

ऊपर करना ही चाहिए और जो भी दोषी है उसके खिलाफ एक्शन होना चाहिए ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाडिया : मैंने निवेदन किया श्रीमन्, कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन किया जा रहा है । कोई बहुत बड़ा खर्च इसमें अभी नहीं आया । केवल बाहर की तरफ से कुछ क्रैक्स हैं, अंदर से नहीं हैं, एक्सटर्नल हैं । श्रीमन्, इसमें केवल 25,000 रु० खर्च होगा ।

SHRI HARSH DEOMALAVIYA : Sir according to a new item in the Indian Express dated 24-2-1976 the steel which was used for the beams and columns was of a soft type and not of the proper type. This building is housing about Rs. 14 crores worth of equipment. This was constructed only fifteen years ago. So, will the Government tell us whether the beams that were used were really of bad quality and also the cement was of bad quality and, if so, whether the Government is going to conduct an enquiry and punish the officials? Such a thing is happening under our nose in Delhi. It is very serious. I would request you to kindly ask the Minister to take very strong action in this matter.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : As I have said, investigations are going on. There may be many reasons. As the hon. Member knows, this could occur due to a variety of causes, including defects in the steel forming the reinforcement, very poor mixing and compacting of concrete, may be deleterious materials in the aggregate or in the water used for mixing and also severe weather conditions resulting in the exposure of the concrete.

SHRI HARSH DEOMALAVIYA : Will the Government conduct an enquiry into this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : After investigations he will decide what is to be done.

♦122. [Transferred to the 15th March, 1976].

Employment to Rural Youth

*123. **SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR :**

SHRI BHAIYA RAM MUNDA : **SHRI N.**

P. CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of educate-A rural vnth

ho have been provided with employment State-wise since the proclamation of Emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

While information relating to the number of educated rural youth provided with employment since the proclamation of Emergency is not separately available, the number of persons placed in employment through the Employment Exchange during the period 1st July to 31st December, 1975 is as under :—

State/Union Territories	No. of persons placed in employment
<i>States</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	19,436
2. Assam	3,112
3. Bihar	11,780
4. Gujarat	5,877
5. Haryana	14,207
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,802
7. Jammu & Kashmir	719
8. Karnataka	6,759
9. Kerala	13,745
10. Madhya Pradesh	17,372
11. Maharashtra	17,498
12. Manipur	70
13. Meghalaya	170
14. Nagaland	N.A.
15. Orissa	14,049
16. Punjab	14,445
17. Rajasthan	12,909
18. Sikkim*
19. Tamilnadu	21,680
20. Tripura	107
21. Uttar Pradesh	21,549
22. West Bengal	6,813
<i>Union Territories</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12
2. Arunachal Pradesh*
3. Chandigarh	952
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*
5. Delhi	16,182

tThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Gunanand Thakur.

♦No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories. N.A.=Not Available.

State Union Territories	No of Persons Placed in employment
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	544
7. Lakshadweep . . .	28
8. Mizoram . . .	22
9. Pondicherry . . .	276
ALL INDIA TOTAL . . .	2,25,115

2. It may be pointed out that during the corresponding period (i. e. 1st July to 31st December) in 1974, the number of persons placed in employment was only 1, 87,217.

3. Under the 20-point Economic Programme, one of the measures taken to increase employment opportunities for educated young people is the vigorous implementation of the Apprenticeship Scheme. As a result of the concerted efforts made by the Central and State Governments, a substantial increase in the number of trade apprentices under the Apprentices Act has been achieved i. e. from 69,236 as on 30-6-1975 to 1,17,886 (an increase of 48,650) by 31-12-1975 and further to 1, 21,244 by 28-2-1976. In addition, over 8,000 graduate/diploma Engineers have also been engaged as apprentices under the Act.

श्री गुणानंद ठाकुर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने सभा पटल पर मैं जो बात रखी है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों के जरिए जो खबर मिली है वह यह है कि 2,25,115 शिक्षित युवकों को 1 जलाई और 31 दिसम्बर के बीच में काम दिया गया जब कि ये आंकड़े 1975 के ही हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि कई राज्यों में इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज नहीं हैं या जहाँ पर हैं वहाँ से आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं। मैं इस सिलसिले में मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आपातकालीन स्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है और खासकर के देश की जो युवा पीढ़ी है उसको—उन्होंने आकर्षित किया है, इस चीज को ध्यान में

