

SHRI H. M. PATEL : From April 1971 to today, is a fairly long period of time. If there were some financial irregularities, the trial should not have taken so long. Has our representative been pursuing the matter and satisfied himself that the matter is being treated with due expedition?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Our representative in Saigon is fully seized of this matter and he is doing whatever is possible in the circumstances. Now the case is sub-judice and I do not think it is proper for us to say anything in the matter. But they are getting a fair trial.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : May I know whether these businessmen have sought any legal assistance from our embassy there and if so whether we are providing them any such assistance?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : They did not seek any assistance from us. They made a request to the local authorities to allow them to engage lawyers, and for other facilities and these had been given to them.

Under-Employment in the Country

*994. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDLY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive study had been conducted and scheme drawn to remedy under-employment in India characterised by low productivity, inadequate earnings and low standards of living ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No comprehensive study has so far been made. However, a sample survey will be undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation, Department of Statistics in the 27th Round of National Sample Survey (1972-73) with the main objective of collecting data on employment, unemployment and underemployment in rural and urban areas of the country. During the survey enquiries will be made to obtain a comprehensive account of

the employment status of all members of the sample House-holds and details in regard to characteristics such as industry, skill, wages, willingness to work at other places.

The problem of unemployment and under-employment has been kept in view while formulating the development programmes in the various sectors of the Fourth Five Year Plan and these programmes have been oriented to generating increased employment opportunities. Keeping in view the special needs of the weaker sections and areas where this problem is most acute, certain special programmes designed both for increasing the earning capacity as well as creating additional employment opportunities have been drawn up and are being implemented since the year 1970-71. The salient features of some of the more important of these schemes are given below :-

(i) *Drought Prone Areas Programme (Commonly known as Rural Works Programms) :*

Rural Works Programme for chronically drought affected areas has been introduced in 54 districts of the country with the twin objective of providing employment to local labour and creation of infra-structure for agricultural production. The scheme which was originally a non-plan scheme has been included as a part of the Central Plan scheme in the remaining two years of the Fourth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 70 crores.

(ii) *Small Farmers Development Agencies :*

The scheme envisages setting up of small farmers development agencies each of which will cater to the needs of about 50,000 potentially viable farmers and provide them necessary credit and other facilities for intensive agricultural development. Fourth Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 67.5 crores.

(iii) *Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Projects :*

The emphasis under this scheme is on the development of subsidiary occupations like animal husbandry, poultry, piggyery, fishery

etc. and provision of adequate marketing and credit facilities and additional employment during slack season with a view to improving the lot of marginal farmers and agricultural labour. Under this scheme 41 projects, each covering 20,000 marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have been sanctioned during 4th Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 47.50 crores has been earmarked. All the 41 projects have been set up and allocated to the different States/Union Territories.

(vi) *Area Development Scheme :*

The Programme with a provision of Rs. 15 crores for the 4th Plan is directed towards development of infra-structure facilities like roads, market complexes etc. in command areas of 10 major irrigation projects.

(v) *Development of dry farming :*

The programme with an allocation of Rs. 20 crores for the 4th Plan envisages 24 pilot projects in 12 States. These programmes are in two complementary directions *viz.* research on improved dry farming technology and the application of such technology in dry farming areas 9 pilot projects were taken up for implementation during 1970-71. During 1971-72 these projects are being continued and in addition 15 more pilot projects have been sanctioned.

(vi) *Dairy Development :*

The object of the scheme which has been taken up with World Food Programme assistance is to effect an increase in milk procurement and milk processing by the Public Sector Plants in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and their milk shed areas in 10 States.

(vii) *Development of Small Industries :*

This programme includes a scheme for development of industrial estates, scheme for development

of ancillaries and facilities for small scale industries.

(viii) *Crash Scheme for Rural Employment :*

This scheme which is intended to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas more directly and more extensively has been taken up in all districts of the country with effect from April, 1971. In each district, it is intended to provide employment to about 1,000 persons for a period of 60 months in a year. A provision of Rs. 150 crores has been set apart for this scheme at the rate of Rs. 50 crores per annum for the three years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. Upto the end of February, 1972 schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 47.07 crores had been sanctioned for implementation.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे : देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हाउम में कई दफा बताया जा चुका है।

श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा : हम इस सदन में इस पर कई दफा प्रकाश डाल चुके हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य का मालूम है, शिक्षित बेरोजगारी के लिये काफी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं। पिछले साल इसके लिये 25 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई और उसके द्वारा उनको वाफ़ी रोजगार दिये जा रहे हैं। इस बजट में भी इसके लिये 125 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिनके द्वारा बहुत सी योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं, जिनके अन्तर्गत उनको रोजगार दिया जायेगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षित बेरोजगार को परिभाषा क्या है, किस स्तर के लोग शिक्षित बेरोजगार की श्रेणी में आते हैं। क्या शिक्षित बेरोजगारों में इंजीनियर और एम० ए०, एम० एम० एम० सी०

या बी० एस० सी० पास व्यक्ति भी आते हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में इंजीनियर, डाक्टर, एम० ए० या एम० एस० सी० पास आदि विभिन्न श्रेणियों में कितने-कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं ।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हाई स्कूल पास और उससे ऊपर जिनकी भी डिग्रियाँ हैं, जो उनको प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, वे सभी शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या माननीय सदस्य भी उमसे आते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की अलग अलग फिगर्स मांगी हैं। अगर वह चाहे, तो मैं उनको बाद में भिजवा दूंगा ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की समस्या है और कोई भी उमसे इन्कार नहीं करता। जितने भी उद्योग-धर्मों की स्थापना की कल्पना की गई है, उन सब में पूजी लगती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि जो व्यक्ति स्वयं कोई उद्योग-धधा स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास पूजा नहीं है, उनको पूजा उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था की जाये ।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : जी हाँ। सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट फी स्काम के द्वारा सरकार कोशिश करती है कि उनको राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से पैसा मिल सके ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : The statement says that the scheme envisages setting up of small farmers development agencies each of which will cater to the needs of about 50,000 potentially viable farmers and provide them necessary credit and other facilities for intensive agricultural development. May I know how many such agencies have been set up in the country and how many of them have been located in Maharashtra.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It is very difficult to give this information but this scheme has been extended to Maharashtra.

श्री भापूराम अहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को काम देने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये सरकार ने निर्धारित किये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने हाई स्कूल से ऊपर आर्ट्स की डिग्री प्राप्त की है, उनके लिए काम और नोन आदि देने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is too big a question. It has been coming before the House in several forms. Some times the question is put in such a way that it is repeated. Next question.

Investigation of Large Value Licences by Special Cell

*995. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Cell created for the investigation of the cases relating to the issue of large value licences and permits has completed its work ;

(b) whether the findings call for any departmental action ; and

(c) the names of the persons, if any, who have been adversely commented upon in the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Special Cell has completed its work and it has been wound up with effect from 1.5.1972.

(b) and (c). The findings are under examination of Government.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In part (c), I had asked,

"the names of the persons, if any, who have been adversely commented upon in the findings" ?

Are there any persons who have been found wanting or not ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I would request the hon. member not to press this question, because the findings are after all of a departmental cell and we are examining them. It will perhaps be better that after Government comes to a conclusion, we come out with the facts.