

- (f) Exchange of scientific workers and experts, exchange of scientific and technical publications, exchange of technical documentation and of apparatus and equipment and participation in training programmes.

This agreement will continue to be in force for a period of five years, which can be extended by mutual agreement.

Appraisal of Crash Plan for Jobs

2546. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether working of the crash plan for jobs during the past two years has shown that it failed make any substantial headway and that the number of unemployed in the country shot up by 21 to 25 per cent during the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken during the current year to make the plan a success?

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

Statement

According to the latest information available with the Planning Commission, the various employment schemes initiated since 1971-72 have generated substantial employment opportunities. As will be seen from the Statement 'A' attached, 39,827 job opportunities and 80 million man-days of employment were created in 1971-72 and 437,808 job opportunities and 131.15 million man-days of employment in 1972-73 as a result of these employment schemes.

The exact number of unemployed in the country is not available. The only information available in this connection are the figures of the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges which indicate the number of job-seek-

ers in the country. The number of job-seekers on the Live Registers on 30-6-1972 was 56,87,978 and the corresponding figure for 31-12-1972 was 68,96,238 which shows an increase by 21.24 per cent in the second half of 1972. The figures of jobseekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges are not an accurate indication of the extent of unemployment.

As can be seen from the table annexed, substantial employment opportunities have been created from 1971 onwards under various employment schemes initiated by the Government. The Government is fully alive to the gravity of the problem of unemployment in the country and have initiated several steps during the current year to increase employment opportunities. The schemes for employment generation shown in the annexure are being continued in this year also; in addition, a scheme for creation of half a million jobs for educated unemployed has been initiated during the current year. Institutional and organisational arrangements for effective implementation of these employment programme are also being streamlined at the Centre and in the States. Problem of providing jobs is very much linked up with economic growth and all possible emphasis is being laid in the Fifth Plan in that direction. A statement indicating the outlays under various employment programmes during the current year is attached.

In addition to the employment programmes mentioned above certain other schemes have also been taken up by the Government to generate employment in the rural areas. These are described below:

Programme for Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

This scheme was introduced in 1969-70. The scheme is intended for economic development of vulnerable rural classes by suitably strengthening the infrastructure base of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers consistent with

the prevailing thin employment in the rural areas. Till the end of December 1972, about 3 million beneficiaries were identified. Of these, about 1.3 million have been enrolled as members of cooperatives. Up to the end of 1972-73, an expenditure of Rs. 17.32 crores was incurred. For 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores was made for this programme.

Drought Prone Area Programme

This programme is intended for the economic development of certain vulnerable areas of low resources

endowment. The programme aims at mitigating the severity of scarcity conditions by organising productive and labour intensive programmes like medium/minor irrigation and, soil conservation, afforestation and construction of roads. During 1970-71 and 1971-72, a total expenditure of Rs. 30.80 crores was incurred. During 1972-73, State Governments reported an expenditure of Rs. 36.38 crores. It is estimated that from the beginning of this scheme up to the end of 1972-73 about 70 million man-days of employment was generated. For the year 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 22.00 crores has been made for this programme.

STATEMENT

A. Allocations, expenditure and estimated employment generated under different employment scheme implemented in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Scheme	1971-72			1972-73		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Estimated employment	Allocation	Expenditure	Estimated employment
	(Rs. crores)			(Rs. crores)		
1. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment started in 1971-72.	50.00	31.22	80 million man-days	50.40	53.01	131.15 million man-days
2. Employment Programme for Educated Unemployed initiated in 1971-72.	25.00	9.81	39,800	63.00	49.40	6,800
3. Special Employment Scheme for States and Union Territories started in 1972-73.	Scheme not in operation			27.00	26.18	370,000
TOTAL	75.00	41.03	39,800 jobs & 80 million man-days of employment	140.40	128.59	437,800 jobs and 131.15 million man-days of employment.

Allocations made in 1973-74 for various Special Employment Scheme

Scheme	Allocations made (Rs. crores)
1. Crash scheme for rural Employment started in 1971-72	44.88
2. Employment Programmes for Educated Unemployed started in 1971-72	48.26
3. Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories Started in 1972-73	23.00
4. Half-a-Million jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1973-74	100.00