

normal risk, one armed guard. Also alarm systems will be installed and their maintenance will be frequently checked. Also we have decided to encourage silent alarm systems by which the neighbours could be informed by an extended ringing of the bell so that they in turn can inform the police. It has also been decided that on the day the market is closed, the bank also closes; it is not open on the day the market is closed in that area. Also the local police visit the branches and the flying squads visit them. These are the various measures that we have taken. Of course, the normal measures of ensuring physical security by iron gates, collapsible gates, etc. are there. So all these steps are being taken.

**श्री चतुरानन मिश्र :** सभापति महोदय, आजकल राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति सब से ज्यादा आरक्षित सम्पत्ति बन गई है और दुख की बात यह है कि राजधानी दिल्ली में भी बैंक डकैती नहीं रोकी जा सकती जहाँ पर कि दिल्ली सरकार को इतने सारे अधिनियम प्राप्त हैं, यहाँ तो संविधान की आर्टीकल 249 भी बाधा नहीं डालती। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कम से कम दिल्ली या बम्बई या कलकत्ता जैसे कैपिटल टाउनज में डकैती नहीं हो, इसके लिये अभी और क्या नये मेजरज उठाने जा रहे हैं चूंकि पहले जो मेजरज उठाये गये थे वे मेजरज तो असफल साबित हुये हैं? तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी और क्या नए मेजरज आप इसके लिये ले जा रहे हैं?

**SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI:** Sir, the steps taken since 1985 have proved that the police machinery in Delhi is very effective. For the information of the hon. Member, I can say that in 1985, 9 bank robbery cases were registered. This time up to this period only two cases have been registered. In one case, the robbery has been foiled, and the other case that has been referred to in the main reply is the State Bank of Mysore case. The Delhi Police has taken effective measures in Delhi. Now these dacoits have shifted their area of operation to other parts of

the country. So what we have done is, we have written to the Chief Secretaries and Chief Ministers of State Governments. Also we have written to the chief executives of the banks. As the hon. Member knows, the law and order situation is a State subject. So far as the banks are concerned, we have been taking effective steps.

**SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is admitted in the reply that while taking away the property, two lives were lost. The entry might have been through a hole by cutting the wall. But I fail to understand why the expression "burglary" has been used and why sections 302 and 380 have been applied instead of section 396 which also includes theft and these offences. Why is the hon. Minister not able to use section 396 which is a bigger section which includes all these offences? Otherwise it would give an impression that what is more serious is being minimised.

**SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI:** Here as I stated, in the initial stages free entry was there. After that they cut open the wall and they made the entry. Now section 302 is there under which capital punishment could be given. It cannot be minimised at all. The offence is very clear—murder. About this also, when the investigation is completed, then we can definitely convert it into the other Section, 396.

**Unemployed Doctors, Engineers and Scientist**

\*362. **SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:†**

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed doctors, engineers and scientists and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ashwani Kumar.

also other graduates, at the beginning and at the end of the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) what has been the annual rate of growth in unemployment pertaining to these categories and also of their placements during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The available information relates to number of Medical, Engineering, Science and other Graduates (including Post-graduates), all of whom may not ne-

cessarily be unemployed, who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of 1979 and 1984 is laid on the Table of the House (See statement-I below.

(b) The percentage increase/decrease in Live Register and Placements effected in respect of Medical Engineering Science and other graduates (including Post-graduates) by the Employment Exchanges each year during the period 1980-1984 is laid on the Table of the House (See Statement-II).

#### Statement-I

*Number of medical, Engineering Science and other graduates (including Post Graduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as at the end of 1979 and 1984.*

Discipline	Number on Live Register at the end of	
	1979	1984
Medicine	13,847	21,480
Engineering	21,781	27,047
Science	3,12,427	4,60,123
Others	10,70,460	16,50,516

#### Statement-II

*Percentage increased/decrease in Live Register and Placements effected in respect of Science, Engineering, Medical and other Graduates (including Post-Graduates) by the Employment Exchanges each year during the period 1980-1984 as at the year end.*

Year	Percentage increase/decrease over previous year—end. Live Register (as at the end of the year)			
	Science	Engineering (Medical)	Others	
31-12-1980	+7.7	+0.4	+20.2	+7.3
31-12-1981	+8.6	-6.7	-2.9	+11.6
31-12-1982	+6.5	+12.7	+14.5	4.4
31-12-1983	+7.7	+3.7	+0.9	+12.5
31-12-1984	+9.9	+13.5	+15.0	+9.5

