

This craze is not something undesirable, but it is desirable in the sense that it is more durable and its life is longer. Sir, as Mr. Niren Ghosh pointed out, the price of the tyres in the black market is nearly Rs. 3,300 while its actual price is about Rs. 1,200. If this is so, then why is the licence for expansion being given to non-nylon type of factories in the private sector? Why not concentrate on the nylon-type factories both in the private sector and in the public sector?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Sir, we have given the permission for expansion when the tyre manufacturing units asked for nylon-type or the conventional type ones. It is a fact that there is a craze for the nylon-type stuff because of its durability and for many other reasons. But I have already mentioned that our public sector participation in the tyre manufacture is not quite encouraging and that is why we are going to establish a Central sector and the State Industrial Development Corporations also are setting up such units.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Next question.

#### 100 Crore Project For Employment

\*674. **SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE:**†

**SHRI J. S. TILAK:**

**DR. Z. A. AHMAD:**

**SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:**

**SHRI GURUMUKH SINGH MUSAFAIR:**

**SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH:**

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR:**

**SHRI KRISHAN KANT:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the progress so far made

in the implementation of the 100 crore project for educated unemployed state-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

A statement showing State-wise amounts sanctioned, the total employment potential, expenditure incurred and the actual employment generated by the end of September, 1973 under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme on the basis of Progress Reports received from the States and Union Territories is placed at Annexure.

It will be seen from the statement that schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 7691.85 lakhs with a job potential of 5,50,251 have already been sanctioned by the Planning Commission for implementation in different States and Union Territories.

In addition, a sum of Rs. 227.35 lakhs with a job potential of 8,021 has been sanctioned to the Central Ministries for implementation of different schemes formulated by them under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. Thus, the total sanctions issued under this programme so far come to Rs. 7,919.21 lakhs having a total employment potential of 5,58,272. On the basis of Progress Reports received from 15 States and 5 Union Territories, 62,659 educated persons were provided employment upto the end of September, 1973. The programme has now taken up good speed and proper assessment will be possible only by the end of the year.

#### Annexure

*The progress made by different States and Union Territories under the Half-A-Million Jobs Programme.  
(Upto the end of September 1973)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)	Total employment potential	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)	Actual employment generated
<b>A. States</b>					
1	Andhra Pradesh*	550.41	13,992		
2	Assam*	149.35	12,740		
3	Bihar	614.68	43,828	41.06	10,746

†The question was actually asked on the Floor of the House by Shri Kali Mukherjee.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount sanctioned (Rs.lakhs)	Total employment potential	Expenditure incurred (Rs. lakhs)	Actual employment generated
4	Gujarat . . . . .	319.39	21,269	0.48	1,908
5	Haryana . . . . .	167.29	11,098	N.A.	5,686
6	Himachal Pradesh* . . . . .	36.68	2,378		
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	74.99	8,889	Nil	230
8	Kerala . . . . .	427.47	28,203	1.10	4,352
9	Madhya Pradesh* . . . . .	213.28	21,636		
10	Maharashtra . . . . .	800.00	53,100	21.50	6,992
11	Manipur . . . . .	28.28	3,141	0.10	NIL
12	Meghalaya . . . . .	20.00	1,223	NIL	NIL
13	Karnatak . . . . .	500.00	30,569	NIL	398
14	Nagaland . . . . .	8.27	593	0.43	523
15	Orissa . . . . .	263.56	20,806	7.29	1,393
16	Punjab . . . . .	86.06	6,553	N.A.	N.A.
17	Rajasthan . . . . .	274.62	21,997	4.85	7,524
18	Tamil Nadu* . . . . .	559.94	20,764		
19	Tripura* . . . . .	38.00	2,636		
20	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	869.39	51,365	22.47	14,939
21	West Bengal . . . . .	1500.00	1,26,140	15.03	7,162
SUB-TOTAL (A)		7501.66	5,35,830	114.31	61,853

#### B. Union Territories

22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	1.42	164	NIL	NIL
23	Arunachal Pradesh* . . . . .	..	..	..	
24	Chandigarh . . . . .	5.01	348	0.05	107
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	0.63	76	0.03	25
26	Delhi* . . . . .	155.85	11,115		
27	Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	13.33	1,370	0.20	674
28	Laccadive Minicoy & Amindive Islands* . . . . .	0.96	104		
29	Mizoram* . . . . .	4.32	480		
30	Pondicherry . . . . .	8.67	764	NIL	NIL
SUB-TOTAL (B)		190.19	14,421	0.28	806
Total (A+B)		7,691.85	5,50,251	114.59	62,659

\*Denotes Progress Report not yet received.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, after submitting this reply, I have secured additional information. By the end of October 1973, the jobs generated in the country under this programme are more than one lakh and thirty thousand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One lakh and . . . ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: One lakh and thirty thousand jobs.

N.A.—Denotes not available.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE: Sir, the details of this programme and the States covered and all that are given in the statement. Sir, it is very unfortunate and they are very disheartening. May I know the reasons for the shortfall keeping in view the educated unemployed in the country? Sir, the names of the various States have been given here and the results are not very much encouraging. Will the honourable Minister kindly tell us about the difficulties that they are facing in this regard?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I do not know whether the honourable Member listened to me or not. I said that by the end of October 1973, the jobs generated in the country were one lakh and thirty thousand and in the case of West Bengal, which is also mentioned in the statement, the jobs created are about 7,000 or so. According to the new information that I have now, by the end of October 1973 it was nearly 25,000. Sir, it is true that some time was required to pick up speed and that was the reason why I went round all over the country and had discussions and I feel that a good beginning has been made now and there will be a good amount of progress so far as these programmes are concerned.

SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE: Sir, I cannot agree with the honourable Minister that there has been a good beginning and the results are very encouraging. I cannot agree with this. Sir, I was told and I have also read in the newspapers that because the honourable Minister is very much frustrated he intended to resign. In view of this, Sir, I cannot put any more questions to him because he himself is very much disappointed and I have no other question.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not even on the question of frustration.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, there was no question of any frustration. These new schemes are being implemented and I only wanted to encourage these schemes more. That is all, Sir.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, the Minister of Planning has stated that 1,50,000 jobs have been generated. But, by and large, the atmosphere created by Mr. Dharia's undertaking the job has dampened when funds allocated for these schemes, particularly self-employment generation schemes have been withdrawn or have not been given to the extent anticipated because, as Mr. Kali Mukherjee has mentioned, Rs. 750 crores were anticipated to be sanctioned for these schemes and now it has come to big zero. Anyway, you have mollified it and I do not know how you are mollifying it, but the point is this—How are you going to convince the people that for the self-employment schemes, which take a long time—they

cannot be generated by gimmicks, it is a long process—funds will be made available in the Plan? Only yesterday, the Finance Minister stated that only Rs. 15 crores are made available by the nationalised banks. Looking into all these disheartening features, what is the heartening feature in your Plan which will give us encouragement and enlighten the needy ones?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, this scheme mainly consists of self-generating employment programmes, training programmes and also the incentives. In the draft Plan, an amount of Rs. 200 crores has already been provided for training programmes under education and health etc. And, Sir, for the training programmes and self-generating employment programmes, there is no question of withdrawal. The only question is what should be the modality of making these funds available. But I can assure the House that so far as youngsters are concerned, if they are prepared to stand on their own, money will not be a constraint and it is in this respect that for all viable schemes and bankable schemes, we shall make all endeavours to make money available. So, there is nothing disheartening and I can assure this House that these schemes, particularly the self-generating employment schemes, will stay in the Fifth Plan.

