

along with the class? Have Government got any idea of the minimum number of books and notebooks which each boy is asked to carry to the school?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That question does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: How are they going to design the haversack to carry all those books, without knowing the number of books and notebooks that are going to sit on the back of the boy?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, what the Hon. Member wants to know is this, whether if a bag is stitched once, it will go on expanding according to the number of books and note-books that increase from year to year as the boy progresses.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The bag obviously cannot continue to expand but, certainly, the committee will take into account the needs and requirements of the school-children.

Mr. Speaker: There may be some rubber bag which may go on expanding.

Shri C. R. Patabhi Raman: Will Government give instructions so that the bags may be strong enough to carry the books, or see that the number of books may be limited?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: All these factors will be taken into account by the committee.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about tiffin-carrier?

Mr. Speaker: There are many more important questions to come.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If hon. Members have any suggestions, they may kindly forward them to me, and I shall pass them on to the Directorate which is looking into this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is being done with regard to the tiffin-carrier?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not know; he has appointed a committee.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Nothing is to be done for the tiffin-carrier. Tiffin can be carried in the carrier itself. Where is the need for another carrier for tiffin?

तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बीकानेर

* १३०५. श्री पद्मलाल ब.रूपाल : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के बिकानेर जिले में भारत सरकार द्वारा एक तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की योजना अस्तित्व रूप में निश्चिन्ता हो गई है

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में प्राप्ति वाले प्रभों के गणविकों ने बीकानेर के बिकर एवं उवत्त क्षेत्र में प्राप्ति वाले गावों को उड़ाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार एवं जिन्दा-पशु तथा कमिश्नर, बीकानेर को विरोध-पत्र दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि यह तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र बीकानेर के कहीं और प्रलग उजाड़ में स्थापित किया जाये तो सरकार को क्या हानि है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री फतहसिंह राव गायकवाड़) : (क) सरकार का राजस्थान में सेना के लिए एक तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है, और कई प्रतिवेदन स्थान विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). बीकानेर जिला के कई गावों के रहने वालों से भारत सरकार को एक प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ था, और वह राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया गया था।

तो खाना प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने के लिए भूमि गृहण करने की किसी भी योजना में कुछ स्थानीयवासियों का विस्थापित होना अनिवार्य होता है। तदपि ऐसे ही व्यक्तियों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया जाता है।

(घ) पैराबाद क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त स्थान मिल पाने की दशा में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती। परन्तु अनेक देश में सर्वथा गैराबाद ऐसे क्षेत्रों मिल पाना असंभव है, जो और कठिनाईयों से विमुक्त हों।

Some Hon. Members: In English also.

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: (a) The Government of India have a proposal to set up in Rajasthan a field firing range for the Army and certain alternative sites are under consideration.

(b) and (c). A representation was received by the Government of India from the inhabitants of certain villages in Bikaner District and was forwarded to the State Government.

In any scheme of acquisition of areas for field firing, some displacement of local population is inevitable. Adequate compensation is however paid to such persons.

(d) In the event of a site being available in an uninhabited area which is suitable no difficulty arises. But it is not possible to find in our country totally uninhabited areas and which are free from other difficulties.

श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि इस तोपखाना प्रशिक्षण क्षेत्र में कितने गांवों के प्रत्येक परिवार को अधिक से अधिक और कम से कम कितना मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ?

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: The number of villages is 62, out of which 40 are unpopulated.

श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : मेरे पूछने का मतलब यह है कि प्रत्येक परिवार को कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक कितना मुआवजा दिया जायेगा और वह किस रूप में दिया जायेगा।

Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad: It is too early to say that at the moment.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know the alternative sites which are under consideration?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Now that the question is before the House, Government would like to say that in regard to this area, certain representations were received from a particular part of that area, and particularly from our hon. colleague, the Maharaja of Bikaner, who is a Member of this House, that Government should very carefully examine this. In view of these representations, and even in spite of the fact that the State Government have agreed, they sent out a new reconnaissance party, and that party has reported, and that report is under examination. On the face of it, the report is unfavourable for abandoning the site that we have at present.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the fact that Government are drawing up so many schemes to relieve unemployment, may I know whether Government have any proposal to fix the amount of compensation and the mode of payment in such a way that it would rehabilitate the displaced persons and not just give them money which they can spend, and after they become destitutes.

Shri Krishna Menon: There is a certain well laid-down procedure in regard to this matter. It is a matter for the State Government.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There are some State Governments which are very careful about this matter. For instance, in Punjab, they have generally rehabilitated those persons on some different lands. But in some other

places, they are just giving them money. Is it not the responsibility of the Government of India to see that all these projects taken up by them do not increase the number of destitutes and unemployed in the country, and that they give the necessary advice to the State Governments?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have said that it is a matter for the State Government. But it is another question whether I can give directions to the State Government. Usually, all these things are taken into consideration. Actually, they are compensated on very generous terms.

