

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 18, 1988 / Chaitra 29, 1910
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the sudden and untimely demise of Shri Madhusudan Vairale, a sitting Member of this House from Akola Constituency of Maharashtra.

Earlier, he was a member of the Seventh Lok Sabha during 1980-84. He had been a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly from 1960-72.

An advocate by profession, he had a flair for writing and was a journalist of repute.

An active social worker, he was associated with several social, cultural and youth organisations and served them with distinction in various capacities. A freedom fighter, he actively participated in the 'Quit India' movement and courted arrest on a number of occasions.

An able and active parliamentarian, he served on several Parliamentary committees including the Estimates Committee of which he was the sitting Member. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Under-

takings during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84. He was also Chairman of the Committee on the Absence of Members from the Sitings of the House during 1985-86. His contribution to the proceedings of the House and those of the various Committees bears ample testimony to the valuable role he played as a parliamentarian of distinction.

A widely travelled person, he led a number of Parliamentary, Commonwealth and Youth Delegations to various countries.

Shri Vairale passed away suddenly following a heart attack at his Akola residence on Saturday, 16 April, 1988 at the age of 60 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our heart felt condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to pay our respects to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence
for a short while

GRAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Technical Training Centres for Self-Employment in Rural Areas

[*Translation*]

*694. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government set up training centres for providing technical education to the youth under the self-employment scheme in the rural areas from time to time.

(b) if so, the names of the States in which such training centres have been opened so far and the number thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to open more technical training centres for giving training to the unemployed rural youth under the self-employment scheme;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The scheme of training of rural youth for self employment (TRYSEM) of the Department of Rural Development is a facilitating

component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). The objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical skills to rural youth from families with an annual income below Rs. 4,800/- to enable them to take up self employment ventures in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business. Training is provided through institutions such as ITIs, Polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, etc. and through reputed master craftsmen. The objective of TRYSEM has also been enlarged to include training of rural youth for wage employment.

Under TRYSEM, there is a scheme for providing assistance to training institutions belonging to Central and the State Governments and voluntary organisations. This assistance is for building class rooms, dormitories, and workshops as well as purchase of training equipments, etc.

From 1979 onwards till March, 1986, the number of Institutes assisted Statewise is given below.

The proposals for assistance for training infrastructure from 1st April, 1986 are sanctioned by the State Level Coordination Committee.

Institutions assisted under the scheme of Strengthening of training infrastructure under TRYSEM from 1979— March 1986.

State/UT

Number of Institutions Assisted Under TRYSEM

1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	46
2. Assam	12
3. Bihar	20
4. Gujarat	11

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
5. Haryana	8
6. Himachal Pradesh	5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-
8. Karnataka	101
9. Kerala	4
10. Madhya Pradesh	21
11. Maharashtra	23
12. Manipur	1
13. Meghalaya	-
14. Nagaland	1
15. Orissa	-
16. Punjab	8
17. Rajasthan	27
18. Sikkim	-
19. Tamil Nadu	23
20. Tripura	-
21. Uttar Pradesh	45
22. West Bengal	8
23. A & N Islands	-
24. Arunachal Pradesh	4
25. Chandigarh	1
26. D & N Haveli	-
27. Delhi	-

1	2
28. G.D. & Diu	-
29. Lakshadweep	-
30. Mizoram	3
31. Pondicherry	6
32. K.V. I.C. Institutions	112
Total	490

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: It is evident from the hon. Minister's reply that education is imparted through 101 institutions in Karnataka while the Uttar Pradesh 45 institutions are functioning for the same purpose, despite the fact that Uttar Pradesh is five times larger than Karnataka in terms of population. Will the Government consider increasing the number of such institutions in Uttar Pradesh ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As and when the demand comes and according to the requirements, definitely this will also be considered. It is a part and parcel of the IRDP programme. The State Government has to play its role also. 50% of the assistance should come from the State Government and 50% of the expenses for the TRYSEM scheme would come from the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Why has the Centre left the responsibility of such important schemes on the States alone? The Centre should have run these important

institutions on its own because Uttar Pradesh is incapable of imparting education at this level. Will the Central Government consider taking over the responsibility of running these institutions?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This training programme is taken up by the polytechnics. If the State government also takes interest, definitely more training programmes could be conducted by the State Government and more number of trainees could be trained.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: In the self-employment scheme for rural areas, the District Industry Department sanctioned the loans and also has given the sanction letters to the beneficiaries. But the banks are not giving the amount of the loan in a proper way. I want to know from the Hon. Minister as to what action he has taken on this issue.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Even though Rural Development Department is not the administrative Ministry for the banking sector, efforts are being made for the free flow assistance from the banking sector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He

remembered your past!