श्री गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर : क्या मंत्री महोदय को अंदाजा है कि इतना कुछ कर लेने के बाद कितने पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगारों की तादाद अभी बाकी है जिनको नौकरी प्रोवाइड करनी है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, this is a massive programme. Even according to the employment exchange registers, the number of educated unemployed in the country is more than 35 lakhs. And ultimately, for creating employment opportunities, the whole economic activity, the rate of our economic growth shall have to be enhanced and that case is being taken up in the Fifth Plan. Over and above that, in order to make some immediate help available, we have taken up the special employment schemes.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Sir, while welcoming this whole idea of self-generating schemes—the Approach Paper to the Fifth

Five-Year Plan says that we cannot give much of employment in the industries or in the agricultural sector; the Approach Paper is very correct—may I know from the hon. Minister whether this approach is going to continue in the Fifth Plan? Sir, they had provided 100 crores of rupees. From the statement which they have given it can be seen that they will be able to create employment for half a million jobs with even Rs. 76 crores or less than Rs. 100 crores. It means, Rs. 100 crores will be able to create more employment. We have discussed the Plan, and the number of unemployed is increasing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly put your question.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Are you going to ensure that by the end of the Fifth Plan, the number of educated unemployed will decrease by these schemes and, if so, by how much?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, the hon. Member has asked several questions in one question. But in the beginning I would like to correct his impression that the Approach Paper did not mention that the Fifth Plan would not cater for employment. As a matter of fact, the entire direction of the Fifth Plan is going to be employment-oriented. Sir, this employment will be generated in agricultural, industrial and auxiliary sectors. I am very happy that the hon. Member has recognised the impact of the special programmes for employment that we have taken up. These special programmes will have relevance only to the extent that the main programmes in the Plan are not able to cater to those sections of the people. As my distinguished colleague, Mr. Dharia, has mentioned, for example, so far as the question of self-employment is concerned, no one who wants to stand on his own legs or who is desirous of starting any business or any other work which will give him employment, will be denied that opportunity on account of lack of funds. That is the objective which we shall keep before us as far as the question of self-employment programmes is concerned.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Sir, I asked whether the number of unemployed people will decrease.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, as far as the question of the number of unemployed persons decreasing during the course of the Fifth Five-Year Plan is concerned, my reply is "Yes", because the economy itself, when it picks up, will generate very large employment opportunities. But, I cannot say for certain, at the present moment, what the exact number of the employed will be and what the residue of the unemployed at the end of the Fifth Plan period will be.

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Sir, it is very laudable objective. But, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the help that he is going to extend to these people will be of such a type that their production will help as auxiliary forces to the main targets outlined in the Fifth Plan and whether he will see that no luxury articles and things of that type are encouraged.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, it is a very important question and I owe a debt of gratitude to the hon. Member for having raised it. The aim of the employment programmes will be basically productive—productive in areas which are essential for the community and not in areas which are non-essential for the needs of the community.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, from what the hon. Minister stated it seems that he is not clear as to what would be the ratio between the employment opportunities created on the one hand and the new job seekers on the other, without which it will not be possible to arrive at some assessment with regard to the likely backlog of unemployment in the country. I would like to know whether any such estimate has been made, at least for the purpose of checking the growth of unemployment.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Sir, it seems been made as far as possible on the basis of the statistical data that is available with us. These estimates have been worked out and projected in the draft Fifth Plan, which will be before the House fairly soon.

SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA: Sir, it seems from the statement of the Minister that the

number of jobs generated up to the end of September was 62,000. But, in October the number went up by 68,000, i.e., more than the jobs generated during all this period. Sir, are these figures correct or concocted?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** Sir, it is true that because of expansion of education several educated youngsters are coming out either from schools or colleges and, by and large, the present efforts are not commensurate and it is our very objective in the fifth plan that we should be in a position to provide enough employment opportunities, enough gainful employment opportunities.

**SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON :** Sir, there seems to be a lot of incompatibility in the figures that have been provided. In fact, the amount sanctioned for this scheme is Rs. 77 crores and the actual amount spent is only just about a crore of rupees i.e. 1/77th of the amount sanctioned. If Rs. 77 crores had been spent, it would have generated 550 thousand jobs. It seems that with just 1/77th of the amount about 12 per cent of employment has been created, i.e., 62 thousand. How could this be true? How could such a small investment of just Rs. 1 crore create employment for educated people to the extent of 62 thousand?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** In the case of training programmes, these stipends will have to be paid for the whole year. The programme is recently started and if it is started only recently, naturally whole of the investment for the individual is not there. So this also shall have to be taken into consideration.

