

districts with the objective of providing employment to local labourers and creation of infrastructure for agricultural production with a view to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions. A provision of Rs 100 crores was made for the programmes in the Fourth Plan. Since the scheme was introduced only in 1970-71 several preparatory works had to be taken both at the Centre and in the States such as issue of detailed guide lines, formulation of projects and evolving appropriate administrative, technical and financial procedures etc., with the result that as against an outlay of Rs 13.85 crores sanctioned during 1970-71 for 45 districts, the State Governments reported an expenditure of Rs 6.5 crores only. The programme has picked up during 1971-72. The total estimated expenditure during 1971-72 is Rs 26 crores. A budget provision of Rs 20 crores has been made for 1972-73.

(d) *Special Employment Programmes in States and Union Territories*

A provision of Rs 26.5 crores was made by the Government of India in 1972-73 for allocation to the State Governments for formulating special employment programmes for the benefit of rural and urban job seekers in the States on the understanding that the State Governments would also mobilise additional matching resources at least to an equal extent to finance such special schemes. A sum of Rs 50 lakhs was also ear-marked for organising similar programmes in the Union Territories. The State Governments and the Union Territories were requested to formulate special employment programmes for both rural and urban job seekers on the basis of certain guide lines given by the Planning Commission as well as the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Expert Committee on Unemployment. Proposals have been received from most of the State Governments and Union Territories and have been given approval by the Planning Commission. A statement showing the amounts approved to the various State Governments and Union Territories is enclosed.

SURRENDER OF DACOITS TO J. P. NARAYAN

*252 SHRI KALI MUKHERJEE
SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH
SHRI J. P. YADAV
SHRI P. S. PATIL

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of dacoits and

other banding criminals have surrendered in response to the Sarvodaya Leader Shri J. P. Narayan's call during the recent months

(b) also, the details in this regard and

(c) the steps taken to reclaim the Chambal ravines and other criminal infested areas and to reclaim the criminals themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANI) (a and b) Several factors including the efforts made by Shri J. P. Narayan and the Central and the State Governments concerned led to the surrender of 129 dacoits from the mid 16 of April to 22nd July, 1972.

(c) An integrated development scheme including reclamation of the Chambal Ravines is being prepared by the Central Government in consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for the socio-economic development of the Chambal Valley area. The implementation of these plans will largely eradicate the menace of dacoity.

REQUIREMENT OF TYRES FOR AUTOMOBILES IN THE COUNTRY

*253 SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total requirement of tyres for automobiles in the country,

(b) the total production of these tyres during the year 1971-72, and

(c) steps Government propose to take to meet the deficit, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The requirements of automobile tyres of various categories during 1972-73 is estimated at 52 lakh numbers.

(b) Production during 1971-72 was 48.3 lakh numbers.

(c) Production during 1972-73 is estimated to be 53 lakh numbers against the estimated demand of 52 lakh numbers. The existing installed capacity is 45.79 lakh number per annum of automobile tyres. To meet the increasing future demand, Government have approved of the setting up of an additional capacity of 50.8 lakh numbers per annum.