

Admittedly the number of job seekers on the live registers of employment exchanges shows a rising trends as noted by Dr. Amartya Sen and this figure was at the level of 8.22 millions on 31-12-1973. But since these figures are subject to a number of limitations, they have to be interpreted and viewed with caution. There are problems of multiple registration, persons already employed registering with the employment exchanges to better their employment prospects, students not in the labour force registering with employment exchanges, etc. These factors, in no small measure, tend to inflate the true figure of job seekers registered with employment exchanges. The result of the sample survey, 1968 referred to above, showed that there were 42.3 per cent already employed and 7.0 per cent students among the registrants in the country at time of the survey.

(c) Precise estimates of unemployment in urban and rural areas are not available. However, according to the figures available in the live register of employment exchanges which are subject to various limitations mentioned above, there were 8.22 million job seekers on the live registers as on 31-12-73. State-wise figures are given in the enclosed statement. [See Appendix LXXXVII, Annexure No. 32.] However, separate figures for urban and rural areas are not available.

The Fourth Five Year Plan lays considerable stress on increasing employment opportunities and on introduction of labour intensive techniques to the maximum extent possible, consistent with other goals of economic development. The bulk of employment opportunities in the Fourth Plan, including in the year 1973, will be created through the various sectoral Plan programmes of development both in the construction and continuing phases. Emphasis has been particularly placed on programmes like the command area development, agro-cultural production, irrigation and flood control, and soil surveys, expansion of animal husbandry programme, encouragement of ancillaries and development of village and Industries, accelerated growth of organised mining and manufacturing, increased provision for infrastructural facilities in

communications, transport and power, village roads, rural electrification, housing and other construction activities which have substantial labour component.

In addition to these Plan Programmes, a number of special employment programmes such as (i) Drought Prone Areas Programme started in 1970-71, (ii) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment initiated in 1971-72, (iii) Small Farmers Development Agency and marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Schemes started in 1969-70, (iv) Programme for Education Unemployed taken up in 1971-72, (v) Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories undertaken in 1972-73, and (vi) The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed launched in 1973-74, are being implemented in various States and Union Territories both in the urban and rural areas. State-wise outlays, expenditure and employment generated under these Programmes in 1973 are given in the enclosed statement. [See Appendix LXXXVII, Annexure No. 33.]

Training Centres for Appearing in the Central Engineering Services Examination

*344. SHRIMATI KUMUDBEN MANI-SHANKAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have established certain centres for training Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who appear in the Central Engineering Services Examinations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the number of candidates to be trained, the expenses to be incurred on them and other facilities to be extended to the trainees at these centres?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two such centres have been set up in January 1974—one each in Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, and Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli. These are all-India institutions and candidates are admitted on the basis of merit. The intake of

candidates in each centre has been fixed at 40. The entire expenditure on tuition, boarding and lodging of the trainees is met by Government. Medical and library facilities are also available to the trainees.

Kent for Indian Space Research Establishment at Ahmedabad

*345. DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI:
SHRIMATI SITA DEVI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA KULKARNI:
SHRI ROSHAN LAL: SHRI K.
B. CHETTRI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual rent bill paid for the Indian Space Research Establishment (Space Applications Centre) at Ahmedabad; and the name of the person to whom it is paid; and

(5) whether Government propose to shift the Centre to Sachivalaya Building of the Gujarat Government at Ahmedabad?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The annual rent paid for the accommodation occupied by the Units of Space Applications Centre at Ahmedabad amounts to Rs. 2.81 lakhs. A statement showing the amounts of rent and the parties to whom the rent is paid is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

Name of the party to whom rent is paid	Annual rent paid	Units of the Space Applications Centre occupying the accommodation
Rs.		
1. Swaminarayan Trust (Shri Achar-ya Tejendra Prasad Ji (Pande).	87,000	Space Application Centre
2. Shalimar Co-operative Housing Society	44,760	Remote Sensing & Meteorology
3. Shrimati Vidya-behn R. Shah	3,760	
4. Shrimati Mira-behn Nagindas.	8,760	

Name of the party to whom rent is paid	Annual rent paid	Units of the Space Applications Centre occupying the accommodation
Rs.		
5. Shri Ghansham-bhai	6,360	Remote Sensing & Meteorology
6. Shri Manubhi V. Shah	6,360	
7. Shri H.S. Modi	6,360	
8. Shri Umarshi Kanji Bheda	6,360	
9. L.D. Engineering College Barrack (Director of Technical Education, Gujarat)	13,200	Microwave Division.
10. Shri S.D. Daruwa	12,000	Space Applications Centre (Guest House).
11. Shri D.H. Patel	28,800	Space Applications Centre (Purchase and Stores Division and Recruitment Division).
12. Morica Co-operative Housing Society	30,033	Satellite Communication Systems Division.
13. P.W.D., Gujarat Government.	13,200	Electronics Systems Division.
Total	2,80,953	

Patent obtained by Dr. Altekar

*346. SHRI GOLAP BARBORA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. V. A. Altekar of the National Metallurgical Laboratory has published results of research in zinc metallurgy and obtained a patent in his own name;

(b) if so, whether Government had granted him permission to publish the results and obtain a patent; and

(c) what are the rules under which permission was granted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND