

कृषि की दृष्टि से भी वह इलाका पिछड़ा हुआ है। आपकी पालिसी के अनुसार क्या छतरपुर, पन्ना, टीकमगढ़ जिलों का आप सर्वेक्षण करवा कर जिस तरह से दूसरे जिलों में उद्योग —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस में पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्रीभक्त सिद्धावत चतुर्वेदी : इस प्रश्न में विभिन्न राज्य में पिछड़े जिलों का जिक्र किया गया है। उसी संदर्भ में मैं आपकी आज्ञा से यह प्रश्न पूछ रही हूँ। बुन्देलखंड के छतरपुर, पन्ना, टीकमगढ़ जिलों में क्या आप जांच करवा रहे हैं ताकि वहाँ मध्यम ढंग के तथा बृहद उद्योग खोले जा सकें और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक आप ऐसा करने का विचार कर रहे हैं और कब तक आप वहाँ उद्योगों की स्थापना कर देंगे ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I would be prepared to reply to the question of the hon. Member in principle. In the 83 no-industry districts, two are included from Madhya Pradesh also. Selection of any area is not based on Bundhelkhand or areawise, it is based on three criteria; (i) No-industry area, (ii) industrially backward areas, having other incentives and (iii) the concessional finance area. And out of them, the no-industry area and the industrial backward area will get the top priority.

श्री भीम सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जैसलमेर में जब रोड एंटर होती थी तब पूरा किला सामने से नजर आता था लेकिन अब से वहाँ इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट बनाई गई है किले का आधे से अधिक भाग वह ढक लेती है। इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट के लिए गलत साइट को सिलैक्ट किया गया है। सारे किले का रूप ही इससे खत्म हो गया है। क्या आगे ले आप इस तरह की बातों का ध्यान रखेंगे ? अब तो जो हो गया हो गया आगे से और खराब न हो इसकी व्यवस्था शाप करेंगे ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I have only to repeat that for the industrialisation now onwards, the industrial township planning will give top priority to the factors pointed out by the hon. Member.

श्री मूल चन्द डाग्रा : राजस्थान में पब्लिक ग्रैंडस्ट्रकिंग में कोई ज्यादा इन्वैस्टमेंट नहीं है। बहुत ही कम है। जब वहाँ पर उद्योगों को स्थापना की मांग की जाती है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से उत्तर दे दिया जाता है कि राज्य सरकार अगर कोई निर्णय लेगी तो हम मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं। राज्य सरकार ने कई बार कहा है कि राजस्थान के जैसलमेर बाड़मेर ही नहीं और भी कई जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं और पाली भी उन में एक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब जिलों के बारे में आप अपनी तरफ से कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि वहाँ पर मध्यम और लघु दर्जे के उद्योग लग सकें उनके बढ़ावा मिल सके ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: In fact, the general question that the hon. Member has asked about the industrialisation in the State would require me to mention the names of the districts in Rajasthan which have been declared as industrially backward and are eligible for concessional finance from all-India term lending financial institutions. These are: Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhune, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Nagore, Sikar, Sirohi, Tong and Udaipur.

श्री मूल चन्द डाग्रा : पाली के चारों तरफ के जिलों को आपने बैकवर्ड में ले लिया है अकेला पाली रह गया है।

Setting up of I.T.I. to train Artisans for Self-Employment

*909. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up Industrial Training

Institute to train artisan technicians with programmes of training for self-employment;

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress made;

(c) whether any special training programme for those artisans who have passed the ITIs had also been considered; and

(d) the details regarding the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) It is proposed to provide self-employment training to the craftsmen in existing ITIs from the next session beginning in August, 1982.

(b) 3 modules for self-employment training have been prepared.

(c) and (d). A special Training Scheme for retraining craftsmen, and apprentices who have passed out of the ITIs is in the process of formulation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, I am grateful to the government for introducing self-employment training scheme. It will be of great help to solve the acute unemployment problem in the country.

Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the number of the trainees who will be taken in annually and what special facilities will be provided to them for their self-employment and as a result of receiving the training under the Scheme, how many people in the country will be self-employed annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, after discussions at various levels and also in the Central Employment Committee this has been accepted as a strategy in the Sixth Five Year Plan that the new culture for the employment will be the self-employment. With this end in view we have decided that from August 1982, we will be introducing the training programme for self-employment in all the

ITIs. In this we are trying to introduce three modules—one for two weeks for 50 hours; another for six weeks for 150 hours and the third for eight weeks for 200 hours. By this we are exposing the trainees as to how they can go and have their self-employment with the knowledge about the management technique, accounting and Budgeting etc. That way in the ITIs we will expose them in the normal course to these modules of training. That will make them capable to go outside the ITIs and enter in the world of work and have self-employment. Therefore, this is a training for self-employment.

Sir, we cannot say after going through this training how many will go in for self-employment.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, the second part of my question has not been replied. I wanted to know what special facilities will be provided to those trainees who after training go in for self-employment?

Sir, in reply to my question (c) and (d), the Hon. Minister has said: A special training scheme for retraining craftsmen and apprentices who have passed out of the ITIs is in the process of formulation. Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether this special training in kind and shape is a self-employment training or something other than self-employment training? I also want to know whether the formulation of such special training will be started from the next year? And if not when will it come into existence?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, this scheme has been introduced in all the ITIs and its capacity should be nearly two lakhs.

About the facilities, I have already said that the facilities will be created for the trainees in the ITIs. I have already listed out the three modules to which we will be exposing them and importing them training in various fields for self-employment.

About (c) and (d). In the ITIs we have trainees in different crafts. There are 970

ITIs in the country. We have a seating capacity of 2.01 lakh craft trainees in 32 engineering and 24 non-engineering trades. So the facilities that we will be giving to them will be that after they get out of ITIs, they can be in the CTIs. If they want to have the Instructor's training or in other trade, we can have higher training for them. Therefore, self-employment itself will be a big thing. Apart from that, if they want to go in for higher training, we have also provided facilities for that. For this, we have an elaborate training of three modules in different trades which will expose them and make them capable of self-employment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is quite easy to draw programme for the training. But the question is what happens to the people after the training? I would like to know whether the Ministry is giving a thought to the setting up of some kind of a machinery to ensure that those who go through this programme of self-employment are then facilitated to get loan from banks and so on and another department to see that it is followed through and the training is utilized. I would like to know whether the Minister is serious because in the new 20-point programme, the question of giving employment to the people has been given up. The old 20-point programme had something like unemployment, but the new 20-point programme has given it up; maybe they have given up all hopes of giving full employment to this country. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether he has, in fact, set up a group to see that these poor people who are trained do get the necessary finances.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I must appreciate the understanding of the hon. Professor that the 20-point programme has given up employment potential. What is 20-point programme?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: 4201

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It may be for you as you can express yourself in that term. In the House to

speak in such a cheap language 420 and all that is very objectionable; it only shows that I am serious but the hon. member is not serious. The charges are on the other side.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am serious.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: For example, each item under the 20-point Programme has been selected with an emphasis that it will give more jobs to new hand and more hands. For example, in the case of irrigation potential in the remaining years of the 6th Five Year Plan, we propose to have 30 lakh hectares for irrigation. That will give more jobs. We are thinking in terms of something most important and according to my Ministry, one of the item is about the minimum wage. If we do this by assuring the persons who are working in the fields in India, we are giving them more hopes and more jobs. For example, we are giving extension Programme implemented by the Ministry; it will give 15 million family jobs; that means 1.50 crores family jobs. For example in dairy, it will be 19 lakhs; in cottage and village industry, it will be 19 lakhs. How does the hon. Professor understand this thing that 20-point Programme has given up all the hopes? Rather it has increased the hopes and has increased the employed hands for that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the financial part?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is very well-known that self-employment programme is programme in which all the facilities will be there—for example, banks have said that 40 per cent finances will be given to the priority sector; that means 60 per cent will be given to such type of persons who will be self-employed. It is clearly there. You should have done your task better than I.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not the Minister.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: When you are put as the Minister, you must be better prepared.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: In the self-employment oriented programme I would like to know from the Minister whether Government have any plan to have ITI in every district of the country; whether this programme will be extended to the rural areas in the country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is an important question. I agree that 970 ITIs that are in the country today are mostly either urban or semi-urban based. There is a necessity now to take them to the villages where we may have craftsmanship like *barhai*, *kumhars* and others who are doing the job to do that. Therefore, we are thinking on those lines as to how best under our limited finances we can extend it. But we are of the principle that we have said; and according to that, now in the future expansion we have to keep this in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करना

६८९९. श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक दो ब्लकों के लिए एक बड़ा या मध्यम उद्योग स्थापित करने पर विचार करेगी ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए औद्योगिक योजना बनाना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी है किन्तु केन्द्र सरकार

विभिन्न प्रकार के आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन देकर ऐसे प्रयासों में योग देती हैं। केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया, बस्ती तथा फंजाबाद जिलों का पता लगाया गया है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में "उद्योग रहित जिलों" के रूप में पता लगाए गए मुल्तानपुर तथा जोनपुर जिलों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने औद्योगिकीकरण में उन्हें उच्च प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है।

(ग) बड़े या मझले उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देना सरकार की नीति रही है बशर्ते कि वहां तकनीकी-आर्थिक जीव्यता हो इस सम्बन्ध में शिवारमन समिति को सिफारिशों पर अन्तिम रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Remodelling of Cement Research Institute

*९००. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100 experienced scientists and technicians have left the Cement Research Institute of India during the last two years but the replacement have not matched the demands in the current context of shortage of cement and also need to step up its production capacity;

(b) if so, whether the displacement caused by the disproportionate outflow of trained and talented scientists and technologists against the comparatively inexperienced newcomers had affected the efficient functioning of the Institute and implementation of the improved technology in the industry;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have taken it up seriously and have decided to remodel the Cement Research Institute of India which is the only national centre for R&D in cement, concrete and allied fields; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?