

ing Export Promotion Council, Shri Purohit, who has just returned from Iran, said:

"Delegation returned fully satisfied with the Iranian response. Iranian parties were eager to start joint ventures in Iran ...

to manufacture automobile parts, refrigeration equipment, machine tools etc. During the visit of the delegation, a joint venture proposal to produce shock absorbers, which was hanging fire for the last seven years, was revived and signed." In view of the statement made by the Chairman, Engineering Export Promotion Council, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of this; if not, why it has not been brought to his notice? Whether it is a fact or not.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact, we are waiting for the feed back information from the Engineering Export Promotion Council and when they will provide us with the information and the result of their talk, we will take a decision on the basis of their recommendations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it a fact that Iran desires that we should be able to export to them alumina; and if we are willing to export alumina; in that case, they are prepared to give us the necessary assistance to set up project that will be able to produce alumina and send them in adequate quantity; and if that be the proposal, is the Government willing to consider that proposal?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: When Iran's Commerce Minister was here, we had a detailed discussion with him. Our officers and their officers also had a detailed discussion and we explored the possibility of working together in various areas. But in regard to this particular question, there was no specific proposal, only general mention was made.

Loans to educated unemployed in M.P.

***698. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branches of nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh have undertaken on a priority basis giving of loans to educated unemployed in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the figures of educated unemployed who have been provided loans and the total quantum of loan amount given to them during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) what further steps Government have planned to help the educated unemployed in backward districts of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The data is presently collected on the basis of various public sector banks outstanding advances to priority sector which includes advances to educated unemployed. No separate data is kept in regard to loans sanctioned to educated unemployed. Recently the public sector banks have been advised that by 1985 their priority sector advances should reach 40 per cent of their aggregate advances. It is hoped that a good part of this increase would go to the share of the educated unemployed in Madhya Pradesh and other States.

The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions for preferential treatment, quick disposal of loans, waiver of margin requirements etc. in dealing with proposals received from educated unemployed under various special employment schemes of Central/State Governments. The district credit plans prepared for these backward districts would on implementation help create more avenues

for self-employment for the educated unemployed.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the whole statement very carefully and I find that the government is not at all serious about the advancing of loans to educated unemployed. If the data has been presently collected, would the hon. Minister (1) give that data in which advances have been given to educated unemployed; if the data is not available, why such data is not being kept, so that we will come to know the factual position of the advances, because it is "only hoped" that they will reach 40 per cent of their advances; and it is "hoped" that a good part of this increase would go to the share of the educated unemployed... This is all nebulous. There has been no earmarking of fund for the educated unemployed. Would, therefore, the hon. Minister apprise the House of the full scheme and what particular steps the government has taken to see that advances are given to educated unemployed particularly in the backward areas.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Reserve Bank has given directions to the Nationalised Banks to reserve 40 per cent of the total advances for the weaker sections, that is the priority sector. Now in the priority sector, there are agriculturists, small scale industries, road transport operators and so on. It is not possible to do a break-up of each one of these things, but we generally get the information in respect of the priority sector and we monitor that the 40 per cent which we desire should be given to this sector is achieved. There are other ways in which the information which my hon. friend wanted could be gathered. I would like to give him that. For instance, there is a scheme for the technical personnel what is called the Technocrats Employment Scheme. Then we have got a scheme in which margin money is given by the State Governments in respect of educated

unemployed people; and I can give that information because we collect that separately. So far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, about 142 applications for margin money were received and 140 of them have been cleared. To give a picture of what relation this bears to the whole of the country, I would like to say that the margin money scheme in the whole country is a scheme under which 4663 applications were received and 3950 applications were cleared. Therefore, if he wants information on each of the items we can collect and give. Sir, the definition of educated unemployed is 'any person who is matriculate and over is considered to be educated and since we give loans not on the basis of educational qualifications but on the basis of viability of a project it will be difficult to collect data for those of educated unemployed and others.'

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Sir, the data may be collected and placed on the Table of the House as and when it is available.

Sir, my second supplementary is that they have given preferential treatment with regard to quick disposal of loan, waiver of margin requirements, etc. but it is common experience that an educated unemployed who has been given loan say, for a truck chassis, does not get a truck chassis and the loan lapses. In one case I requested the Authority to give a certificate to a particular educated unemployed boy who has been given loan on preferential basis so that he may be given priority in getting a truck chassis or a machine, etc. The students coming out of IITs do not get anything. So, something more needs to be done in this respect so that money given to these boys gets properly utilised and the educated unemployed get rehabilitated.

Lastly, Sir, information relating to the steps Government have planned to help the educated unemployed in

backward districts of M.P. be supplied as and when available.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are two aspects to the question. One is policy and the other implementation. I agree that there are shortfalls in implementation because in certain areas the banks are not as liberal as they ought to be even though we are always telling the Reserve Bank to see that the assistance is given in a liberal way particularly in respect of technocrat schemes as well as educated unemployed small scale industries self-employment scheme. The response has not been, I concede, as good as we would like it to be. My suggestion is if hon'ble Members get any cases of that kind they may communicate to me and I will take action not only in that particular case but also will ask the Reserve Bank and the lead bank concerned to oversee this and improve the situation.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem of educated unemployed is one of the most acute problems which the nation is facing. The hon'ble Minister has conceded that the implementation is not satisfactory. I would go a little further and say at least in some States it is very unsatisfactory because these young people often have to bribe the person concerned there. I know from personal experience as youngmen from my constituency came to me and said one-third of the loan they had to pay as illegal gratification to the people concerned. I am sorry to say this but I say it from personal knowledge.

My question to the hon'ble Minister is: Considering that this is such an excellent scheme but does not function properly, would he consider setting up a group which would very quickly within next three months views this educated unemployed scheme and see what steps need be taken to remove the snags?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, as I said earlier there is no shortfall in the policy but only in its implementation. In fact, we have now reduced the whole area of forms and procedures. Now, we have a small and simplified form for the purpose of requesting for loans in respect of educated unemployed. What I really think is it is not a matter of having a committee to go into this. Perhaps, it would be necessary to have some kind of an advisory committee attached to each one of the lead banks because if people had any complaint they can take it to the advisory committee and have it cleared. It is really in the matter of implementation that we want some kind of acceleration. The policies have been properly laid down. I am sorry to hear that people have to pay one-third of the loan as bribe. If any case is brought to me, I will make an example of him.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: In view of the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister that government knows implementation of the policy is not there, will the hon. Minister kindly let the House know as to what concrete measures he would like to take to put an end to this? I want to know whether the trouble lies at the Headquarters or in the field. I would like to know the concrete steps that he would like to take.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I was venturing the suggestion that for implementation we may have an advisory committee so that if any person has any complaint about improper implementation or non-implementation of the scheme, they could have it quickly referred to this committee and get remedy. I shall have this examined and I shall take some action in this behalf. I do not think that the policy which we have laid down has any infirmity in it.