

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 25//; April, 1974/the 5//;
Vaisakha, 1896 (Saka).

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr.
Chairman, in the Chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri R. N. Reddy (Andhra Pradesh).
2. Shri S. Ranganathan (Tamil Nadu).

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we Hike up the next item of the Agenda, I have to refer with profound sorrow to the sudden passing away of the Hindi Poet laureate, Prof. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, one of our ex-Members.

Prof. Dinkar born in 1908 at Simaria was educated at Mokamebghat and Patna. A great educationist, he started his career as a teacher and thereafter served the Government of Bihar for some years in different capacities. A member of many cultural, social and educational institutions, Prof. Dinkar made large contributions towards the cause of Hindi language. He also represented the Indian poetry at the International Conference of Poets held in 1955 in Poland. He visited China in 1957 as a guest of the Writers' Union of that country and led a Government delegation of Indian Writers to the U.S.S.R. in 1901.

Prof. Dinkar was elected to the Rajya Sabha in the year 19">2 and re-elected in 1954 and again in 1960. He resigned his seat in the Rajya Sabha in 19(il to join the Bhagalpur University as its Vice-Chancellor. He was appointed Hindi Adviser to the Government of India. On account of his meritorious services to the country, he was awarded "PADMA BHUSHAN" in 1959. He also won two of the highest awards—the Sahitya Award in 1960 for his work "Sanskrit Ke Char Adhayay" and Jnana-peeetb for his book "Urvashi".

We deeply mourn the sad and sudden demise OF(Prof. Dinkar.

I would request Members In rise in their places and observe a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

1- 1 PSS,ND/74

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for line minute).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey our deep sense of sorrow and grief to the members of the bereaved family.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment growth rate in organised sector

•91. SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Will the Minister of PLANNING he pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the employment growth rate in the organised sector during 1973; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) A
State

ment is laid on the Table of the House.
Statement

fa) Data for the calendar year 1973 are not yet available. However the employment growth rate in the organised sector has increased from 2.8 per cent in 1971-72 to 4.1 per cent in 1972-7".

(b) State-wise figures of growth rate in 1972-73 are given in the enclosed annexure.

ANNEXURE

Percentage growth rate in organised sector in 1972-73

State/Union Territories	Percentage Growth rate 1972-73
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A. States :

1. Andhra Pradesh	3.5
2. Assam	0.8
3. Bihar	6.4
4. Gujarat	5.5
5. Haryana	6.5
6. Himachal Pradesh	4.7
7. Jammu and Kashmir	7.9
8. Karnataka	4.8
9. Kerala	3.2
10. Madhya Pradesh	5.4

State/Union Territories	Percentage Growth rate 1972-73
11. Maharashtra	4.7
12. Manipur	n.a.*
13. Meghalaya	0.1
14. Nagaland	†
15. Orissa	2.1
16. Punjab	5.3
17. Rajasthan	5.0
18. Tamil Nadu	1.8
19. Tripura	6.2
20. Uttar Pradesh	5.3
21. West Bengal	3.1
B. Union Territories :	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	†
2. Arunachal Pradesh	†
3. Chandigarh	2.8
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	†
5. Delhi	1.3
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	6.0
7. Lakshdweep	†
8. Mizoram	†
9. Pondicherry	12.5
ALL INDIAN TOTAL	4.1

♦Employment figures in respect of this State repeated since Dec, 71 and excluded in 1973 owing to non receipt of data.

Not covered in the EMI Programme.

{Information not received regularly.

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: Sir, it is vividly clear from what has been stated in the hon. Minister that planning has resulted in mere wastage of educated manpower. There is no truth in the slogan of self-reliance and garihi hatao. Student unrest in Bihar, Gujarat and various other places is the consequence of the fact that they are helpless.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You kindly put the question.

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: May I know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the enchanting programme, the Centrally sponsored half a million job programme for the creation of five lakhs of jobs for the educated unemployed?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, the Government is very much concerned with the problem of unemployment particularly

of the youth and educated youngsters and therefore right from 1970 onwards several programmes were taken up both for educated and uneducated in urban areas and in rural areas. Regarding the progress made by all these programmes I have given a detailed statement in connection with another question. Question No. 95. So far as this Half a Million Job Programme is concerned it was a new programme and this House will be glad to know that it was possible for us to generate jobs for nearly three lakhs of educated youngsters in the country. There were various difficulties because we had emphasized on self-generating employment and on productive programmes and I am sure that this programme will perhaps yield better results in the current year.