रखकर शिक्षित वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा काम क्यों नहीं दिया गया ? आज जब कि देश में जनसंख्या का अनुपात बढ़ रहा है, हम से भी यह बात छिपी नहीं है और सरकार भी इस बारे में चिन्तित है, देश चिन्तित है कि हमारे देश की जनसंख्या कम हो और दूसरी ओर हमारे देश में इम्प्लायमेंट की अपरच्युनिटी इतनी कम है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आपातकालीन स्थिति में शिक्षित युवकों को रोजगार दिलाने में इतनी कमजोरी क्यों की गई है ? अगर हम सरकार के आंकड़े मान लेते हैं जिसमें कई राज्यों के आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए हैं तो स्थिति और भी खराब मालूम पड़ती है। सरकार के जो इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हैं, जहाँ से हमें खबरें मिलती हैं, रिपोर्ट मिलती है, जो कि हमारे देश में आंकड़े देने के एक माध्यम है, क्या इस तरह के इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों को कस्बों में भी खोलने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ताकि हमें सही चित्र रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में मालूम हो सके ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में बहुत सी बातों को एक साथ जोड़ दिया है। एक तो उन्होंने यह कहा कि इतने लोगों को हमने नौकरी दी है और साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो बात कही है, उसके अन्तर्गत इसमें आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

जहाँ तक वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का संबंध है इस संबंध में पहले साल में कुछ काम हुआ है और उसके बाद के साल में आंकड़े बढ़े हैं। इसके बाद भी हम ने और भी योजनायें बनाई हैं हमने इस संबंध में एप्रेंटिसशिप की स्कीम चलाई और इसके अन्तर्गत आप देखेंगे कि काफी लोगों को, रूलर यूथ्स को और दूसरे लोगों को हमने काम पर लगाया है तथा ट्रेनिंग पर लगाया है। इस तरह से वीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत काफी काम हुआ है।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सभापित महोदय 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन्होंने अपरेंटिसशिप योजना चलाई है। इस योजना में 90 रुपये प्रति माह इन लोगों को दिए जाते हैं। आप जानते हैं इस पर बहस भी हुई थी और योजना मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम सोचेंगे लेकिन अभी भी ग्रामीणों को 90 रुपये से अधिक नहीं मिल रहे हैं। दूसरी बात मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए आपके पास कौनसी योजना है जो आप चालू करने जा रहे हैं ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके।

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य को अभी पूरी जानकारी नहीं है पहले उनको 90 रुपये प्रतिमाह दिया जाता था लेकिन अब हमने उसे रिवाइज कर दिया है पहले साल हम 130 रुपये देते हैं; दूसरे साल 140 रुपये, और तीसरे साल 150 रुपये देते हैं और चौथे साल भी अगर वह प्रशिक्षण लेता है तो उस को 200 रुपये देते हैं। इसके अलावा इजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट्स जो हैं उनको 280 रुपये देते हैं, सैंडविच कोर्स फ्रॉम डिग्री इंस्टीट्यूशंस के जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं उनको 180 रुपये देते हैं, डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स को 180 रुपये और सैंडविच डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स फ्रॉम डिप्लोमा इंस्टीट्यूशंस को हम 150 रुपये देते हैं। इस प्रकार से हमने काफी स्टाइफेंड बढ़ा दिया है महंगाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए। आप जानते हैं कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए बहुत सी योजनाएं चल रही हैं जो कि नौकरी दिलाने का काम कर रही हैं—जैसे कि मारजिनल फार्मर्स और स्माल स्केल फार्मर्स के लिए योजना, सिंचाई योजना इत्यादि।

श्री काली मुखर्जी : राज्यों में सब को नौकरी मिल जाएगी ?

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : ऐसा ओवर-नाइट हो जाए यह असंभव है। गवर्नमेंट का पूरा प्रयत्न चल रहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को नौकरी दिलाई जाए। आप हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बराबर देखते आ रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इन योजनाओं के द्वारा हमने काफी नौकरियां दिलाई हैं। यह समस्या बहुत बड़ी है और जितने साधन हमारे पास हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार हम को चलना पड़ेगा

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN : Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the figures he has given include those who are self-employed under the self-employment scheme. If so, what is the total number of those people in different States ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Sir, the number of those who are self-employed is not with us at the present time. If the hon'ble Member wants this information, I will be able to supply this to him separately. But schemes like half a million jobs and other activities had been started by the Government under which the educated unemployed were provided employment.

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN : I wanted to know whether they are included in this list. Whether those who are self-employed under the self-employment scheme are included in these figures or not—this is what I wanted to know.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I think these figures do not include that.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN : From the statistics we find that employment in Mizoram and Nagaland is very meagre where a large number of hostile educated youths have surrendered and where rehabilitation is very important. Also, I find from the statistics that in Assam only a meagre number is employed there. May I know from the hon'ble Minister whether he has been receiving complaints from INTUC alleging that a large number of youths are there without jobs and a large number of vacancies in tea industry have been kept pending for being filled up?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Sir, complaints from INTUC have not been received. If the hon'ble Member has any information, he may forward it to us and we will look into it.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Sir, from the statement placed on the Table of the House, it is found that Delhi, the Union Territory, with a population of about 50 lakhs, could find employment only for about 16,000. So also Tamil Nadu, which, with a population of 4-1/2 crores, could give employment only to 21,680. Uttar Pradesh, which has got a population of 8 crores, could not give employment to more than about 21,000. Does it not prove that unless industrial expansion takes place all over the country uniformly, you will not be able to solve the rural or urban unemployment problem ? Therefore, will the hon'ble Minister try before the Planning Commission to see that the industry is expanded all over the States ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That means the industry has to be expanded.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is right. Nobody objects to expansion of industry.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : My question relates to part 3 of the question about which the Minister has explained. It is a question of employment and I believe in my estimation, employment means permanent employment, not temporary employment. In part 3, the hon. Minister refers to the point that under the apprenticeship scheme there is a substantial improvement in employment. I want to know whether it is not a fact that the apprenticeship scheme provides only for temporary employment and that after that temporary employment after three years, the management is not bound to retain or absorb those persons in the employment of the company itself. Is the Government contemplating to make any amendment in the Apprenticeship Act so that these apprentices can be absorbed in the industry ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Through the apprenticeship scheme we are trying to create employment opportunities for the youth. No doubt, this is a temporary one. But suggestions have been made from time

