

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1961-62

HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT
(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Eighty-Eighth Report (Second
Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee**

- (i) Director General, Resettlement and
Employment.**
- (ii) Labour Bureau.**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI-I

March, 1962/Chaitra, 1884 (Saka)

Price : 0.85 nP.

LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS OF LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

- ANDHRA PRADESH**
1. G. R. Lakshmipathy Chetty and Sons, General Merchants & News Agents, Chandragiri, Chittoor District (Andhra Pradesh).
 2. Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street, Secunderabad.
 3. Hyderabad Book Depot, Abid Road (Gun Foundry), Hyderabad.
 4. International Consultants Corporation, 48, C. Marredpally (East), Secunderabad-3.
 5. K. J. Asservadam and Sons, Cloughpet, P. O. Ongole, Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh).
 6. M. S. R. Murthy & Company, Visakhapatnam.
 7. People's Book House, B-2-829/1, Nizam Shahi Road, Hyderabad-1.
 8. The Triveni Publishers, Masulipatnam.
- BIHAR**
9. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, Jamshedpur-1.
 10. Book Centre, Opp. Patna College, Patna.
 11. 'Jagriti', Bhagalpur-2.
- GUJARAT**
12. Chanderkant Chimman Lal Vora, Law Publishers and Law Book Sellers, P.B. No. 163, 57/2, Ghandi Road, Ahmedabad.
 13. Gandhi Samiriti Trust, Bhavnagar.
 14. Lok Milap, District Court Road, Bhavnagar.
- KERALA**
15. The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
 16. Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Booksellers etc., Jamnagar.
 17. C. V. Venkitachala Iyer, Near Railway Station, Chalakudi.
 18. International Book House, Main Road, Trivandrum.
 - 18a. M. Mukanda Krishna Nayak, Manjeshwar S. K. Cannore Distt., Kerala State.
- MADHYA PRADESH**
19. Modern Book House, 286, Jawahar Ganj, Jabalpur-1.
 20. The National Law House, Near Indore Library, Opp. Old High Court Building, Indore.
- MADRAS**
21. E. M. Gopalkrishna Kone (Shri Gopal Mahal), North Chitrai Street, Madura.
 22. The Kalpana Publishers, Booksellers, Trichinopoly-3.
 23. The Presidency Book Supplies, 8-C, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras-5.
 24. S. Krishnaswami & Company, P. O. Teppakulam, Tiruchirapalli-2.
 25. (Vacant)
- MAHARASHTRA**
26. Charles Lambert & Company, 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.
 27. The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-1.
 28. D. B. Taraporevala & Sons, Co., (P) Limited, 210, Dr. Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
 29. Deccan Book Stall, Fergusson College Road, Poona-4.
 30. The Good Companions, Rasputra, Baroda.
 31. The Imperial Book Depot, 266, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Poona.
 32. The International Book House, Private Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
 33. The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.
 34. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, Netaji Subhash Road, Marine Drive, Bombay-2.
 35. The New Book Company (P) Limited, Kitab Mahal, 188-90, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay.
 36. The New Book Depot, Modi No. 3, Nagpur.
 37. The Popular Book Depot (Registered), Lammington Road, Bombay-7.
 38. Sahitya Sangam, Booksellers, 44, Lok Manyu Vastu Bhandar, Dadar, Bombay-28.
- MYSORE**
39. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Vidyanidhi Book Depot, New Statue Circle, Mysore.
- MAHARASHTRA**
40. Makkalapustaka Press Balamandira, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore-9.
 41. People's Book House Opp. Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore-1.
 42. Pervaje's Book House Koppikar Road, Hubli.

- Company, 78. Hind Book House, 82
Janpath, New Delhi.
79. The Imperial Publishing Company, 3, Fair Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi-6.
80. Jayana Book Depot, Chapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
81. Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
82. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi-6.
83. Lakshmi Book Store, 42, M. M. Janpath, New Delhi.
84. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.
85. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Private Limited, Press Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
86. The New Book Depot, P.O. Box No. 96, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
87. Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1.
88. People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1.
89. Rama Krishna & Sons, 16-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
90. Sikh Publishing House Private Limited, 7-C, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
91. The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Paharganj, New Delhi.
- 91a. Kitab Mahal (W.D.) Private Ltd. 28 Faiz Bazar, Delhi.
- MANIPUR**
92. Shri N. Chaoba Singh Newspaper Agent, Ramlal Paul High School, Annes, Imphal, Manipur.
- AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**
- U.K.**
93. The Secretary Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House Aldwych, LONDON W.C.-2.
- 33-C, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar.
62. Shalig Ram & Sons, Booksellers, Madar Gate, Aligarh.
63. Universal Book Company, 20, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad.
- WEST BENGAL**
64. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Ban-chharam Akur Lane, Calcutta-12.
65. M. C. Sarkar & Sons (Private) Limited, 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-12.
66. Thacker Spink & Company (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.
67. W. Newman & Company Limited, 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
- RAJASTHAN]**
50. "Bookland", 663, Madar Gate, Ajmer (Rajasthan).
51. K. M. Agarwal & Sons, Railway Book Stall, Udaipur.
- 51a. Information Centre, Govt. of Rajasthan, Tripolia, Jaipur City, Rajasthan.
- UTTAR PRADESH**
52. A. H. Wheeler & Company Private Limited, 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
53. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj, Lucknow.
54. B. S. Jain & Company, 71, Abupura, Muzaffarnagar.
55. Friends Book House, M.U., Aligarh.
56. Goel Traders, 100-C, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar.
57. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad.
58. Law Book Company, Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad.
59. Laxmi Narain Agarwal, Hospital Road, Agra.
60. The Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank, Meerut.
- JAMMU & KASHMIR**
68. The Kashmir Book Shop, Residency Road, Srinagar, Kashmir.
69. Students Stores, Raghunath Bazar, Jammu-Tawi.
- DELHI**
70. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.
71. Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.
72. Bookwell, 4, Sant Narankari Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.
73. The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
74. City Book Sellers, Sohananj Street, Delhi.
75. Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1522-Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.
76. The English Book Shop, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
77. Freeland Publications Private Limited, II-A/16, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1961-62)

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Shri H. C. Dasappa

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3. Shri Chandra Shankar*
4. Shri V. Eacharan
5. Shri Ansar Harvani
6. Shri H. C. Heda
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SECRETARIAT

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri K. Ranganadham—*Under Secretary.*

*Resigned w.e.f. 16-3-1962

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred and Seventy-Second Report on action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in the Eighty-Eighth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Labour and Employment—Director General, Resettlement and Employment and Labour Bureau.

2. The Eighty-Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on the 21st April, 1960. Government furnished their comments on the recommendations contained in the Report on the 22nd March, 1961. They were requested to furnish further information on certain points arising out of their replies to some of the recommendations on the 23rd May, 1961. Replies to these were furnished on the 19th September, 1961. Government's original replies together with further information on certain points were considered by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee on the 28th October, 1961. The draft Report on the action taken on the recommendations was adopted by the Committee on the 20th March, 1962.

3. The Report has been divided into the following four Chapters:—

- I. Report.
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government.
- III. Replies of Government that have been accepted by the Committee.
- IV. Replies of Government that have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-Eighth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given in Appendix III. It would be observed therefrom that out of a total of 67 recommendations made in the Report, 40 recommendations *i.e.* 59.7 per cent have been fully accepted by Government, while 13 recommendations, *i.e.* 19.4 per cent have been accepted partly. Of the rest, replies of Government in respect of 10 recommendations *i.e.* 14.9 per cent have

been accepted by the Committee, while those in respect of 4 recommendations *i.e.* 6 per cent have not been accepted by the Committee.

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,

NEW DELHI-1,

Estimates Committee.

March 27, 1962/Chaitra 6, 1884 (Saka).

CHAPTER I

The Estimates Committee are glad that the points brought out in their Eighty-eighth Report (Second Lok Sabha) have been replied to by Government generally to their satisfaction. There are, however, four recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and have been commented upon in Chapter IV of this Report.

CHAPTER II
RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Serial No. (as in Appendix X to the Report)	Reference to paragraph number of the Report	Summary of recommendations/conclusions	Reply of the Government
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I

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I 6 The Committee feel that considering its vast magnitude, the problem of unemployment should be given a greater importance in the Third Plan.

Special attention has been paid by the Planning Commission to the problem of creating employment opportunities under the Third Five Year Plan with a view to absorbing the unemployed, *vide* Chapter V(5) of the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan •

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/*B&A*, dated the 22nd March, 1961].

2

8

The Committee hope that the matter of exploring 'unorthodox' ways of enlarging the scope of employment will be pursued so as to ensure

Recommendation accepted. In accordance with the suggestions contained in the Draft Third Five Year Plan for the better utilisation of rural

Delhi have agreed to the implementation of family planning programme. The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra and Mysore have not yet made any provision. The Insurance Medical Officers at the dispensaries will undertake this work. In areas where medical care is provided through the 'Panel' System facilities will be provided at State Clinics and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will bear the expenses. Contraceptives will be made available free of charge to all insured persons, irrespective of their income. For Sterilisation, insured persons and their families will avail of such facilities as are provided by a State Government for the public. Absence from work of an insured person on account of sterilisation is, however, certified and accepted by the Corporation.

3. For purposes of publicity, the Ministry of Health are supplying posters, pamphlets in various languages and Family Planning News, free of cost. Administrative Medical Officers (Employees' State Insurance Scheme) of States are being advised to write to that Ministry in this connection. The Corporation has also agreed to the training of doctors and medical auxiliaries in family planning, necessary arrangements for which will be made by State Governments.

4. In four States, viz., Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and West Bengal, family medical care has not so far been extended. The provisional target dates for extension of medical care in these States are as under :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Gujarat (for Ahmedabad) | 26-1-1962 |
| 2. Kerala | } During the Third Five
Year Plan period. |
| 3. Madras | |
| 4. West Bengal | |

The State Governments of Madras and Kerala have, however, agreed to the family planning programme. In new areas where the Scheme is being extended, family medical care is provided 13 weeks after the date of implementation of the Scheme.

5. The State Governments who have not yet made provision are being requested to extend family planning facilities as soon as possible. Those State Governments who propose to defer such provision till 1962 are being urged to start the programme during 1961.

6. For the benefit of the *coal miners*, family planning clinics function in the two Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol and the four Regional Hospitals at Katras, Tisra, Searsole and Chora under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Further, in order to popularise the idea of family

planning among the coal miners, a scheme has been sanctioned which provides the following :—

(i) opening of 10 Urban and 20 rural family planning centres in different coal fields and also two model clinics at the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol;

(ii) payment of grant-in-aid not exceeding Rs. 200/- non-recurring for furniture and equipment and Rs. 300/- recurring per annum for supply of contraceptives to those colliery companies who come forward with the request for such assistance for doing family planning work;

(iii) payment of money to a coal miner or to a member of his family at the rate of Rs. 15/- per head in the case of males and Rs. 25/- per head in the case of females who undergo sterilisation operation subject to the following conditions:—

(a) that the age of the male is above 30 and that of the female above 26; and

(b) that the man or woman, as the case may be, has a minimum of three living children at the time of sterilisation.

7. The services of the staff of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund are being utilised to popularise the idea of planned parenthood among the mica miners in the mica fields of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan by giving suitable instructions. Besides, posters, pamphlets and charts on family planning are displayed in the institutions of the Fund. Sterilisation is also done in the Central Hospital, Karmā for such of those mica miners who desire to have it. The question of setting up family planning (counselling) centres at the Central Hospital, Karma and at each of the six static dispensaries of the Fund in Bihar is under consideration. In Andhra Pradesh a Family Planning clinic is proposed to be established at Shah Mine near Sydapuram.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61-B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.]

4 12 The Committee are of the view that a solution cannot be found for the unemployment problem amongst the educated on any basis divorced from considerations of the content and nature of education. While on the one hand, there is an increasing demand for technical hands, on the other, there is a large number of educated persons without technical training who have little employment opportunities. The imbalance calls for an early rectification. The Committee recommend that the Ministry of

As recommended by the Estimates Committee, the matter is being pursued with the Ministry of Education. So far as training facilities under the existing schemes of the D.G.E. & T. are concerned, they are being expanded.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

Labour and Employment should pursue the matter with the Ministry of Education. They should also expand their own training facilities in appropriate fields.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

The result of the action taken may please be intimated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-E.C. III/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission which recommended that a vocational bias be imparted to education at the secondary level, multipurpose education has already been introduced in about 1500 schools during the Second Plan period and 350 of them include instruction in technology. The programme of strengthening/expanding this education in the Third Plan is being continued by the Ministry of Education. That Ministry is also proposing to set up four Regional Training Colleges for training teachers of multipurpose schools, including technology as one of the subjects.

As regards technical training under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, facilities for training young persons as craftsmen are being increased from 42,000 seats at the end of the Second Plan to 100,000 seats at the end of the Third Plan. Persons with high school education are being

encouraged to avail themselves of the training facilities offered.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/8.61-B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

5 13 The Committee hope that in accordance with the views expressed by the University Grants Commission (mentioned in para 13) every effort would be made to bring down the wastage that goes on in the production of 'general' graduates unrelated to the needs and resources of the country, which only accentuates the problem of educated unemployed.

The matter is being pursued with the Ministry of Education.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12.60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

Government is in general agreement with these views. The question of devising practical measures to restrict admissions to Universities only to those students who, by an acceptable test, have the necessary aptitude, etc., is full of difficulties. Firstly, each University in India is an autonomous body and is free to prescribe its own rules and regulations governing admissions to Universities. Secondly, unless there are satisfactory alternative avenues open to those who pass out from the High and Higher Secondary Schools, there would be no appreciable lessening of the pressure of numbers in the Universities. The entire problem of the output of graduates in various sectors *vis-a-vis* the requirements of national economy has to be viewed as a whole (the problem of 'general'

graduates cannot be dealt with in isolation) before any concrete measures could be devised in this behalf.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee will be constantly borne in mind by the Government, in dealing with the question of development of higher education in the country.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/5/61/B&A dated the 1st June, 1961.*]

16

Recommendation accepted. Notification has been issued.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The Committee recommend that the 'Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment' be redesignated as 'Directorate General of Employment and Training' so as to signify correctly the work handled by that Directorate.

16

6

The question is under consideration.
[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The Committee recommend that an annual report of the D.G.R. & E. showing the activities and achievements of the machinery in the Centre and the States should be published. For this purpose each State Government, with whom the administration of the employment exchanges and training centres rests, should be asked to furnish an annual report on the working of exchanges and training centres under its jurisdiction.

18

8

Recommendation accepted.
[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/5/61/B&A dated the 1st June, 1961.*]

Recommendation accepted.

10 20

The Committee suggest that a schedule of visits by the psychologist in the D.G.R. & E. to the local exchanges for field studies as well as for guidance to the staff in the exchanges should be worked out.

Recommendation has been accepted. Schedule of visits by the Assistant Director of Employment Exchanges (V.G.) to the Exchanges has already been worked and it is being followed as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

11

25

The Committee suggest that the 80 districts which would be left without an Employment Exchange at the end of the Second Plan should also be covered early so that each district has at least one employment exchange.

Recommendation accepted. With the opening of more Employment Exchanges during 1960-61, only 50 districts will be left without an Employment Exchange at the end of Second Five Year Plan. During the first two years of the Third Plan these 50 districts will also be provided with either a full fledged or a part-time Employment Exchange.

12

26

The Committee consider the Scheme of having Employment and Information Bureaux at two of the Block Development Head Quarters in each State useful since it purports to serve the vast rural population which has not been provided with such assistance so far and hope that it will be implemented early.

Recommendation accepted. It has been decided to set up 35 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux during 1960-61. Four of them have already been sanctioned. These Bureaux will cover all the 15 States and Union Territories.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Please state the number of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux set up during

Out of a tentative physical target of 35 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux, 30 have been

1960-61 as also the reasons for shortfall, if any, in the target set for that year.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC. II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

13

The Committee recommend that the causes of decline in percentage of persons placed during a year by the employment exchanges as compared to applicants, on live register at the end of the year be enquired into.

Recommendation accepted. Action has been initiated.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/81 61-B&A, dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

12

15

The Committee recommend that the instruction providing for the renewal of registrations by post should be given publicity so that those on the register of the exchanges may take advantage of it, if so desired.

Employment Exchanges Minute (No. 49/60) requiring all Employment Exchanges to give permanent Notice Board publicity for renewal of registration by post was issued on the 7th July, 1960 (copy enclosed as Appendix I).

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/61/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

18

The Committee recommend that recruitment in all the Central Ministries and their various

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

This has been accepted in principle by all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

departments should invariably be canalised through the employment service in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (mentioned in para 33). The difficulties, if any, of the Ministries and departments in this regard may be looked into and removed as far as possible.

(Further information called for by the Committee)

Steps taken to implement the recommendation; may please be stated.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60] B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961].

When instances of contravention of the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to recruitment by any Central Government establishment come to notice, the matter is taken up with the appropriate authorities.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC.II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961].

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61-B&A, dated the 19th September, 1961].

24 44 The Committee consider that Vocational Guidance has an important part to play in the pattern of Employment Service. They trust that concerted efforts would be made to see that the target for the Second Plan is fulfilled and suggest further that the Scheme may be extended substantially during the Third Plan with a view ultimately to cover all employment exchanges.

Recommendations accepted. The Second Plan target will be achieved in time and such units will be functioning at 76 Employment Exchanges. The Scheme will be extended to the remaining Exchanges during the Third Plan.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60] B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961].

26

The Committee consider that the pamphlets 'Guide to Careers' would serve the masses better through the medium of their regional languages and suggest that translation of these pamphlets into all the Regional languages should be expedited.

State Governments were asked to expedite translation of Career Pamphlets in regional languages. Replies received from States show that they have taken steps to translate the pamphlets.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961].

27

The Committee are of the view that the Scheme of setting up University Employment Bureaux may be extended to as many Universities as possible. The Director General of Resettlement and Employment agreed to put up a proposal to this effect in the Third Plan.

Recommendation accepted. Four University Employment Bureaux are functioning at the Universities of Delhi, Trivandrum, Aligarh and Varanasi. One Bureau for Calcutta has also been sanctioned. During the Third Plan it is proposed to set up such Bureaux at all the remaining Universities.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961].

29

The Committee are glad to be assured that the target for the Second Plan for the important scheme of Craftsmen Training in Institutes which had undergone an upward revision to the extent of 50 per cent would be achieved within the stipulated time.

All the 30,530 additional seats proposed to be introduced in the Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan have since been sanctioned. At the end of March, 1960 about 21,000 of these seats had been introduced and the balance were to be introduced in the next session starting from August 1960.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961].

(Further information called for by the Committee).

It may please be stated if all the 30,530 additional seats had been introduced in accordance with the programme during the Second Plan period.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC.II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

29, 486 additional seats were introduced during the Second Five Year Plan period upto 31st March, 1961. The actual number of seats, sanctioned during the Second Five Year Plan, however, went upto 32,538 against the target of 30,530.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No.15/8/61/B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

30 The Committee hope that adequate provision will be made to provide training facilities for two lakh craftsmen in the Third Plan.

Recommendation accepted. It is proposed to introduce 55,000 additional seats and so to phase them as to ensure an out-turn of 2,00,000 craftsmen during the Third Plan.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No.15/12/60/B&A dated 22nd March, 1961.*]

31 The Committee consider that with the increasing emphasis on adoption of improved techniques, the traditional training imparted to the craftsmen by their kith and kin should be supplemented by a planned and organised training programme if the large number of craftsmen raised in this way are to fill the gap effectively. They therefore recommend that a beginning should be made to give them short time training courses in modern techniques through mobile vans, visual aids etc.

32 The Ministry of Commerce and Industry who are concerned with this recommendation, have accepted it and have brought it to the notice of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, and the Directors of all Small Scale Service Institutes in the country who have been asked to implement it.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No.15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

33 The Committee suggest that steps should be taken to see that State Councils are activated

The recommendation has been accepted and is already being implemented.

and function effectively. They should be made responsible for scrutinising proposals regarding trades taught at the industrial training institutes/centres before they are referred to the Centre.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No.15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

34

The Committee are of the view that greater efforts should be made to affiliate to the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades all the eligible private institutes; otherwise an important objective of the National Council would suffer.