Year	Placements during the year			
	Science	Engineering	Medical	Others
31-12-1980	-13.5	-54.0	6.6	-2.3
31-12-1981	-1.5	+5.5	+25.3	..*
31-12-1982	+6.4	+20.6	+7.0	+1.2
31-12-1983	-7.3	+51.0	-47.2	-2.2
31-12-1984	+2.8	-13.7	+50.7	+0.2

\*Negligible.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : माननीय सभा-पति महोदय, 1979 से 1984 के बीच के काल में, जिसके आंकड़े दिये गये हैं इसमें सरकार की योजना के अनुसार एक वर्ष "श्रम एव जयते" के रूप में मनाया गया था कि सब लोग श्रम करें, लेकिन जो लोग पढ़ कर, लिखकर तैयार हैं, उनको कितना श्रम करने का मौका सरकार दे रही है? आपके आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1979 में 13 हजार 8 सौ बेकार थे डाक्टर, जो 1984 में बढ़कर 21 हजार हो गये, इंजीनियर बेकार 1979 में 21 हजार थे, जो 27 हजार हो गए साइंस में 3 लाख 12 हजार थे, बढ़कर 4 लाख 60 हजार हो गये, आपके अनुसार यह सब लोग 10 लाख 70 हजार से बढ़कर 16 लाख 50 हजार हो गये। इस प्रकार से बढ़ रहे बेकार लोगों की संख्या लगभग डबोही हो गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इन लोगों को काम में लगाने के लिये सरकार की क्या कोई योजना है और अगर कोई योजना है तो उसका ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करेंगे?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I have stated in my reply that the number of unemployed people shown in the Employment Exchange registers all over the country may not necessarily be the actually unemployed number. There are two reasons for this. One: if a person who has registered himself in the Employment Exchange, does not renew his name...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह सवाल का जवाब है ?

श्री पी० ए० संगमा : बिल्कुल सवाल का जवाब है। आप समझ रहे हैं कि नहीं? Every three years if a person does not renew his name, then only we delete his name. It can so happen that within the three years period a number of people must have been employed and yet continued to retain their names on the register. We made a survey in 1972. And we find that 27 per cent of those people whose names were there on the live register were already employed: 7 per cent of them were students. Therefore, we can not take the figure shown in the Employment Exchanges for granted. We go by the assessment of the Planning Commission. The document is the basis on which the Government proceeds, not on the basis of Employment Exchange figures. According to the Planning Commission I may mention that at the end of...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, वह किसके आधार पर हैं?

श्री पी० ए० संगमा : आप समझने के लिये कोशिश तो करिये...

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह आंकड़े किसके हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is giving a very good answer. Please listen to him. He is giving a very correct answer.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: According to the Planning Commission document at

the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan the backlog of unemployed of all categories was 9.2 millions out of this backlog of 9.2 millions the backlog of matriculates and above—I do not have the figures for doctors and engineers—is 3.7 millions. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan the backlog of matriculates and above was 3.47 millions and at the beginning of the Seventh Plan it is 3.7 millions. So, the position as far as graduates and above are concerned, is static. I must admit that.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न पूछा था कि—इनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है और क्या उनके लिये सरकार की कोई योजना है या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने प्लानिंग कमिशन और लाइव रजिस्टर के अगड़े में डाल दिया है। दोनों फिगर आप के हैं, आप यह बताइये कि कौन से फिगर सही हैं प्लानिंग कमिशन के या लाइव रजिस्टर के। जो फिगर आपने दिये हैं उनके आधार पर ही हम चल रहे हैं। हमारे पास कोई इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसि नहीं है। इसी प्रकार का प्रश्न हुआ था राज्य सभा में 6-5-86 को 1071 नम्बर का। उसमें आपने प्रदेश वाइज ग्योरा दिया है कि कितने लोगों का प्लेसमेंट हुआ 84-85 के बीच में। अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक वर्ष के अन्दर आंध्र प्रदेश में मेडिसिन के एक व्यक्ति को नौकरी दी गई—यह आपके आंकड़े कब रहे हैं—किसी प्रदेश में 8, किसी में 48, किसी में 200-250 की फिगर है कि इतने लोगों को एम्प्लॉय किया जा सका। जो फिगर आपने दी हैं वह झूठी हो गई हैं। इसके लिये कोई योजना हो तो बताइये।

आपने आज उत्तर दिया है कि मेडिसिन के 21400 के लगभग और इंजीनियरिंग के 27000 हैं। यह ऐसे विद्यार्थी हैं जिन पर देश का ढाई-तीन लाख रुपया खर्च होता है। तो ऐसे 48 हजार लोगों के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है? फेमिली प्लानिंग में बहुत पिछड़े हुये हैं तो क्या उसका उपयोग करेंगे और इंजीनियरिंग की कोई योजना करके उनको नौकरी देंगे। इन 48 हजार मेडिकल और इंजीनियरिंग के स्नातकों के लिये आप कोई योजना बना रहे हैं तो उसका ग्योरा बताइए।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am sorry, Sir, I did not answer the second part of the honourable Members question as to what steps have been taken to generate employment.