to time that it should be made obligatory on the employers to give employment to these trained apprentices. So, this thing was discussed at the Labour-Minister's Conference also; it was taken up at the Chief Ministers' Conference which was held recently; it was also considered by the Law Ministry and also by the Committee of Secretaries. They have pointed out that the trained apprentices should be provided with jobs as far as it is possible, and with that end in view, we are also thinking of bringing about some amendment in the Act in the near future.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : In the statement it has been stated that in West Bengal during the period from 1st July, 1975 to 31st December, 1975, only 6,813 people have been placed on employment. My question is whether the Government has got any plan to bridge the gap between the rate of unemployment, which is growing from year to year, and the actual employment given. Employment given is not at a higher proportion; so, unemployment is always increasing. How to meet the gap between unemployment growing and employment given ? Is there any plan with the Centre or with the States so that within a particular targeted year we can fill up the gap between these two ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Most of the employment generally falls within the sphere of the State Governments and the State Governments are trying their level best to see that employment is generated to the best of its capacity. The hon. Member also knows that the Government of India is trying to create so many opportunities through the Five Year Plans; they are also giving certain grants from time to time to the States to meet eventualities like natural calamities, drought and some other types of conditions which are created there. So, we are doing our best. Ours is a very big country and the number of people coming forward for such employment is much bigger than the resources at our disposal. So, it will take some more time.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much time?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I think hon. Members know the conditions of India.

Nothing is hidden from them. Therefore they should put such questions which are reasonable.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHIA : Sir, in the statement against Nagaland, it is written "N. A." I am sure if it means 'North Avenue' but it must be "Not Available". I do not know why at this time of emergency, this information is not given to Parliament. Will the Government look into it? That is one thing. The other thing is, during the time of the U. D. F. Ministry, to give employment to hundreds of unemployed graduates, the Government made a policy to encourage them to go to the villages to teach in the lower primary schools, by giving them incentives, by giving them an allowance of Rs 50 more than the graduate scale. This was done to solve the unemployment problem as well as to raise the standard of education. But this policy was not continued after the Assembly was dissolved. Also there were some others who were employed on a casual basis so that they could be trained and absorbed. But as soon as President's rule was imposed, they were also thrown out of jobs. So I should like to know why this information is not available. I would like to ask the Government if there is any definite programme to absorb these hundreds of unemployed graduates. If there is any such programme, what is that programme and how are you going to implement it?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There are many schemes to provide employment. These schemes are to be carried out by the State Governments. We will look into it and see why the information has not been sent to us. The State Government of Nagaland has not sent us that information and, therefore, "N. A." is mentioned there.

SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON : The hon. Minister in his answer has said that to increase employment opportunities, more and more apprentice training would be given. Some of these trained apprentices are not being absorbed in the State in which they are trained. So would the Minister consider having a reverse process? That is, in view of the large number of new small-scale industries that

are coming up in every State. Would the Minister consider a different type of training programme for the people who are being absorbed in these industries, a short-term training and an apprentice course wherever necessary for such employed people?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : This apprenticeship scheme is only to increase the employment opportunities of the young persons, and it is with this end in view that we are doing it. We want that as soon as they complete their course, they should be employed somewhere.

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ : Would the Minister consider the desirability of making some amendment in the Apprentices Act so that further recruitment is frozen till those apprentices trained by the particular industry are absorbed in the same industry?

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The idea of the apprenticeship scheme is to train as many apprentices qualified for this purpose as possible within the available means of training. While it is desirable that these people must be employed within the factories where they have been trained and it is the endeavour of the Government to see that it is done, and the necessary steps are being contemplated in that direction—we should not also prohibit the apprentices from getting jobs somewhere else. Therefore, even if these people are trained in excess in a particular industry, still there would be possibility of these apprentices getting employment in other countries. That is the reason why we are trying our best to see that as many apprentices are trained as possible and the necessary stipends have also been provided, as my distinguished colleague has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE : On a point of information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE : I only want to point out a wrong information and get it corrected. On the 26th of February, the editorial of *Statesman* has given facts and statistics from the Government. One figure is 9.3 million unemployed in your Exchanges; and the Bhagwati Committee has given the figure as 18.7 million. I want this to be corrected, nothing more.