Mr. Speaker: The Defence Ministry of the Government of India is interested in acquiring the land, and they do so through the agency of the State Government. They leave all the money that is paid for this purpose with them, and the State Government can organise and can give it as they like. What is the good of pursuing that matter?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In some cases, the State Governments need extra money to develop the land to be allotted to the displaced persons. Is the Defence Ministry prepared to give that necessary amount of money to enable the State Government to do the needful?

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one subject to another. The general rehabilitation of all the 400 millions is necessary and not merely of these displaced persons. Of course, I am not saying anything against these displaced persons. I have no individual opinion. But all that I can say is that this question does not arise out of the main question. The question is whether sufficient money is paid for purposes of their being rehabilitated; thereafter, it is the duty of the State Governments.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I just explain?....

Mr. Speaker: I have understood question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The compensation is paid according to certain rules governing the payment of compensation, and that money is not adequate to enable them to break new land and rehabilitate those persons. It is necessary to do something in this connection. Otherwise, what is the point of our having schemes to relieve unemployment, if we go on increasing unemployment as we acquire land for one project or another?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will take this suggestion into account that there must be alternative accommodation or that land etc. for rehabilitation must be provided, and compensation must be paid for that purpose adequately.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have no authority to do that. It is really a matter for the State Government. There are well laid down procedures, and if we did anything contrary to that, Public Accounts Committee and the Auditor-General and everybody else will comment against it.

Shri Ranga: Have Government given any consideration to the suggestion made by Shri Karni Singhji, one of our colleagues here, in the course of his speech here in this House, on the lines suggested in part (d) of the question, and if so, whether that suggestion has been conveyed to the Rajasthan Government? May I know also the reaction of the Rajasthan Government to this suggestion that alternative sites are available where there no cultivated lands at present and that due consideration should be given to that idea?

Shri Krishna Menon: Yes, I answered that, even without the question being asked. In view of the questioner being a colleague of ours, Government had taken this initiative themselves. We have referred this matter to the Rajasthan Government. The Rajasthan Government did not think that we should change this, because, to do justice to one, we may do injustice to somebody else. In spite of that, the reconnaissance party

went there to look at any other parts. So far as firing range is concerned, so long as space is there, we do not mind where it is. The reconnaissance party has made its report. *Prima facie*, it does not seem to be in favour of changing the site but we are examining it.

श्री प० ला० वारुवाल : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि इस परिक्षण केन्द्र में मिलने विद्यार्थी रहेंगे और उन के रहने की व्यवस्था स्थायी होगी या अस्थायी होगी ? क्या उन के निचे पक्के मकान भी बनाए जाएंगे ?

Shri Krishna Menon: There are no trainees on a firing range. It is too dangerous to put trainees on a firing range. I understand the question is, how many trainees will there be on that range. You do not put trainees on these ranges. It is for field exercise for the Army. It always arises from the nature of new equipment.

Acquisition of Land at Jorhat by I.A.F.

*1806. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vast areas of private lands have been acquired by the Indian Air Force stationed at Jorhat, Assam;

(b) if so, whether the land owners have been duly compensated; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Private lands to the extent of 583 acres during 1942-44, and 40 acres during 1957 have been acquired for the Indian Air Force at Jorhat, Assam.

(b) and (c). Compensation for 583 acres has been paid in full. For the remaining 40 acres "on account" payments amounting to Rs. 60,000 have been made pending scrutiny by the Military Lands & Cantonments Service

of the assessment recently made by the Collector, Jorhat.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the amount spent so far for payment of compensation to landowners?

Mr. Speaker: How much has been already spent by way of compensation?

Sardar Majithia: Rs. 60,000 have been paid on account, which roughly amounts to 80 per cent of the value of this land.

Shri Sanganna: What is the number of families affected?

Sardar Majithia: I am afraid I have not got that information with me just now.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): This is an air field which has been in use for a long time. The issue now is one of a property claim. We have completed the acquisition of the whole area except 5 acres, that is to say, all the area now in the air field is government property. What was not requisitioned and de-requisitioned has back to the owners. As regards the claim in regard to 5½ acres, there is some difficulty about it. That is being gone into. There is no question of rehabilitation. This is an old air field. What is more, it is in an area which we cannot abandon.

Shri Amjad Ali: Is it a fact that the landholders were—if I may be allowed to use the expression—over-awed by the defence department and the lands were taken possession of without starting acquisition proceedings? Also, what was the nature of the compensation, the rate at which they were given compensation?

Sardar Majithia: There is no question of the landholders being over-awed. Proper proceedings were taken. As I said, most of the land was acquired in 1942-44 during the second world war. So far as compensation is concerned, as I said, it is the local authorities which give what compensation has to be paid which the Government of India, after due scrutiny, accept.