SHRI M. S. ABDUL KHADER: May I know from the hon. Minister if the Centre is not going to meet the recurring expenditure of the State Government how will this programme survive?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This House may be aware that the allocation made under this programme was 1 (1) per cent Central Grant and during this year also an amount of Rs. 40 crores has been provided for the programme and this also is 1 (1) per cent Central Grant.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: It will be seen from the figures that the rate of growth achieved in 1971-72 is just roundabout the percentage of increase in population. No doubt in 1972-73 we have achieved a little more probably on account of the implementation of the crash schemes. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how and when we have targeted for full employment to be given in the organised sector taking into account the rate of growth of population?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is true that the rate of growth of population has been aggravating the problem. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that in the year 1971 the increase in the number of youngsters seeking jobs over the previous year was 25 per cent; in 1972 this had gone up to 26.5 per cent but in 1973 it has gone down to 19 per cent. Similarly in the case of educated unemployed there was 26 per cent increase in 1971 which went up to 32 per cent in 1972 but

came down in 18 per cent in 1973. This is the impact of the various programmes taken up by the Government but I must concede before the House that it is through self-generating programme that it may be possible for us to meet this challenge even though we are making all possible endeavours to have a better performance of our organised sector and also to have expansion of our organised sector.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: May I know, Sir, from the Minister, in regard to the growth-rate that he has given in the organised sector, what is the percentage or the share of the public sector and what is the share of the private sector? Also, may I know whether he is satisfied that the present growth-rate will create that much assurance among the unemployed population, particularly the educated unemployed population, so that the present discontent in the country can find some relief by the schemes propounded by the Planning Commission under various heads?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I cannot give the exact figures, but I can say that the employment generated in the public sector is comparatively larger than in the private sector. So far as the impact in the Fifth Five Year Plan is concerned, it is not only through the organised sector. It is also through the other sectors, viz., agriculture and allied sector, small-scale industries and cottage industries, where we are giving more emphasis, so that it may generate employment. Particularly the programmes in the agricultural sector, the help being given to the marginal farmers and the agricultural labourers through various agencies will also give adequate income to millions of our masses who are either unemployed or under-employed. Even then I must say that this problem is very much linked up with the economic growth-rate of the country and the more we accelerate economic growth, without hindrance due to strikes and bandhs, the better it will be possible for us to tackle this problem.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव: मान्यवर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वृद्धि 72 में हुई है क्या यह इस कारण हुई है कि 71-72 में त्वरित रोजगार योजना भारत सरकार ने चलाई लेकिन उसमें जो कार्य दिया

गया रोजगार का वह सीजनल था, मौसमी रोजगार था, पूर्णकालिक या स्थायी रोजगार नहीं था और इसीलिए यह प्रतिशत अगले वर्ष घट गया? यह जो वृद्धि दिखाई गई है क्या यह भ्रामक है, वस्तुस्थिति को प्रगट नहीं करती और इसमें अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार ज्यादा मिला और शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Except the 1973-74 programmes for rural employment, the other programmes have generated employment of a permanent nature. So far as the 1973-74 programmes for rural employment are concerned, it is true that they were temporary, but we have taken care in the Fifth Plan whereby we have integrated these programmes with the various developmental activities and there should not be any impression that they will be only temporary employment.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: What is the percentage of increase?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It was again argued that it would not be possible to give employment to the educated unemployed, I have given statements in reply to Question No. 127. State-wise and programme-wise and I am prepared to have a long discussion on this. Also, I should like to assure this House that the Government has made it very dear that in the case of those who are prepared to stand on their own and generate self-employment, money will not be a constraint. To that extent these programmes have begun to succeed in this Country. It is perhaps the best way of solving the problem of unemployment, especially among the educated.