Sir, the position is that the backlog is, as I have stated, at the beginning of the 7th Plan is 9.2 million. Now, according to the Planning Commission document, the net addition to the labour force during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be 39 million and that makes the unemployment figure 48.2 million. We have contemplated employment generation in the Seventh Five Year Plan to the tune of 40.36 million standard-person years. Therefore, by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the backlog of unemployment would be substantially reduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I do not understand why a medical doctor should remain unemployed in our country. Is it because the doctors are reluctant to go to the rural areas or it is because there are no facilities and the Government is not in a position to offer them opportunities?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, the figure with regard to doctors, up to 1984, has been shown in the main answer as 21,480 according to the live registers of the Employment Exchanges. I agree with the honourable Member that doctors need not necessarily be employed in Government or in Government hospitals. I believe most of them, most of these doctors, are self-employed and they have their own private practice. Therefore, frankly speaking, I would not know the exact figure of the unemployed doctors in this country. Also it is our common experience that most of the doctors who do not find jobs in the hospitals, I think, go in for private practice.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Sir...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Just wait I am going to put the question again for you. Mr. Sangma, the question is this: Are the doctors reluctant to go to the rural areas and on that account there is a larger backlog of unemployment. Secondly, will the Government give facilities in the various areas so that the doctors may go there? These are the two questions.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** I am unable to give a categorical answer to these questions because, Sir, I think it is for the Health Minister to give the answer.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Vajpayee, he says it is for the Health Ministry to answer.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Sir, how do you expect an unemployed doctor to start private practice without money? You require money for private practice.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** No. (Interruptions).

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
Naturally, it is not so simple as that.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** But he says that it is for the Health Ministry to answer this question. How can the Labour Minister answer?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
In that case, Sir, I think that the health of the Labour Ministry is not good.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** I must respectfully submit that employment also means self-employment.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The health of the Labour Minister is very good.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Thank you very much, Sir.

**SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV:** As far as the infrastructure, the industrial infrastructure, medical infrastructure, etc. for engineers and doctors in our country is concerned, what is the total requirement of doctors and engineers at the end of the Seventh Plan and what is the provision made for that?

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** I am sorry, I do not have those figures.

**श्री सुरज प्रसाद :** क्या सरकार इस बात को बतायेगी कि 1979 और 1984 के बीच में कितने डाक्टरों और कितने इंजीनियरों को वह काम दे पायी है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Have you got figures of employment of those years?

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** I do not have those figures. I have only the unemployment figures because that is what was specifically asked. But I think the figure of employment is higher than the unemployment figure I have given.

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत तीन वर्ष से वित्त मंत्रालय ने सरकारी नौकरियों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है और सहकारी समितियों और बैंकों में भी प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है: एक कारण तो अनइंफ्लायमेंट बढ़ने का यह है। दूसरे मैं इस संदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप सातवीं पंचवर्षीय का उल्लेख किया है। सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिस कैटेगरी का का उल्लेख किया गया है चिकित्सा का, इंजीनियरी का, बैज्ञानिकों का, स्नातकों का, अगर वह आज के संदर्भ में लिया जाय तो चिकित्सा में 25,000 इंजीनियरों में 30,000 और विज्ञान में 5 लाख और अन्य स्नातकों के 18 से उपर उन की संख्या हो जायेगी। जो यह आप ने कहा है कि सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसी योजना है कि आप इस अनइंफ्लायमेंट को कंट्रोल कर देंगे तो मैं कैटेगरीवाइज जाना चाहता हूँ कि इन चार में आप की इंफ्लायमेंट देने की क्या योजना है।

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** I will not agree with the honourable Member that the ban on the creation of posts is affecting employment seriously. The reason is there are areas where there has been over-employment; there are areas where the Government has set up a department for the necessity of a given point of time and after some years it becomes irrelevant. And therefore, the Government wants to rationalise the whole process and make productive employment wherever it is necessary. So, Government is exercising this process though apparently it looks as if in certain areas the situation may have been affected a little. But in the overall policy of the Government this is the correct thing we are doing. We want to rationalise the thing and put our efforts in productive employment in places where it is required.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** May I add a word? Well, it is a Cabinet decision. The so-called ban is not a ban as such. Only the level of sanction has been raised to the Cabinet level. May I inform you after the so-called ban more than two lakh posts have been sanctioned by the Government.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:** Sir, your goodness seems satisfied with replies being given, but unfortunately I do not find the replies as satisfactory as you do...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Anyway I have to decide it and you have to accept it.

