three-wheelers. The Delhi Transport Department is taking action against all polluting vehicles including Government vehicles and Delhi Transport Corporation buses.

(c) Some specific measures taken by the Government to check vehicular pollution in Delhi include :

(i) Enforcement measures against polluting vehicles were continued by the Transport Department of the Government of NCT Delhi. The number of patrol stations equipped with pollution check facilities for petrol vehicles was increased to augment the facilities of the Transport Department.

(ii) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has decided to supply pre-mixed fuel (petrol and stroke engine oil) in the specified ratio for the use of 2-stroke engine vehicles in a time-targeted manner.

(iii) The Government has approved the first phase of the project for the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS) for Delhi.