श्री श्याम लाल यादव: मान्यवर, यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया कि चार प्रतिशत की जो वृद्धि हुई है वह इस कारण हुई है कि रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट का परसेंटेज ज्यादा है और वास्तविक जो रोजगार मिला उसका परसेंटेज कम है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as this increase is concerned, it is meant for the organised sector and, by and

those who join the organised sector may be expected to be from the urban areas and not from the rural areas.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about two points. What is the position about employment of engineers regarding which Mr. Subramanian had assured the country that all first class engineers will be given jobs within two years. May I know whether all the unemployed engineers are being given jobs and what is the number of first class engineering graduates coming out every year? Whether this figure has been added or not? Is it not a fact that one of the Committees of the Planning Commission was told by the Vice-Chairman or the U.G.C. that the number of educated unemployed will be much more after the end of the Fifth Plan. If it is so, may I know whether they have computed the strategy because after every Plan the number of unemployed has increased? What will be the position after the Fifth Plan, whether the total number of unemployed in the country will increase or decrease?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Two important questions have been asked by my friend, Mr. Krishan Kant. Regarding the problem of unemployed engineers, through our Labour Ministry, a survey was taken in the month of September-October. According to the figure shown till thirty first December 1972 the number of unemployed engineers was of the order of 22,000. Therefore, every Engineer was written to by the Exchange office to find out whether he is employed or not, whether he is seeking some other employment. Then a very exhaustive survey was undertaken all over the country which has revealed that the number of unemployed engineers is of the order of 5,000 and not 22,000. This was in September 1973. Sir, this programme is part of the half-a-million jobs programme for educated unemployed. Besides this, for the year 1974-75, we have in our guide lines made it very clear to all State Governments that this backlog of Engineers as on 31-12-72 must be necessarily provided with gainful employment or self-generating employment within the six months to come. And it is how the commitment to this House will be fulfilled. We shall see to it that money is no problem. To that extent money is set apart

and instructions have been given to the State Governments.

Sir, the other question raised by Mr. Krishan Kant is regarding the educated unemployed. The Committee thinks the figure will increase by the end of the Fifth Plan. As I have just narrated, Sir, by the end of December 1973 this increased rate of 42 per cent, of the last year has been brought down to 15 per cent. We are having special programmes. We are taking care that the increase should not only come down to zero but it should go much below zero so that by the end of the Fifth Plan the number of educated unemployment is not enhanced but it is decreased to a great extent.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Is there decrease or increase in the general employment?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Government has made it very clear that the major objective of the Fifth Plan will be eradication of poverty and attainment of self-reliance. All possible steps are being taken in that direction. I can assure the House that the number of unemployed will decrease, it will not increase.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, I beg to draw the Minister's attention to a specific thing before I pose my question. The Minister has pointed to the official publication which says that the rate of growth of employment in the organised sector is 2.5 per cent. But according to the figures published in the Economic Survey the rate of growth for the period 1972-73 was 1.4. I have been able to decipher why this divergence takes place. The divergence takes place because the earlier years did not include the figures of Jammu and Kashmir. In the later years it has included the figures of Jammu and Kashmir. I think the minimum that should have been done is to publish consistent figures. In the last years, 1972-73, the public sector growth has been placed at 5.1 per cent. But the fact is that this includes the labour which has been transferred from the private sector to the public sector, consequent on nationalisation. Now lining up this, I would like to point out...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am waiting for the question.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Yes, Sir, I am posing the question. Yesterday I posed a very simple question and the Minister said he wanted notice. That is why I am giving the background.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put unit question.

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: The Minister needs some education,

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Now, the question is this, that behind this rate of growth is the fact that the number of job-seekers has increased in the last year by 1.2 per cent. The number of women employees in the public sector to-day is only half compared to their number in the private sector. Only 8.1 per cent of the total employees in the public sector are women whereas 10.1 per cent in the private sector are women. The primary sector employment has actually gone down to minus 1.1 per cent. Now the question is: Is the Minister aware or the Planning Commission aware that in order that the employment opportunities are properly distributed, the programmes drawn should be such that they benefit all regions? For example, the rate of growth in U.P. is the lowest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken too much time.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I would like to ask a short question, but the Minister usually hides behind the statement "I need notice". This employment question concerns 11 crores of people, 20 per cent of the labour force. It is a very-big question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:
Regarding

the particular point he has brought to our notice, we shall look into it. But I would like to point out one thing. In the organised sector, for all private industries having workers above 25, it is compulsory. But for industries having workers between 10 and 21, it is voluntary. That also creates a lot of discrepancy. But we shall look into it. So far as the other question regarding regional imbalances is concerned, my reply is, without demanding any notice,

yes, Sir.

