

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 19, 1989/Chaitra 29,
1911 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Jobs to the Unemployed

*638. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jobs provided to the unemployed through the employment exchanges during the last four years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide more jobs to unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Annexure giving information on placements to job-seekers, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, through employment exchanges, is given below.

(b) The Central element in the development strategy of the 7th Plan is the generation of productive employment. This objective is to be achieved through various sectoral developmental programmes and a number of beneficiary/employment oriented schemes/programmes like the Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP), etc. A new programme, Jawahar Lal Rozgar Yojana, is proposed to be launched during 1989-90. The National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are proposed to be merged.

ANNEXURE

Placement effected by Employment Exchanges

(in thousands)

States/U. Ts.	Number of placements effected during			
	1985	1986	1987	1988
1.	2.	3.	4.	5
<i>States</i>				
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.2	19.8	20.7	19.5
2. Arunachal Pradesh @				—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
3. Assam	7.3	5.2	5.5	6.4
4. Bihar	11.2	22.7	20.5	18.7
5. Goa	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.9
6. Gujarat	13.0	12.9	13.7	13.0
7. Haryana	17.0	14.7	13.8	12.1
8. Himachal Pradesh	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1.3	1.9	2.3	4.5
10. Karnataka	14.8	9.3	8.8	8.4
11. Kerala	13.7	15.3	14.1	15.6
12. Madhya Pradesh	37.2	23.3	23.1	25.1
13. Maharashtra	42.9	38.1	30.3	29.8
14. Manipur	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.1
15. Meghalaya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
16. Mizoram	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0
17. Nagaland	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
18. Orissa	14.0	15.4	11.2	10.0
19. Punjab	8.1	7.3	8.4	9.0
20. Rajasthan	24.3	17.4	16.6	13.0
21. Sikkim*				
22. Tamilnadu	52.6	50.9	45.6	50.0
23. Tripura	1.1	2.0	2.0	1.7
24. Uttar Pradesh	30.2	31.8	28.0	29.1
25. West Bengal	13.1	9.4	10.1	12.9

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>Union Territories</i>				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4
2. Chandigarh	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli @				0.1
4. Delhi	56.0	41.5	45.5	36.0
5. Daman & Diu**				
6. Lakshadweep	@@	@@	@@	@@
7. Pondicherry	03.	0.4	0.3	1.4
Total:—	388.5	351.3	334.4	328.5

- Note:
1. * No Employment Exchanges is functioning
 2. ** Data are not maintained.
 3. @ Data are maintained only from 1988.
 4. @@ Figures less than 50
 5. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
 Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given statewise figures in detail. The private companies and firms having more than 20 employees are covered under the Employment Exchange Act. But what has been seen is that the provisions of the Act are being ignored not only by the private companies and firms but also by Government officials who first appoint the candidates they are interested in on daily wages and get them regularised after a certain period. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey in this regard has been conducted. If so, the number of such candidates appointed statewise in different offices

as against the number of the candidates taken through Employment Exchanges?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, the Annexure to the statement in reply to the question shows the number of placements in different States to job seekers through the Employment Exchanges. According to the provisions of the Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification Act, it is a statutory obligation of the private firms and the companies to get the vacancies notified in Employment Exchanges. There is no such statutory provision, particularly in the case of casual labour, that the candidates will be appointed only through Employment Exchanges. As regards regular employment, vacancies have to be notified. But, it cannot

be denied that casual labourers are appointed from outside and after a certain period their services are regularised. No survey regarding the number of the placements made from outside as against the number of those appointed through employment exchanges has been conducted.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. The hon. Minister has admitted that in many cases candidates are first appointed on daily wages and later on their services are regularised. According to the Act, it is necessary that the vacancies are notified and the candidates are taken through Employment Exchanges. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any such case has been brought to his notice, and if so, whether any action has been taken or prosecution launched against those who have violated the provisions of the Act?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the notification for the regular posts is concerned, the number of such cases where the vacancies were not notified by the employer before the appointments is not more. But when such cases come to notice, action is taken by the Employment Exchanges working under the administrative control of the State Governments. But no action is possible in the cases of casual vacancies since notification is not compulsory in such cases.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: I can tell you the names but they may lose their job. The Government should keep a check on such malpractices.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: May I know from the hon Minister whether the Government has conducted any survey to know as to how many unemployed people have been registered in the Employment Exchanges and how many labourers are there in the unorganised sector in our country. I want Statewise figures.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I have got the Statewise figures of registrants in the Employment Exchanges. Those figures I can produce.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: You can give me the total number of registrants.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The total number of registrants in the country is roughly about 30 million.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer- absent;

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik- absent;

Shri Kamla Prasad Singh- absent.

Diversification of Jute Products

*642. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU†:**
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an apex body for diversification of jute products is proposed to be set up;

(b) whether a national seminar was held for this purpose in New Delhi;

(c) if so, the main suggestions put forth at the seminar; and

(d) the action being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) to (d) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A National Seminar on diversified jute products was held at New Delhi on 17-18, March 1989 under the auspices of the Jute Manufactures Development Council