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:** I shall only try to help you to decide by picking the holes. Firstly, the Minister has said that out of the figures that appear on the Employment Exchange registers some of the persons are already employed. But you have forgotten to mention the many unemployed people who do not register themselves. That is the negative side of it. Secondly, you have

forgotten that 17 per cent plus seven per cent are found to be employed but the survey you made held good for two successive years. These are the two points. (Interruption) The reduction we can take as valid in the Employment Exchange figures. And the rate of change is fantastically high compared to your income growth. The income growth is 25 per cent and the overall growth in unemployment is much more than that. In certain cases, it is 50 per cent. That should make the Government ponder over this fact whether we are functioning in an employment tentative method. Now, Sir, part (b) of my question. This is a comment. You have mentioned the figure of the Seventh Plan and said that the backlog would be decreased. What was your experience in the earlier Plans in relation to the targets of employment and actual realisation of employment in each Plan? Did they always fail? Did the backlog of last one come down or did it, in fact, increase? That was part (a) of the question, Sir. Now, I come to Part (b). Is it possible for the Labour Ministry in coordination with the State Ministries to state that employment, where they are not through examinations on a mass scale must always be through employment exchanges so that the many charges of nepotism against the bureaucrats, against the Ministers also can be reduced? Is it possible? Is it contemplated? That is part (b) of the question.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now your question is over.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** Sir, as far as part (a) is concerned, I am grateful to the hon. Member for having corrected me that I have forgotten to mention that there are a number of unemployed who do not register with the employment exchanges. This is one of the factors that we do not depend on the employment exchanges figures. And we depend on the planning Commission document. As far as the generation of employment is concerned...

**SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE:** The method of estimation by Planning Commission also.

**SHRI P. A. SANGMA:** I am coming to part (b). I will come to part (c) also. Now, part (b), Sir. As far as the employment generation is concerned, the Plan document is very clear. It is already there; the projections of employment in different sectors of agriculture, and different types of industries are already there. I don't think I have to go into those details. About part (c) that is making it compulsory through employment exchanges, at this stage we do not think it possible.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 363.

**Agreement on a Treaty of Friendship and no war pact between India and Pakistan**

\*363. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**†

**SHRI RAMKRISHNA MAZUMDER:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 488 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th February, 1986 and state:

(a) the present stage of dialogue between India and Pakistan on the issue of a treaty of friendship and No War Pact; and

(b) the area of agreement and disagreement?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):** (a) and (b) Differences continue to persist on some important aspects.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have recently reviewed the different aspects of bilateral relations between India and

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Chitta Basu.

Pakistan—particularly we have in mind amongst others the following—namely the increasing arms acquisition by Pakistan from the United States of America, continuing arms infiltration across the border, continuing existence of the training centres in Pak-held Jammu and Kashmir and other places, and lastly the continuing anti-India campaign by Pakistan in different international forums, and if so, whether the Government have come to the conclusion that the bilateral relation between India and Pakistan has not improved rather deteriorated in the recent years, and if so, whether the continuing stances of the Pakistan Government constitute unfriendly acts towards India?

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Yes, Sir, the training camps in Pakistan of terrorists and their support to terrorists to infiltrate, particularly into Punjab and also other parts of North India—I agree with the hon. Member—do constitute unfriendly acts. Now, as far as the question of review of bilateral relations is concerned, we maintain a constant review, a regular review of these relations and our broad objective and a long-term perspective is this that we must have good relations with Pakistan, that we must improve our relations with that country in the context of and keeping in mind, the sovereign equality of both the countries, non-interference in the internal affairs of either country and non-aggression, and, therefore, Sir, in this perspective and in this context the training of terrorists, raising of an anti-India campaign in international fora, as mentioned by the hon. Member does definitely constitute an unfriendly act and it definitely hampers our attempts at improving the relations between the two countries. In the context of the acquisition of arms by Pakistan from the United States, we have brought this to the notice of the United States adminis-