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If at all there is any specific instance, that can be brought to the notice of the administrative department, i.e., the banking Department.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as our hon. colleague, Shri Hasan said just now, technical centres have been opened in Karnataka and other States but not in Uttar Pradesh even though the latter's population is many times more than the former's. In the absence of training facilities, the youth of Uttar Pradesh cannot avail of employment opportunities in Government and non-Government industrial establishments of the State. As a result, technical personnel from other countries come here and grab jobs which should have actually gone to the local youth. This has caused a lot of discontentment among the youth of Uttar Pradesh in particular. In the interest of balanced development, will the Government provide for opening of technical training centres in the remaining period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh and other States? If so, the time by which it would be done?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As I stated earlier, this is the programme jointly conducted by the State Government and the Central Government. In this programme particularly training is imparted by institutions like polytechnics, ITI and other Kendras like Nehru Yuvak Kendra. If the State Governments also take a lot of interest, they can bring under the beneficiaries of IRDP, people belonging to the poor families whose income is not above Rs. 4800/- per year. Under this scheme, as I stated, money should flow from the State Governments as well as from the Central Government for the training purposes. If the State Government are going to come forward with more propos-

als and are going to involve more institutions, to that extent the Central Government is going to give funds. There is no doubt about that. We will see that encouragement is given from the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Just now the hon. Member said that an arrangement of this kind does not exist in Uttar Pradesh. It is not so. This question relates to the Agricultural Department's Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.), the Labour Department and the Education Department. The Labour Department has opened 108 institutions like Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.Is) and polytechnics in the country. In Uttar Pradesh, alone, the admission capacity of these institutions is 29, 685. Similarly, under the Education Department also a total of 108 institutions are functioning in the country. Out of these, 14 are in Uttar Pradesh. As my junior colleague also said, the Agriculture Department alone will be spending Rs. 6.6 crores on imparting training under the training programme.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: We are very much concerned with the unemployment problem in the country. Thousands of educated unemployed youth are there who have completed their college and university education but have not got any employment. Those who are illiterate their future is bleak for all time to come. Whenever we put questions their ready-made answer is that the matter is under consideration. It has become a futile exercise. The Government is committed to serve people as a whole but the Government is not shouldering its responsibility. In Assam there are 800 tea estates. In every tea estate about 300 to 400 unemployed youth are there. Their future is bleak. The hon. Minister has now shifted the

burden to the State Governments saying that the polytechnics are there. Although polytechnics are there yet they are useless. No training programme has been taken up for the illiterate youth. I would like to know what are they going to do to materialise their commitment?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There are 12 institutions functioning in Assam imparting training. I am grateful to the hon. Member for having brought it to the notice of the Government of India that they are not functioning there. It would be better if the hon. Member brings it to the notice of the Chief Minister of Assam. We will also monitor from here and will see to it that those institutions function properly but I seek the help of the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: What is happening in the Congress ruled States of Orissa and Maharashtra? What about Koraput and Kalahandi starvation deaths (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Manipur, no programme has been undertaken. I would also like to know in detail whether the State Government concerned has not cooperated with you or the State Government's proposals are there and you have not fairly considered them.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, institutions are involved. For the hon. Member's benefit, I can tell that we have provided also for the purpose of....

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Orissa - no; Jammu and Kashmir - no; Manipur - no.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In supplementaries, I am clearing why it is not there. In the year 1987-88, for your informa-

tion we have provided an allocation of Rs. 57.92 lakhs for the purpose of training. That was the total allocation. The Central share was Rs. 28.96 lakhs. We have released the money. Unfortunately the receipts of the expenditure have not come to us. That's why, we have not released this year.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, as he said about Jammu and Kashmir....

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Earlier, I said about Orissa also.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to give some more information on this matter. The information that was given earlier is upto 1986. After 1986, nearly 60 more institutions have been opened. This is inclusive of Orissa. As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, the State itself has not shown any interest.

[*English*]

News Item Captioned "Outlook Grim for Paddy in Orissa"

*697 **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 21 March, 1988 captioned "outlook grim for paddy in Orissa",

(b) if so, whether inadequate price incentives and market support have been straining the growers in the State;

(c) whether a recent study has revealed that paddy growers in Orissa failed to recover the production costs during 1982-83; and