

a number of favourable considerations which weigh with foreign parties for investment and collaboration in India. Among these considerations they have high-lighted the existence of political stability in the country, the basic soundness of our economic policies, efforts made by the Government to encourage foreign investment in certain fields, high ratio of labour efficiency, abundance of technical skills, easy availability of local funds and business partners and negligible pollution problems. While they found the climate for foreign investment favourable, they felt that the rates of royalty allowed on know-how were low, the taxes levied on royalty were high, remittance of principal and dividends was complicated, there were difficulties in importing raw materials and parts, and there was insistance on use of domestic products wherever available. They also mentioned that there were difficulties in obtaining permits for the employment of foreign personnel.

Government has considered the remarks of the Mitsubishi Economic Mission and is of the view that within the legal and policy framework obtaining in India, there is enough scope for the inflow of foreign technology and capital in this country.

LATHI CHARGE BY BANGALORE POLICE

*413. DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN: SHRI MONORANJAN ROY: SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS/please गृह मंत्री state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bangalore police lathi charged and injured a number of students on the 13th September, 1971 at Banagalore;

(b) if so, the reasons for the lathi-charge; and

(c) the number of students injured in the lathi-charge?

t [Transferred from the 26th November 1971.]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/ गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

K. C. PANT): (a) to (c) According to information received from the Government of Mysore, in September, 1971 the students of the Bangalore University launched an agitation in connection with some of their demands. A number of incidents of rowdiness and damage to the University and other public property took place on the 13th September. Such incidents, resulted in damage to ten transport buses and property of some colleges, and injuries to about 20 policemen. On two occasions, to disperse the riotous mobs, the police had to resort to lathi-charge and use of tear-gas. About 15 students were injured.

DISCUSSION MADE BY NCAER TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

296. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN:

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON:

Will the Minister of PLANNING/योजना मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has made some suggestions to solve unemployment problem in the country.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING/

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Suggestions made by NCAER to solve unemployment.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested an integrated programme for the generation of additional employment opportunities through undertaking

rural public works programme and through providing employment to the educated and trained people for a period in jobs which would strengthen the rural public works programme directly and generally raise the productive capacity of the rural community. The proposal envisages providing of employment to educated unemployed under well turned-out schemes for mapping, out the country in terms of worthwhile public works projects. The scheme would provide employment to graduate engineers and diploma holders, who will do the initial surveys for road works, irrigation works, soil conservation etc. The proposal also envisages offering employment to one lakh of educated persons with general education such as graduates, intermediates and matriculates, mainly as teachers in village schools. The total financial requirements for the project are Rs. 31 crores for employment to educated unemployed and Rs. 75 crores for the rural works project.

The other suggestions made are; that these programmes should be integrated into the plan and the cost of it met partly by economy in expenditure and partly by raising fresh resources. Restrictive practices inhibiting production should be removed. Adequate supply of raw materials should be assured.

Government have generally kept in view these considerations and have formulated various programmes under the Plan. Special programmes thus formulated include Small Farmers Development Agencies (Rs. 67.5 crores), Agencies for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (Rs. 47.5 crores), Rural Works Programme (Rs. 100 crores), Dry Farming Programmes (Rs. 20 crores) and Area Development Schemes (Rs. 15 crores). In addition, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, which has been taken up during the current year, is expected to provide employment for 1,000 persons on an average in each District. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the budget for 1971-72 for this programme. A special provision has also been made in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for schemes specially designed to suit the educated unemployed, including engineers and tech-

nicians. The main programmes approved relate* to: employment of teachers in the primary schools, rural engineering surveys, setting up of agro-service centres, extending assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries, investigation of road works to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan, building up of design units for rural water supply and providing assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of petrol dealerships. These programmes are expected to provide employment to a large number of teachers, engineers, diploma holders, draftsmen, graduates and matriculates besides semiskilled and un-skilled workers.

CONTROL ON CEMENT

847. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN:

Will the Minister for RURAL DEVELOPMENT/श्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to continue the control on the price and distribution of cement in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT/श्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present position of demand and supply of cement in the country is such that there is a shortage of this basic construction material, the deficit being particularly more acute in the Northern and Eastern regions. It was considered that this deficit was likely to continue for some time and the decontrol at this juncture would adversely affect the developmental projects and the consumers particularly in the deficit areas.

PRODUCTION OF TYPEWRITERS, TELEPRINTERS AND T.V. SETS

848. SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN: Will the Minister for RURAL DEVELOPMENT/श्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for