

(c) to (e). While the position in regard to the levy of excise duty is as stated above, the Bidi industry and others are eligible to avail of a number of other incentives offered for promoting increased use of solar power.

#### Small Scale Industries

1991. SHRI LOKANATH  
CHOUDHURY:  
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR  
PATEL:  
S H R I  
SOBHANADREESWARA  
RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to stop gradually all tax and credit concessions to small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). In view of the ensuing Budget 1993-94 it is not possible to offer any comments at this state.

[*Translation*]

#### Loan From IDA

1992. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:  
SHRI C. SREENIVAASAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought assistance/soft loan from the International Development Association;

(b) if so, whether the Association has

agreed to give the required assistance;

(c) that amount thereof; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d) India is one of the largest borrowers from the World Bank group and has received loans and credits of over US\$ 35 billion to date. Assistance from the International Development Association is available to borrowers like India on a service charge of 0.75%, with commitment charge on undisbursed balances, and in repayable over 35 years a further grace period of 10 years. At present, the total amount of IDA assistance approved for India stands at US\$ 7946.64 million.

[*English*]

#### Unemployed Persons

1993. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons till date, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) The number of persons, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, registered with the Employment Exchanges as on August, 31st, 1992, State and Union Territory-wise, is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The strategy of the Eighth Five

Year Plan emphasises the need for a high rate of economic growth, combined with a faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential for enhancing the pace of employment generation. Geographically and crop-wise diversified agricultural development, wasteland development and forestry, development of rural non-farm sector and rural infrastructure, faster growth of small and decentralised manufacturing and expansion of housing, are the basic elements of the employment oriented growth strategy envisaged in the plan. The

on-going special employment programmes in the central sector like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the scheme for Self-Employment of the educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) will also be continued.

The GDP growth rate 5.6% per annum envisaged in the Eighth Plan is expected to create additional employment opportunities of the order of 8 to 9 million per year, on an average.

### STATEMENT

*Number of persons on live register of employment exchanges as on August 31, 1992.*

*(in thousands)*

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number on live register</i>
<i>States</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	3321.6
2. Arunachal Pradesh	5.5
3. Assam	1365.2
4. Bihar	3600.5
5. Goa	102.6
6. Gujarat	1034.7
7. Haryana	635.2
8. Himachal Pradesh	478.9
9. Jammu and Kashmir	130.3
10. Karnataka	1485.4
11. Kerala	3799.0

(in thousands)

<i>States/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number on live register</i>
<b>States</b>	
12. Madhya Pradesh	2032.7
13. Maharashtra	3337.6
14. Manipur	203.8
15. Meghalaya	24.3
16. Mizoram	36.1
17. Nagaland	22.2
18. Orissa	907.2
19. Punjab	734.3
20. Rajasthan	890.3
21. Sikkim*	
22. Tamil Nadu	3729.4
23. Tripura	178.5
24. Uttar Pradesh	2655.3
25. West Bengal	5187.7
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>	
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.0
27. Chandigarh	161.4
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.5
29. Delhi	904.4
30. Daman and Diu	2.5
31. Lakshadweep	6.9
32. Pondicherry	131.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37124.0</b>

Note:- 1. \* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.