The recommendation has been accepted. The State Representatives in their meeting held on the 1st to 3rd August, 1960 have been asked to examine the possibility of affiliating all the private institutes which are eligible and to forward necessary proposals to the Directorate General.

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[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

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The Committee suggest that the State Government should be persuaded to collect information relating to follow up of ex-trainees.

Recommendation accepted. Action has been initiated.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

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The Committee consider the number of 7,906 passed out trainees on the live register of the exchanges at the end of July 1959 rather too large to allow any room for complacency. While they recognise that some of these might be employed but had not reported the fact to

This is related to recommendation No. 36. Action has been initiated on both items together.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

the exchanges, they also note that this represents the residual figure of only those who sought the assistance of the employment service. They are not sure if even a moiety of the passed out trainees went in for such assistance and what the employment position of the others who sought no such assistance was. The Committee recommend that the matter should be thoroughly examined and if it is found that passed out trainees do not find employment in time, remedial measures should be initiated including revision and reorientation of certain training courses so as to emphasise training in those trades which have a demand in the employment market.

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So far as engineering trades are concerned, the Committee consider that they have no reasons to differ from the conclusion that it is not desirable to convert training centres into training-cum-production centres and that production should be taken up only for purposes of training as incidental to it.

No further action on this recommendation is called for.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A, dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

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The Committee are of the view that the scheme involving inspection of training centres by tripartite teams would help in creating and fostering interest and sympathy of industrialists and workers towards the training schemes. They hope that such tripartite teams will be formed by every State Government. They recommend that the feasibility of increasing the number of inspections per year by such teams may be examined.

The recommendation has been accepted. In the State Representatives' meeting held on the 1st-3rd August, 1960 it was stressed that the State Governments who have not so far formed the tripartite teams should do so at an early date. It was also stressed that the number of inspections by such tripartite teams should be increased.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The recommendation has been accepted. The matter was discussed by the State Representatives in their meeting held on 1st-3rd August, 1960. The Inspection Machinery both at the State headquarters, and in the Directorate General of Employment and Training is being strengthened. A team of officers will inspect the training centres in each State and at the end of the inspections, seminars will be arranged to review the defects and suggest measures to remove them. The existing inspection proforma has also been suitably revised.

The Committee recommend that a procedure should be evolved to ensure rectification of defects and inadequacies and to solve individual difficulties of the institutions noticed during the inspections.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12, 60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

Recommendation accepted. State Directors in charge of training schemes for craftsmen have been requested to supply regularly, information regarding the number etc. of persons applying for admission to trade courses and the number, etc. actually admitted. The data for the sessions that commenced in the second half of 1959 have already been collected and compiled. Similar data for subsequent sessions would be collected and

The Committee recommend that proper statistics relating to training institutes should be collected, compiled and incorporated in the annual report of the D.G.R. & E.

included in the Annual Reports of the Directorate General of Employment and Training. Statistics relating to other aspects of training are already being collected and compiled.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The Committee suggest that quotas may be fixed for the various States in the Central Training Institutes to ensure that all the States get their due share. If the quota of a State is not availed of fully the unused balance may be utilised by other States.

Recommendation accepted. Quotas for various States have been worked out after taking into account the expansion programmes under the schemes for the training of Craftsmen and Craft Instructors, and will be communicated to all State Governments. In case the quota of a State is not availed of fully, the unused balance will be given to the other States as suggested by the Estimates Committee.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The Committee hope that the scheme of reorganisation and expansion of Central Training Institute for Women Instructors will be finalised and implemented early.

Recommendation accepted. The scheme of reorganisation and expansion of the Central Training Institute for Women Instructors has been finalised and will be implemented after obtaining the consent of the Ministry of Finance.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The Committee recommend that with a view to have uniformity in administration and to maintain the requisite standard of training,

Recommendation accepted.
[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

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the feasibility of having the Central Training Institute for Women Instructors administered directly by the Central Government as in the case of the other Institutes may be examined.

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The Committee suggest that the draft rules and other arrangements required to implement the contemplated measure of Apprenticeship Legislation might also be worked out sufficiently in advance to facilitate its enforcement without loss of time after its enactment.

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Recommendation accepted. Some of the material in regard to the draft Rules, etc., required to implement the contemplated measure of Apprenticeship Legislation has already been prepared. Action on preparation of the remaining material is in progress.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No.15/12/60/B.&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

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The Committee suggest that the Central Government should obtain complete data in respect of all the public concerns where efforts made by the State Government to place apprentices were not successful, so that further action can be co-ordinated at the Central level. They expect the public sector units to give a lead in such matters.

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Recommendation accepted. The required information is being collected from the State Governments. Further action on the lines suggested by the Estimates Committee will be taken on receipt of complete data from the States.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B & A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

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The Committee consider that there is scope for consolidating, rationalising and reducing the number of basic proformae prescribed by the different Ministries for furnishing different

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The recommendation has been noted for guidance. The Central Statistical Organisation has already undertaken the work of rationalisation of statistical reports/returns which are being obtained

statistics and suggest that the Central Statistical Organisation may undertake this work and collate proforma data on behalf of various Ministries of the Government of India.

by the various Central Ministries and attached/subordinate offices from the State Governments/State Statistical Bureaus and other State agencies.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

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(i) The Committee have noticed that some of the statistical data published in the Indian Labour Year Book relate to the calendar year while others relate to the financial year. They consider it desirable to have uniformity for the purpose of comparison of the different statistics.

The Director, Labour Bureau, had addressed such Departments etc. as furnish statistics on other than calendar year basis. Comments from 21 such authorities have been received and are awaited from 6 others who have been reminded to expedite.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

(ii) They suggest that either the financial year or the calendar year may be prescribed for the purpose.

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

The latest position and the decision taken in the matter may please be communicated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC.II /60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

The recommendation of the Committee has been examined and is generally acceptable. Most of the data in the Year Book is already for the Calendar Year. It would be possible to alter the data relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment at present being published in the Year Book for the financial year to the Calendar Year. A few items, however, relate to P. & T. and the Railways. There are difficulties in getting these data on a Calendar Year basis.

Barring these exceptions every effort will be made to have all data related to the Calendar Year.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. No. 15/8/61-B. & A. dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

61 103 The Committee are not convinced by the reasons stated by the representative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for having four different levels of the supervisory staff in the Labour Bureau, viz., the Senior Deputy Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director and Chief Research Officer besides the Director. They suggest that the question of reducing the number of supervisory grades and having the same designation of officers doing similar type of work, may be examined.