**SHRI B. P. NAGARAJA MURTHY :** In Annexure 'A', Karnataka State has been sanctioned Rs. 500 lakhs with an employment potential of 30,569 but the expenditure incurred is nil and the actual employment generated is 398. How could 398 employment be generated with nil expenditure?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** It so happened that it was in the month of September that they started the training programme. This stipend will have to

be paid in the month of October and naturally that amount is not there. At the same time, I would bring to the notice of this House that Karnataka State has started very well right from October onwards.

**SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :** I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to S. No. 21 that relates to my State of West Bengal. Perhaps, the allocation here is the higher than it is for the other States, with Rs. 15 crores for a total employment generation of 1,26,140. The expenditure incurred is 15.03 lakhs and the actual employment generated is 7,162. Sir, may I know whether the Ministry appreciates that it is a poverty of performance on the part of the West Bengal Government and if that be so, then what happened actually and why the total utilization could not be made and whether an investigation has been made on the side of the Planning Ministry?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA :** I have myself visited West Bengal on two occasions. Besides, I had discussions with Mr. Shankar Ghosh, the West Bengal Minister, who was recently here. By the end of October, jobs to the tune of nearly 25,000 have been generated in West Bengal. The Minister concerned and the whole Department have advised the whole Ministry. They are going round the State in every district. I must say to their credit that West Bengal is one of the States where they have taken up this programme very seriously and they are doing very well.

**DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI :** Is it a fact that when these moneys were allocated to different States for these programmes, it was not done so against any definite projects and that is the difficulty with the States that they do not know how to spend the money and on what projects this money is spent? These moneys were not allocated against some definite clear-cut projects and that was the difficulty with the States in spending the money. If you look at the column of 'Expenditure incurred' you will see that it is a fraction of what has been sanctioned.

**SHRI MOH'N DHARIA :** Sir, when the amounts were allocated to State Governments, there were two criteria. One was the number of educated unemployed and the other was population because the number also was not, that way, perfectly available. Sir, so far as the programmes are concerned, they are well-cast and carved out programmes and it is against the specific programmes that money had been sanctioned. Allocation is one thing and sanctioning of money is another. It is on the basis of the programmes that moneys are sanctioned and even in West Bengal, my learned friend would be happy to know that they have taken productive programmes in West Bengal.

#### Manufacture of leather products

\*675. **SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :**†

**DR. Z. A. AHMAD :**

**SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY :**

**SHRIMATI AZIZA IMAM :**

**MISS SAROJ PURUSHOT-  
TAM KHAPARDE :**

**SHRI HARSH DEO  
MAI. VIYA :**

**SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :**

**SHRI K. B. CHETTRI :**

**DR. R. K. CHAKRABARTI :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted some business houses to set up units for the manufacture of finished leather and leather products; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bhupesh Gupta.

#### Statement

Only one application from a large Industrial House, viz. M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., has been received for setting up a new undertaking at Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 13.59 million Sq. ft. of finished leather and 1,20,000 Nos. of leather garments per annum. Foreign collaboration is not envisaged. The scheme envisages export of 60% of the production of finished leather and 75% of the production of leather garments. A letter of intent for setting up a unit at Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been issued on 9-8-1973, in view of the substantial exports involved and on condition that a legal bond or undertaking in support thereof is entered into.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** You say something. I have not got the statement.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** If you want, I can read it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Have you laid the statement on the Table of the House?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Yes, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** If he has laid it on the Table, that is enough.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Let me see if this is the one. It was lying somewhere else. What can I do?

Now, Sir, it seems that according to the statement, only one application from a large Industrial House, Messrs. Tata Exports Ltd., has been received for setting up a new undertaking and, Sir, foreign collaboration is not envisaged, they say. Now I should like to know whether in granting this thing, in settling this matter, account was taken that smaller people in that particular industry have got many grievances and they are facing great difficulties and why the Government should have gone in for helping the bigger ones and not the small ones and whether their case was sympathetically considered.