

Board in 1989, noise levels above the prescribed standards were found in a number of areas of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hederabad, Kanpur, Jaipur and Bangalore.

A study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research regarding effect of noise on health reveals that there is a definite increase in the prevalence of sensory neural hearing loss to those who work in noisy areas.

(c) The steps taken and proposed to be taken to control noise pollution in the country include :—

- (i) Ambient air quality standards in respect of noise have been prescribed for industrial, commercial, residential and silence zones; separate limits have been set for day and night time ambient noise levels. Noise limits have also been prescribed for automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipment, to be adopted at the manufacturing stage. Noise limits for automobiles have to be met by 1992, while those for appliances and equipment are to be met by 1993.
- (ii) Codes of practice for controlling noise from sources other than industries and automobiles have been evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board. These include public address systems, aircraft operations and bursting of crackers.
- (iii) Declaration of silence zones.
- (iv) Regulating the use of loudspeakers.
- (v) Restrictions on use of loud and electric horns in vehicles.
- (vi) Regulated movement of heavy vehicles; and
- (vii) Segregating industries from residential areas.

(d) and (e) Restrictions placed on blowing of horns in the silence zones outside hospitals and schools are being enforced

by the Delhi Traffic Police. Sign Boards indicating silence zones to be observed by the vehicles/public are displayed and in the case of any damage they are restored.

[Translation]

DEVELOPMENT OF BAREILLY AS COUNTER MAGNET CITY

*36. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned so far for the development of Bareilly as counter magnet city under the National Capital Region; and

(b) the proposed allocation earmarked for the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) No amount has so far been sanctioned.

(b) No decision has been taken on the provision of funds for the development of Bareilly so far.

[English]

EMPLOYMENT TO EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

*37. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to create employment for educated unemployed youths of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of registered unemployed youths in different categories, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY): (a) to (c) The problem of unemployment, including those of the educated unemployed, is one of major concern in the context of the formulation of 8th Five Year Plan. The number of job seekers on live register of Employment Exchanges classified by each educational level as on 31st December 1989 is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Number of job-seekers on Live Register of Employment Exchanges classified by educational levels—31st December, 1989.

States/Union Territories	Below£ Matric	Matric and above but below Graduates	(In Thousands)	
			Graduates including Post-Graduates	Total
STATES				
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	1235.3	1357.4	226.2	2818.9
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . .	4.7	0.4	0.1	5.1
3. Assam . . .	454.5	454.3	64.9	973.7
4. Bihar . . .	1203.7	1534.3	310.8	3048.7
5. Goa . . .	22.2	49.8	6.7	78.7
6. Gujarat . . .	369.0	505.5	64.5	939.0
7. Haryana . . .	273.3	247.0	53.7	574.0
8. Himachal Pradesh . . .	141.9	240.3	36.3	418.5
9. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	74.2	35.5	15.7	125.5
10. Karnataka . . .	478.8	645.8	118.2	1242.7
11. Kerala . . .	1250.6	1704.2	145.4	3100.1
12. Madhya Pradesh . . .	730.6	1030.6	217.4	1978.6
13. Maharashtra . . .	1054.8	1665.6	220.2	2940.6
14. Manipur . . .	108.2	119.4	24.4	252.1
15. Meghalaya . . .	12.7	9.2	1.6	23.4
16. Mizoram . . .	31.0	9.4	1.6	42.0
17. Nagaland . . .	11.6	14.0	1.4	27.0
18. Orissa . . .	363.1	368.6	112.8	844.5
19. Punjab . . .	268.5	240.4	75.4	584.3
20. Rajasthan . . .	381.7	382.2	136.9	900.8
21. Sikkim* . . .				
22. Tamilnadu . . .	1459.7	1253.5	277.4	2990.6
23. Tripura . . .	101.2	40.2	6.5	147.9
24. Uttar Pradesh . . .	1094.3	1522.3	496.4	3113.1
25. West Bengal . . .	2173.8	1894.1	456.1	4524.0
UNION TERRITORIES				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	7.6	6.5	1.6	15.7
2. Chandigarh . . .	69.8	61.5	21.9	153.2
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.1
4. Delhi . . .	254.9	419.9	118.7	793.6
5. Daman & Diu** . . .				
6. Pondicherry . . .	50.1	53.7	8.9	112.7
7. Lakshadweep . . .	3.3	1.6	0.1	5.0
Total . . .	13686.0	15868.2	3221.9	32776.2

NOTE— 1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. **Data not maintained.

3. **Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

4. £Includes illiterates.