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DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: Sir, the statement gives a very dismal picture.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may kindly put your question. I want to tell others also.

DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI: Sir, I have to mention one or two things; otherwise, I cannot put my question. The growth rate as shown for the whole of the Eastern region is reading like this: 0.8 per cent, 0.1 per cent and 0.02 per cent; whereas for the oilier regions it is 5.8 per cent, 6.4 per cent and so on. Now, apart from this disparity which is existing in the Eastern region, we are having now a power famine and the private sector industries have threatened to close down their industries over (here within a few days, thus throwing out of employment lakhs of people through lay-offs. So, instead of talking about the past growth rate, what is the hon. Minister going to do to tackle the present situation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is from this point of view that for the North-Eastern section, we have already created a council to take care of these problems. So far as West Bengal is concerned, Government is well aware of this problem of power shortage and my colleague, Mr. Pant, is looking into this matter. I can assure my friend that we are well aware of the political problems of this area also and we shall give all emphasis in order to meet them.

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for introducing unemployment insurance in India at least for the educated unemployed?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is no such proposal.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Is it a fact that after the completion of each Five-Year Plan, unemployment has increased by leaps and bounds, and the present unemployment figures would be anything between four and six crores in India? Regarding the growth rate that has been shown, I would like to know the total number of jobs absorbed by this growth rate and the total number of those who went out of employment at the

same time during this period. I would also like to know whether the Government has any insurance scheme for the unemployed as in the other countries.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The figures of unemployment are made known to the whole country. Again I would like to confess in this House that the figures as are brought out in our employment registers are not final figures. There are many who do not go and enrol themselves. And there are some who enrol their names and then even though they get some employment somewhere, their names are not struck off. So these are not the final and perfect figures. As I have already said the number of the unemployed has gone up at the end of every Plan and it is, therefore, that we are making a special endeavour in the Fifth Plan to meet this problem.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

*92. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:†

SHRIMATI RATHNABAI SREENIVASA RAO:

SHRI C. P. MAJHI:

MIRI ROSHAN LAL:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA G. KULKARNI:

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI

MIRI P. K. KUNJACHAN:

SHRI MONORANJAN ROY:

SHRI HARSH DEO

MALAVIYA.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVAREKAR:

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY:

SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the various schemes formulated by Government for amalgamating industries in backward areas;

(b) since when these schemes are in operation;

(i) whether an evaluation of the efficacy of these schemes has been made; and (ii) so, with what results?

†The question was actually asked in the form of the House by Dr. K. Mathew Kurian.

I III. DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The important incentive schemes for attracting industries to backward areas are as follows:

(i) The capital subsidy scheme notified on 20-8-71 offered 10% subsidy on fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs. The percentage of subsidy has been increased to 15% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs with effect from 1-3-75.

(ii) The transport subsidy scheme notified on 27-7-71, offers 50% subsidy on the cost of transportation of raw materials into selected areas from identified rail heads and of finished products to such rail heads from the location of the units in backward areas. The scheme originally applicable to J & K and all the States and Union Territories in the North Eastern Region has been extended in the latter part of 1973 to Himachal Pradesh and the hill areas of U.P.

(iii) The concessional finance scheme announced in 1970 enables financial institutions to provide credit facilities on concessional terms, longer periods of repayment and reduced marginal rates of interest to entrepreneurs in 250 selected districts.

(iv) A liberalised scheme of imports of raw material and machinery etc. in favour of small scale entrepreneurs in districts/areas selected for capital subsidy has been in operation since 1971-72.

(v) Hire-purchase of machinery through NSIC on liberalised terms is available to Small Scale entrepreneurs in the districts/areas selected for capital subsidy since 1-4-1971.

(vi) Tax incentives are available under Section 280 ZA of the Income Tax Act for shifting location of an industry from an urban area to a backward area.