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC.II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

The officers of the four categories mentioned are performing distinct duties. However, some of these designations and grades are likely to be changed in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission in the near future, compatible with the type of work attached to the posts.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60-B. & A. dated 22nd March, 1961.*]

With the constitution of the Economics and Statistics Service, the 5 Supervisory grades in the Labour Bureau including the Director would be reduced to three. However, finalisation of the scheme is awaited.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61-B & A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

63 The Committee are of the view that suitable mechanical equipment for the work of tabulation in the Labour Bureau may be procured in the interest of speed and economy.

105 Action to procure suitable mechanical equipment has already been taken and the equipment is awaited.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O. M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

64 (i) The Committee are of the view that the report of the second Agricultural Labour Enquiry would be of great use in formulating the agrarian schemes in the Third Plan.

112 They hope that no further time will be lost in publishing the Report.

65 (i) From the progress of the plan schemes administered by the Labour Bureau, the Committee observe that there have been large shortfalls in expenditure on various schemes mainly due to non-availability of staff. The Committee regret that the need for training personnel required for the plan schemes was not visualised in time.

113 They suggest that the question of making available to the Bureau the requisite number of trained staff for the Plan schemes in future may be examined immediately so as to ensure their successful implementation.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

(iii) The Committee further suggest that the field training opportunities offered by the plan schemes may also be utilised for the purpose.

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The Committee suggest that a way should be found to utilise the material collected by Universities and other institutions for the study of Economics and Sociology which could be of use to the Labour Bureau in their investigations and thus avoid duplication of efforts.

Suggestion accepted.

(Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961).

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(i) The Committee regret that large amounts have been provided in the budget of the Labour Bureau from year to year without any reasonable prospect of those being spent due to the shortage of personnel and equipment.

The observations of the Committee have been noted.

(Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961).

(ii) They consider it necessary to effect better and more careful scrutiny of the budget proposals of various organisations under the Ministry so as to avoid shortfalls in future.

REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Serial No. as in Appendix X to the Report	Reference to paragraph number of the Report	Summary of recommendations/conclusions	Reply of the Government.
1	2	3	4
7	17	<p>Since a considerable period has already been taken in the examination of the future set up of the D.G.R. & E. Organisation by the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Finance Ministry, the Committee suggest that this work should be expedited.</p>	<p>The recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Special Reorganisation Unit. Their representatives had a series of discussions with the Director General regarding the staffing requirements of Directorate of Employment Exchanges. Final conclusions in this regard were arrived at in January 1959. Later, similar discussions have been held from time to time regarding the staffing requirements of the Directorate of Training. The Special Reorganisation Unit's conclusions in this regard, were received in this Directorate General in the middle of September, 1960. Report relating to the remaining portions of the Directorate General (General Wing and Statistical Section) is still awaited.</p>

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

17 The Committee welcome the idea of having tripartite committees to enquire into complaints from the employment seekers and to examine the fairness of the working of the exchanges and recommend that these should be set up early to cover all the exchanges. Needless to say that these committees should meet frequently to discharge their functions effectively. The rules should provide that members of the committees who do not attend a certain number of consecutive meetings would lose their membership.

Necessary instructions have been issued to all State Governments and the State Directors of National Employment Service, *vide* DGE&T's letter No. EE-40/1/14/6/60 dated the 16th May, 1960 (copy enclosed as Appendix II). All State Governments (excepting U.P.) have agreed to set up such Committees and in most of the States the Committees have already been constituted. Government of U.P. is being approached again in the matter.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]



19 The Committee would like to reiterate the following recommendation of the Shiva Rao Committee:

The majority of State Governments have accepted this in principle. The question is being pursued with the other States.

“Recruitment to State Government vacancies and vacancies under local bodies should be made through the employment exchanges. The scope of this compulsory measure should be the same as in the case of Central Government vacancies. The obligation to recruit through the employment exchanges should apply equally to all State-owned enterprises and to all quasi-Government and statutory bodies.”

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.]

(Further information called for by the Committee.)

Steps taken to make State owned enterprises and quasi-Government and statutory bodies to recruit through the Employment Exchanges may please be stated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC. II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

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38 The Committee recommend that the field and statistical work which is yet to be done should be completed and the Clerical Aptitude Test introduced in the employment exchanges early.

Discussions have been held with various public undertakings and statutory bodies and agreements have been arrived at regarding recruitment through Employment Exchanges within the framework of the recruitment rules of such undertakings.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61/B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

The recommendation has been noted. The work relating to the preparation of Clerical Aptitude Test will be completed as expeditiously as possible.

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40 The Committee hope that the battery of selection tests for trainees of industrial training institutes would be found suitable and that a wider use of such tests would be made.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The construction of selection tests for trainees of industrial training institutes is being expedited.

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41 The Committee recommend that comprehensive tests including a battery of selection tests as laid down for trainees at industrial training institutes should be prescribed for technical personnel including drivers, motor mechanics, etc. who seek registration with the employment exchanges.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O. M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

Selection tests being prepared for trainees at industrial training institutes are aptitude tests which help in deciding suitability for training. In the case of technical personnel who seek registration with employment exchanges after training or work experience, proficiency tests (trade tests) are appropriate. As it is not

feasible for employment exchanges to conduct such tests and with a view to achieving uniformly high standards, it has been decided that registrants of employment exchanges without recognised certificates should be encouraged to appear as private candidates for the National Trade Certificates. However, in order to assist in the registration of technical personnel who do not possess recognised certificates occupational specifications and interview aids (oral trade questions) are also being prepared.

(*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*)

23 43 The Committee recommend that the self-employed and the agricultural workers should be covered under the scheme of collection of employment market information at least on a sample basis in selected areas.

Instructions have been issued regarding the collection of employment information in respect of self-employed persons under the Employment Market Information programme, in selected employment market areas and to the extent possible. As regards agricultural workers, the programme already covers persons employed in plantations. Studies are also proposed to be undertaken in selected areas where works programmes for the utilisation of rural manpower are being carried out.

(*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*)

The Committee feel that a common agency for the training of vocational guidance officers and teachers in vocational guidance would produce better results at less cost. They recommend that the feasibility of having a uniform pattern of vocational guidance for the school teachers and vocational guidance officers in place of the separate courses which are at present being conducted by the Ministries of Education and Labour and Employment respectively may be examined.

The recommendation was considered by the Working Group of Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling which is an inter-Ministerial body consisting of representatives of Ministry of Education, Planning Commission and Ministry of Labour and Employment (Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment) to co-ordinate the guidance programme in schools run by the educational authorities with the Vocational Guidance programme at Employment Exchanges conducted by the National Employment Service on 16th June, 1960. The Members felt that although conducting a joint programme of training for guidance personnel in schools and vocational guidance officers in Employment Exchanges was a desirable procedure, there were many practical difficulties involved. The joint programme would be possible if the courses were of the same length and commenced at the same time. However, the courses for teacher-counsellors and counsellors in schools are usually of six to nine months' duration, and the course for vocational guidance officers is of three months' duration.

This recommendation was further discussed at the joint meeting of State Directors of Educational and Vocational Guidance (under State Departments of Education) with the State Directors of Employment Service held on 10th August, 1960 at the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment. The opinion of the members was that as the contents and objective of the training

courses of guidance personnel in schools and vocational guidance officers in Employment Exchanges were different it was not feasible to organise a joint training programme. However, the members considered it advisable to hold frequent seminars of Employment Officers and career masters, teacher Counsellors and counsellors of schools in order that they may understand each other's programmes, discuss problems and thrash out matters of common concern.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O. M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

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48 The Committee recommend that both from the point of view of economy and efficiency ordinary employment exchanges should provide special facilities for registration of the handicapped and for such training as will fit them to remunerative jobs.

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

The result of the examination may please be intimated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC. II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

The question is under examination in consultation with Ministry of Education.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

Owing to the difficulty of providing suitably trained personnel, facilities for medical registration of the handicapped and for their training at all Employment Exchanges in the country, Special Exchanges for the Handicapped or Special Sections in Exchanges, as the case may be, are pro-

posed to be provided in selected centres and to extend these facilities gradually. In the meantime all Employment Exchanges have been instructed to consider registration and placement of the handicapped as a special responsibility.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment, O.M. No. 15/8/61 B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.* •

All the State Governments and Union Territories concerned except Jammu and Kashmir have now formed State Councils for Training in Vocational Trades. The matter is under active consideration of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. It is hoped that they will also form the State Council very soon.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O. M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

While it would not be very correct to say that a large number of private high schools and colleges which have come into existence in the Second Plan have been developed with a substantial grant from Government, the necessity of a shift in emphasis to technical training is recognised. The Ministry of Education to whom this recommendation of the Estimates Committee was also referred, have stated that that Ministry is already laying special emphasis on the introduction of vocational courses at the Secondary stage. For this purpose 374 multi-purpose schools were established during

The Committee hope that the State Councils would be framed early in the remaining States of (i) Rajasthan and (ii) Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Manipur.

The Committee would also like to observe that there is a large number of private high schools and colleges developed with substantial grants from the Government which increase the number of educated unemployed. The Committee feel that it would be better if the emphasis is shifted and greater assistance and encouragement are given to the opening of technological institutes or training centres. They, therefore, suggest that the Ministry of Labour and Employment should take up the matter with the concerned Ministries and evolve a suitable scheme for the purpose.

the First Five Year Plan. During the Second Plan about 1,550 more multi-purpose schools are likely to be established. The working of such schools has also been reviewed with a view to find out how best the students coming out of schools can settle in life. If vocational trades can be integrated into multi-purpose school system it would mean a great step forward in the reorganisation of educational system. The Ministry of Education is keen to make a detailed study of the problem in order to put it forward with great speed during the Third Five Year Plan.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

37 The Committee further suggest that the feasibility of fixing a percentage of seats for each district for admission to an institute according to their requirements etc. and of having District Selection Committees may be examined. Otherwise it is possible that much of the training facilities would be made use of by a few industrialised urban areas and the districts more in need of them would be denied these facilities. The District Selection Committees would also be of help in keeping a follow up of the passed out

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The recommendations have been examined carefully in consultation with the State Governments and Union Administrations. The general opinion of the State Governments etc., is that fixation of percentage of seats districtwise is not necessary as the Industrial Training Institutes are being established after ascertaining the needs of areas. It is also expected that these Institutes will be opened in almost all the Districts by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Similarly the State Governments consider that the proposed District Selection Committees

Students.

are not necessary as Local Committees are already attached to the Industrial Training Institutes. In the light of the views expressed by the State Governments, the Central Government feel that the existing system may be continued

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

43 In view of the importance of the problem of attracting suitably qualified persons for the technical posts in various training centres the Committee recommend that the feasibility of suitably increasing the Centre's contribution as a further inducement to the States for accepting the pay structure prescribed by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades may be examined.

74 Government of India are unable to accept this recommendation as most of the State Governments have not been able to implement this recommendation not due to their inability to meet their share of the enhanced scales but due to the effect that the revised scales will have on other similar posts under their control.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

44 The Committee hope that in the light of the survey undertaken by the Planning Commission on the recommendation of the National Committee on Women's Education (1959) action would be taken by Government to start a number of institutes all over the country providing training facilities in occupations available for women in the country.

76 The question regarding the starting of Industrial Training Institutes for women is being further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

The State Governments have informed us that there is no need for special training institutes for the training of Women Instructors. The Finance Ministry is also of the view that it is economical to have combined institutes. It

has, therefore, been proposed to re-organise and expand the institute for the training of Women Instructors, at Delhi during the Third Plan and to admit the women trainees in the other Institutes in the country.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B & A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

43 The Committee recommend that the new training institutes for women should be set up by the D.G. R. & E. on a regional basis so as to cater to the needs of different regions of the country. They also consider that it would be useful to have more Central Training Institutes for Women Instructors on a regional basis.

The question regarding the starting of Industrial Training Institutes for women is being further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

The State Governments have informed us that there is no need for special training institutes for the training of Women Instructors. The Finance Ministry is also of the view that it is economical to have combined institutes. It has, therefore, been proposed to re-organise and expand the institute for the training of Women Instructors at Delhi during the Third Plan and to admit the women trainees in the other institutes in the country.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B & A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

46 The Committee recommend that arrangements should be made for training of girls studying

The scheme for training of Craftsmen in non-engineering trades does not provide for impart-

In various institutes/centres in hosiery, weaving, fruit and vegetable preservation etc. in factories where the production is made on a mass scale.

ing in-plant training to the trainees both boys and girls. This provision would necessarily enhance the training period for these trades which at present is one year. The National Council for Training in Vocational Trades which advises the Government on the pattern of training, considered the question of increasing the period of training for non-engineering trades and decided that the present pattern should not be changed. The Government of India are, therefore, unable to accept this recommendation.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/
60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961].

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The Committee suggest that the proposal of having one training institute in each district may be given a concrete shape during the Third Plan.

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Within the funds (Rs. 50 crores) allocated for the Third Plan we have phased the programme in such a way that maximum number of institutes/seats are established for the training of Craftsmen in the Third Plan. Establishment of an Institute in each District will not be possible within the amount allocated. The Planning Commission have been informed of this position. The importance of the training of Craftsmen has been accepted in principle and the training of Craftsmen has now been included in the "core of the Plan" and is being given over-riding priority in all matters.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/
60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961].

- 49 In view of the fact that the existing facilities for training are not equal to the demand the Committee recommend that every opportunity should be taken of increasing the facilities for training with the ultimate aim to provide such facilities to all deserving candidates.
- 83 Within the funds (Rs. 50 crores) allocated for the Third Plan we have phased the programme in such a way that maximum number of institutes/seats are established for the training of Craftsmen in the Third Plan. Establishment of an institute in each District will not be possible within the amount allocated. The Planning Commission have been informed of this position. The importance of the training of Craftsmen has been accepted in principle and the training of Craftsmen has now been included in the 'core of the Plan' and is being given overriding priority in all matters.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961].

