

the main sabouters of the FCI. If you are very serious about safeguarding the interests of the employees and if you are serious about giving food to the people, you must take stringent steps, so that these anti-social elements may be checked.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill really depicts a difficult situation which the Ministry itself got into after the creation of the Food Corporation. The Food Corporation was created with a view to devolve certain of the functions which hitherto the Ministry has been doing. Naturally, the persons who have been hitherto employed in the Food Ministry must be accommodated and the best way to accommodate them is to lend their services to the Food Corporation. The Government has the power under the law to terminate the services; it will be a hard step, and therefore, the Ministry has taken a rather lenient view in this regard and they have absorbed them into the Food Corporation.

The next problem is, was this function allotted to the Food Corporation? Certainly they cannot forget the fact that they are the civil servants of the Government. Now, this anomalous situation cannot be continued for a long time. Therefore, the Government must obviously determine the status, but where do they stand? They had been recruited originally as civil servants, but they are now to be accommodated in the public undertaking, and in the usual course, their conditions differ. There are quite a large number of privileges like rights under article 311, seniority, promotion, medical facilities, housing facilities, etc., which civil servants get. Is it possible to extend all these facilities *en masse* to both the types of employees? However much the ministry wants to do it, it is extremely difficult.

It does not stop at that. It has also been pointed out here that the employees who were recruited directly by the corporation now resent the differential treatment. Taking into consideration all these things, the Bill purports to cover a few areas and accommodate them. I know that both the types of employees will still have certain grievances after this Bill is passed. In respect of disciplinary rights under article 311, scale

of pay and terminal and retirement benefits, the Bill gives option to the employees who have been transferred from the Central Government. In all other respects, both types of employees are going to be treated on a par under the regulations contemplated by the act. I feel this is the best that can be done in the circumstances.

Certain apprehensions are there particularly about the future of the corporation. Many people are afraid that one fine morning, it may be wound up. But I do not look at it in that dismal fashion. After all, the corporation has been created to discharge certain functions hitherto discharged by the Food Ministry. If a situation arises in future in which the corporation is to be wound up, the functions will revert back to the Food Ministry and in that case, they can be re-employed.

I would only submit that in framing the regulations in regard to the new direct recruits, care must be taken to see that parity is maintained. The service conditions of the two types of employees should be brought as near to each other as possible, so that there may not be any cause for complaint.

With these words, I support the Bill.

17.28 HRS.

Re-DEVELOPMENTS IN HARYANA—
(Contd.)

श्री मधु सिन्घे (बुधेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले हरियाणा के बारे में कोई बयान नहीं आएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरियाणा के बारे में मुझे कैसे मालूम हो सकता है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : सरकार से पता लगाया जाए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सरकार से कहिये कि कल बयान माना चाहिए। हरियाणा में जो क्राइस खत्म हो गई है अब राज्यपाल पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि विरोधी दल को सरकार बनाने के लिए न बुलाया जाए। इसको बदलित नहीं किया जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सरकार के उतार चढ़ाव जिन राज्यों में आते हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : We are reading in the papers that something is going on there. How are we seized of it now ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have given notice of a calling attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it. The State Government is there. The Assembly is still there. I do not know ; I have no information. Things are appearing to be normal now, but I do not know what will happen tomorrow morning. Something is happening there.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि यदि किसी राज्य की प्रशासन व्यवस्था ठप्प हो जाए, वहाँ का प्रशासन न चल रहा हो तो फिर केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य आ जाता है। (व्यवधान)---

Mr. SPEAKER : But that stage not has been reached.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मध्यप्रदेश के बारे में भी है, मेरे पास यह अखबार है... (व्यवधान ...)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब मिश्राजी वहाँ पर मुख्य मंत्री थे, वह तब का अखबार होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : We are not seized of this matter. So, I do not think we should discuss that now. Let us see what the Governor sends.

The Food Corporations Bill discussion will continue tomorrow. We will take up the half-an hour discussion now.

17.30 HRS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, you will remember

that when this question came up the other day, the Minister could not satisfy the House and the reply he gave was very disappointing. I had never imagined that after 20 years of experience of planning, either the Planning Commission, or the Ministry, or the Government.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettuer) : Not experience, only experiment in planning.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I want to know whether efforts were made to remove regional imbalances and eliminate concentration of economic power and whether these things are ever taken into consideration while deciding the policies.

In this context, I want to refer specifically to the assistance given by the Centre to the States. This is a moot point from the point of view of development of the entire country. If you want to create in this country a feeling that we are one country, one people, everyone is interested in the development of every section of the population and every region of this country, then the policy should be such as would really benefit all sections. But I have to say with regret that we are still following the old colonial policy of some favoured States and some neglected States, some martial and some non-martial States.

The minister was telling us the other day that a sub-Committee of the National Development Council went into this question and has fixed the criteria and the Chief Minister have agreed to that. I do not know whether the Chief Minister belonging to backward or under-developed States have agreed to such a scheme. If so, I would say that such Chief Ministers are unfit to occupy their positions, because they do not know the problems of their own State and their own people.

Now, if you take into consideration the per capita income, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa are the States which have the lowest level of income. There is no popular Ministry in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Perhaps, if popular Ministries were in office in those States, they would not have accepted such a proposition. I notice that Assam, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir