

million are estimated to have been generated during the first three years of the VIII Plan implying an average rate of growth of 2.03% per annum. According to Planning Commission, the average rate of growth of employment has been higher than the average annual rate of growth of employment during the preceding 7 years, i.e., 1985-92. (1.78%). The rural/urban break-up of the additional employment opportunities created are not available. However, as per the estimates, half of the additional employment is estimated to have been generated in agriculture and allied sectors.

Further, as part of the poverty alleviation programmes, the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment has been making concerted efforts to provide additional employment through self-employment programmes namely, (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP);

(ii) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM); and wage employment programmes namely (i) Jawahar Razgar Yojana (JRY); and (ii) Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). Under IRDP assistance in the form of subsidy by the Government and term credit by financial institutions is extended to the beneficiaries to help them to take up self-employment activities. TRYSEM is also another centrally sponsored rural development programme with the aim to provide basic technical and managerial skills to rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment and wage employment in various sectors of the economy.

Similarly, JRY is a major wage employment programme which aims to provide additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas. To give special attention to backward districts where there is concentration of unemployment and under-employment, intensified JRY programme is also being implemented from 1993-94. Apart from these programmes, the Government has introduced Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) from 2nd October 1993 with the objective to provide assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and seeking for it.

(c) and (d) : Employment is a thrust area of the VIII Plan. The plan emphasises the need for a higher rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. The main elements of the employment strategy of the VIII Plan are (i) a faster and geographical and crop-wise diversified growth of

agriculture; (ii) faster growth of activities allied to agriculture and agro-based industries; (iii) development and productive utilisation of wastelands; (iv) promotion of non-agricultural, particularly manufacturing activity in rural areas; (v) special attention to the growth of the small and decentralised manufacturing sector; (vi) large scale expansion and construction of infra-structure and residential accommodation; (vii) strengthening of basic health and education facilities. Particularly in the rural areas; and (viii) faster growth of the services and informal sector activities through greater ease of entry and suitable support system.

As a result of the measures suggested above, substantial additional employment opportunities are expected to be created in the rural as well as urban areas. These efforts will further be supplemented by the special employment programmes already being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment of these employment programmes, TRYSEM is specifically meant for unemployed youth in Rural Areas.

(e) and (f) : The main objective of the major employment programmes like IRDP, TRY SEM, JRY & EAS is to provide additional employment opportunities to the rural poor rather than irregular jobs. To provide more and more additional employment opportunities, the Government has been making constant endeavour to extend the coverage of these programmes so that benefit of these programmes percolate to the rural poor to improve the quality of their life.

[Translation]

Indo-US Cooperation In Meteorology

*60. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and U.S.A. have decided to exchange data received through satellites to promote cooperation in the field of meteorology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE AND MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI) :

(a) and (b) The Department of Space and the Department of Science & Technology of Government of India and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States of America have discussed potential scientific cooperation in the field of earth sciences and associated exchange of data. Based on these discussions, it is intended to formulate cooperative agreements for specific scientific activities and related data exchange for the consideration of respective Governments.

(c) A tentative schedule worked out by the parties envisages the definition of scientific cooperation and signing of agreements by end October 1995. The agreed projects will be implemented over a period of five years.

[English]

Establishment of Sainik Vidyalaya

398. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up one Sainik Vidyalaya at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission

399. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM CHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Khadi and Village Industries/Institution functioning under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at present;

(b) the value of the total production of Khadi and Village Industries during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(c) the number of persons involved/employed in the field of Khadi and Village Industry, Statewise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries) (Shri M. Arunachalam): (a) : In addition to Khadi, 96 Village Industries are under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Khadi and Village Industries Programme is being implemented through 30 State KVI Boards, 3500 registered institutions registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 and 330039 cooperatives. The State KVI Boards also assist individual artisans.

(b) :The details of value of production of Khadi and Village Industries during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as under :-

| | (Rs. in crores) | |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | 1993-94 | 1994-95 (Provisional) |
| KHADI | 357.28 | 467.44 |
| V.I. | 2876.58 | 3300.00 |
| Total | 3233.86 | 3767.44 |

(c) :Employment provided during the year 1993-94 in the field of Khadi & Village Industries is 53.28 lakh persons, Statewise details are given in The Statement Attached. During the year 1994-95, the total employment provided in this sector is 55.28 lakh persons (provisional).

STATEMENT

EMPLOYMENT IN KVI SECTOR DURING THE YEAR 1993-94

(In lakh persons)

| Sr.No. | States and Union Territories | Khadi | Village Industries | Total |
|--------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| I- | STATES | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.32 | 3.05 | 3.37 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | * | * | * |
| 3. | Assam | 0.22 | 0.80 | 1.02 |