

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

Demand No. 50—Delhi.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,69,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Delhi'."

Demand No. 51—Chandigarh.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

Demand No. 52—Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,76,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

Demand No. 53—Tribal Areas.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,13,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year, ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 54—Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

Demand No. 55—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary

to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

Demand No. 56—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,96,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,07,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

Demand No. 122—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1971, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs on Monday. We, now take up the Private Members' Business.

16.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st April, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

16.24 hours.

RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"This House expresses its grave concern at the fast deteriorating employment situation in the country both amongst the educated and uneducated sections of the society and calls upon the Government to make suitable provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan to relieve the grave unemployment problem in the country."

As you know, Sir, the country is facing one of the most acute problems in the shape of unemployment and year after year a large number of people are bringing out processions, etc. This is the symptom of uneasiness in the country. Sir, unemployment is not confined to any particular sections. Both the educated as well as uneducated people are equal victims of the unemployment situation. It is also felt both in the urban and in the rural areas in equal quantum. As you know, Sir, at the moment, according to Government statistics about 4.6 million people need employment every year. But the employment available is less than 1 million. If this situation is allowed to grow, the situation will become so intense by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan that it would not be possible to control.

In the beginning of the First Five Year Plan the figure of unemployment was 3.3 million. With the implementation of the successive Plans, it went on increasing. At the end of the First Plan period it went upto 5.3 million and by the end of the Second Plan period it went upto 7.1 million and by the end of the Third Plan the unemployment figure went upto 9.6 million. This is after giving margin to the people who were employed because this is the backlog of unemployment.

16.27 hours.

[SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *in the Chair*]

During the three years of plan holidays the figure went upto 21.8 million. If this goes on increasing because, according to the plans that have been unfolded now, even after giving margin to the entire employment opportunities that will be created during the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of unemployed people by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan will be about 48.6 million. This figure of about 5 crores unemployed people by the end of the Fourth Plan period is going to be such which will be equal to 50% of the number of total able-bodied people who will be in need of employment. Therefore, it requires such a remedial measure that the country is salvaged out of this difficult situation. As you know, Sir, this figure I got from the Government. The number of job-seekers on the live register at the end of 1966 was about 26,22,000. It went upto 34,23,000 in 1969 and everybody does not go to have registration in the employment exchanges and the total number of employment opportunities that were created or the jobs that were advertised both in the public sector and the private sector was 5,48,870. But even this number was not provided because all the jobs that were advertised were not offered to the people. Only 59% of that was offered to the candidates and about 41% remained without any jobs. So, this is a situation which must be put an end to and during the Fourth Five-year plan period there is virtually no provision. In the earlier three plans there was a good deal of mention made about creation of employment opportunities and how to solve the problem of unemployment. But in the Fourth Five-year Plan Document there is little mention about it and the mention that is there is that this Document hopes for the creation of conditions wherein the *per capita* consumption of Rs. 27 per month is envisaged and that also, at a value of 1967-68 prices. And, this will be attained by 1980-81 but at the time the value of the rupee will be Rs. 15 for what is contemplated as Rs. 27 and the ceiling value will come down to Rs. 15. So, if this is what is contemplated in the Fourth Five-year Plan, I can say, this is not going to answer the requirements of our able-bodied youth in the country who are in need of employment.