The construction of buildings except staff quarters for the Central Training Institute, Calcutta will be completed by the end of the Second Plan period. As regards buildings for the Central Training Institute, Bombay their construction has commenced but are not likely to be completed by end of Second Plan period. These will, however, be completed by September, 1962.

- 50 The Committee hope that the two buildings for the Central Training Institutes at Calcutta and Bombay taken on hand would be completed during the Second Plan and the amount provided for them would be utilised during the Plan period.
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[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961].

The Committee regret shortfalls in targets under the schemes of Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment and feel that more concerted efforts are necessary to overcome the practical difficulties encountered. They recommend that for the Third Plan the Ministry should see that the facilities necessary for such training which are abundant in many progressive countries abroad, are extended so as to realise higher targets consistent with the requirements of the expanding economy of the country.

Within the funds (Rs. 50 crores) allocated for the Third Plan we have phased the programme in such a way that maximum number of institutes/schools are established for the training of Craftsmen in the Third Plan. Establishment of an institute in each District will not be possible within the amount allocated. The Planning Commission have been informed of this position. The importance of the training Scheme has been accepted in principle and the training of Craftsmen has now been included in the "core of the Plan" and is being given over-riding priority in all matters.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961].

'Further information called for by the Committee)

Brief details of the scheme and the targets fixed for 1961-62 may please be stated.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC.II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961].

(a) *Craftsmen Training Scheme*.—The Industrial Training Institutes operating under the Craftsmen Training Scheme provide for intensive training in engineering and non-engineering trades to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers for the expanding industries. The period of training in non-engineering trades is 12 months and in engineering trades 2 years, of which the first 18 months are to be spent in the institutes and the remaining six months in factories for in-plant training. The training is free. A stipend of Rs. 25 p.m. is awarded to one-third of the trainees subject to reservation, as far as

possible of 12½% seats and stipends for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and 5% for those belonging to Scheduled Tribes. It is proposed to expand the training programme further during the Third Five Year Plan. The programme has been phased. During 1961-62 it is proposed to add 12,728 additional seats either at the existing Industrial Training Institutes or at the new ones. The total number of seats proposed to be introduced during the Third Plan is 57,848.

(b) *National Apprenticeship Scheme.*—In order to meet the needs of the expanding industry the National Apprenticeship Scheme was organised during the Second Five Year Plan. The aim of this scheme is to train men with a view to their becoming skilled craftsmen in trades which are customarily learnt in a practical way through training and work experience on the job. During the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to introduce 11,750 additional seats under this scheme. Separate targets for 1961-62 have not been fixed.

(c) *Evening Classes for Industrial Workers.*—The object of this scheme is to improve the theoretical knowledge of industrial workers by arranging evening classes for them either in technical institutes or within the factory premises of an

industrial establishment at convenient localities. This Scheme was also started in the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to introduce 9,150 additional seats under this scheme for separate targets. 1961-62 have not been fixed.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61/B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

(i) The Committee are of the view that the Labour Bureau should devote their time primarily to analysis, interpretation and evaluation of the labour statistics.

(ii) They suggest that the feasibility of transferring the work of collection and compilation of data to the Central Statistical Organisation may be examined.

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

The result of the examination may please be intimated.

(*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC. 11/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*)

The recommendation is still under examination in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation and Director, Labour Bureau.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

(1) The recommendation has been examined in consultation with the Central Statistical Organisation.

(2) Recently a new Department of Statistics has been created under Cabinet Secretariat by the Presidential Order No. DOC No. CD-243/61 dated the 9th April, 1961. That department has been charged with the responsibility of advising the Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments on statistical matters

and of issuing general directions to them regarding the setting up of standards and norms and methods of collection of statistics. To the extent, the various Statistical Offices are not able to collect primary data through normal administrative channels and such data are suitable for collection through All-India Sample Survey, the data requirements of various Ministries can be arranged to be met by the National Sample Survey on a sampling basis.

(3) The Department of Statistics consider that the collection of primary data on labour matters which are required by the Ministry of Labour and Employment for their normal administrative requirements, should continue to be collected by the Labour Bureau. No particular advantage is likely to accrue if the Department of Statistics is requested to undertake the collection of such primary data in all cases. The benefit of their advice on items to be collected and the manner in which they may be collected, compiled and presented, so far as to be of maximum use for policy formation and implementation, is always available.

(4) The Department of Statistics have expressed the view that the existing statistical system in India is one that is decentralised by subject

with a minimum of centralised control and co-ordination. The recommendation of the Committee seems to possess much wider implications than what can be considered on the basis of Labour Statistics alone.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61/B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

The points raised by the Chambers of Commerce etc., comments of the Central Statistical Organisation and the views of the Labour Bureau thereon are under examination.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B & A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

60 101 The Committee consider it unfortunate that there should have been inordinate delay in framing the Rules under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953, and hope that the same would now be finalised without further delay.

(*Further information called for by the Committee*)

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

(*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-E.C. II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.*)

41 The whole question has been further discussed by the Director, Labour Bureau with Central Statistical Organisation on 5th August 1961. The matter is nearing finalisation.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61/B&A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

The matter has been carefully examined in consultation with the Department of Statistics. With a view to reducing the number of Statistical returns the employers are being called upon to furnish to the various authorities, it has been decided to integrate the work of collection of

labour statistics with the Annual Survey of Industries already being conducted by the National Sample Survey. It is no longer therefore necessary to frame any separate set of Rules under the Collection of Statistics Act 1953.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M No. 15/8/61/B&A dated the 20th October, 1961*].

62 104 (i) The Committee regret that four posts of Regional Officers were continued in the Labour Bureau even though the work for which they were created was transferred to other agencies.

(ii) They do not see any justification for continuing these posts and recommend that they should be abolished forthwith.

Government agree that the designation of the four posts in question as Regional Officers is rather anomalous. They have been considering the question of redesignating them suitably, and it has since been decided that they should be redesignated as Research Officers.

It is only partially that the work relating to the Regional Officer was transferred to other agencies. Further certain posts originally proposed to be created were not created on the recommendation of the Expenditure Finance Committee.

The work of Regional Officers at the Headquarters consists of (a) Supervising the tabulation of 6000 schedules, (b) drafting of Reports numbering 50 on the results of the Surveys and (c) building up of 50 new series of consumer price index numbers.

This work cannot be entrusted to Investigators who in any case are completely occupied with the scrutiny of retail price returns being received every week from 145 markets; and preparation of final tables for the Reports.

The Ministry consider, in the circumstances, that continuance of the 4 posts as Research Officers, and not Regional Officers, is essential.

[*Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961*].

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Serial No. Reference as in Appendix X to the Report	Summary of the recommendations/conclusions	Reply of Government	Comments of Committee	
1	2	3	4	5
9	19	<p>At present there is no popular hand-book giving full information relating to employment and training facilities available in the country. People in general do not know that apart from placement activity employment service includes collection of employment market information, vocational guidance and adult counselling etc. In this connection the representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that the Director of Employment Exchanges had been drafting a hand-book containing information relating to the employment service. A similar pamphlet</p>	<p>Recommendation is accepted and action has been initiated for implementation. (Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961).</p>	<p>The work may be completed without further delay.</p>

let on training facilities was expected to be prepared. The Committee recommend that these pamphlets be prepared early and priced low, and that two copies of each of these pamphlets be supplied to high schools, colleges and universities for being kept in their libraries for the benefit of students, as is at present being done in cases of the pamphlets "Guide to Careers".

(Further information called for by the Committee).

It may please be stated if the handbook on Employment Services, the drafting of which was undertaken by the Director of Employment Exchanges more than a year ago, has since been completed. If so, a few copies of the same may please be furnished.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC.II/60, dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

It is regretted that this has not been completed. It is hoped to complete it very soon.

(Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61-B&A dated the 19th September, 1961).

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The Committee suggest that the feasibility of removing the condition of producing a no-objection certificate from the employers in the case of qualified employed persons who seek registration with the employment exchanges may be examined.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position in the matter may please be intimated.

Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M.-No. 28(A)-EC.II/60 dated the 23rd May, 1961.

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The Committee suggest that the feasibility of increasing the period of renewal of registration from two months to three months may be examined.

The question is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60-B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961].

The matter is still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Ministry of Labour and Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61-B&A dated the 19th September, 1961].

Action has been taken to examine the question.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60/B&A dated the 22nd March, 1961].

The decision in the matter may be expedited.

An early decision may be taken on increasing the period of renewal of registration from two to three months.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The result of the examination may please be intimated

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC. II/60, dated the 23rd May, 1961.*]

Material was collected from different States. This is proposed for discussion at next meeting of the representatives of the State Governments.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61-B & A dated the 19th September, 1961.*]

40

The Committee recommend that the feasibility of combining training in non-engineering trades with training in production by adding a production unit, which should be made self-supporting, may be examined. Accounts for production and training centres should be kept separately in such cases. The trainees should work in this unit after completing their training on wage basis to gain proficiency. They may be encouraged to set up their individual unit or units on a co-operative basis after leaving the In-

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As the Small Scale Industries Organisations have been administering schemes relating to production centres for a number of years, the question of adding production units to the Industrial Training Institutes in non-engineering trades is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[*Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/12/60 B & A dated the 22nd March, 1961.*]

The decision in the matter may be expedited.

stitute, instead of having to seek for jobs for which prospects were small.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 28(A)-EC. II/60, dated the 23rd May, 1961].

The matter is still under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. That Ministry, in its latest communication, expressed the view that the experiment conducted by it at Khanpur had failed & the success of Production Centres could not be ensured.

[Ministry of Labour & Employment O.M. No. 15/8/61-B & A dated the 19th September, 1961].

NEW DELHI:
March 27, 1962/Chaitra 6, 1884 (S)

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide Recommendation 15-Chapter II)

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment Exchange Minute No. 49/1960

	Minute	Action Taken
49. Renewal of Registration		
<p>Attention of Employment Officers is drawn to E.E.M. 10/1960 in which it was announced that the facility for renewing of registration by post should be made widely known to all applicants. An amendment to para 43(b) of the N.E.S.M. has also been issued.</p> <p>Permanent Notice Board publicity should be given to this decision. All Employment Exchanges should therefore maintain a permanent notice for this purpose reading as follows :—</p> <p>“All employment seekers registering at this Employment Exchange may please note that for renewing their registration, it is not compulsory that they should visit the Exchange in person. Registration can be renewed by post. For this purpose, it is enough if a post card is sent to this office requesting that the registration be renewed, quoting the Registration Number and Occupational Code Number. This facility for renewal of registration by post is open to all registrants irrespective of whether they reside locally within easy distance of the Exchange or whether they are residents of places far away.”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">EE-32(7)/58-60</p> <p>Issued by the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, D.G.R.&E., Ministry of Labour & Employment, New Delhi on 7-7-1960.</p>		
10. Renewal of Registration		
<p>Attention of Employment Officers is drawn to instructions contained in para 43(b) of the N.E.S. Manual according to which applicants residing within easy distance of the Exchange should be asked to get their registration renewed in person. It has been decided to delete this qualifying statement and to throw open the facility for renewing registration by post to all applicants irrespective of whether they reside within easy distance of the Exchange or they are residents of places away from the Exchange.</p> <p>Necessary amendment to the N.E.S. Manual is separately under issue. EE-32(71)/59.</p> <p>Issued by the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, D.G.R.&E. Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi on 18-2-60.</p>		

APPENDIX II

(Vide Recommendation 17—Chapter III)

Copy of letter No. EE-40/1/14/6/60 dated the 16th May 1960 from Shri H Davenport, Director of Employment Exchanges to all State Governments and the State Directors of National Employment Service,

SUBJECT :—Special Committees to examine fairness of submissions made by the Employment Exchanges.

In continuation of this Directorate General letter of even number dated the 17th March, 1960, on the subject noted above, I am directed to enclose a copy of the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee in their report released to this Directorate General. I am therefore to request that early steps may kindly be taken to ensure that the Special Committees are set-up at all Employment Exchanges in your State and their meetings held more frequently. In view of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee mentioned above I am further to add that the instructions contained in para 14 of Appendix XIX of N.E.S.M. will also apply to the members of the Special Committees.

Para 14 of Appendix XIX of the N.E.S.M.

14. REMOVAL OF MEMBERS FROM COMMITTEES. If a member fails to attend the meetings of a Committee on a number of consecutive occasions without sufficient cause, he should be asked whether he wishes to continue to serve on the Committee. Failing a satisfactory reply, he should be removed from the Committee with the approval of the R.D., and arrangements made to appoint a substitute.

APPENDIX III

Analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eighty-Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)

I. Total number of recommendations.	67
II. Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>Vide</i> Recommendations in Chapter II).	
Number	40
Percentage to Total	59.7%
III. Recommendations accepted partly or with modifications (<i>Vide</i> Recommendations 7, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 28, 32, 35, 47, 49, 50 and 56 in Chapter III).	
Number	13
Percentage to Total	19.4%
IV. Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> Recommendations 22, 25, 37, 43, 44, 45, 46, 57, 60 and 62 in Chapter III).	
Number.	10
Percentage to Total	14.9%
V. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been finally accepted by the Committee (<i>Vide</i> recommendations in Chapter IV).	
Number	4
Percentage to Total	6%



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