

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): One question. What about the award on the salaries of the Railway employees. (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय (मुरना)

बोनस रेलवे वालों को कब मिलेगा ? मंत्री यूनिफनो ने बोनस की मांग की है उसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर वक्त ऐसा मत किया करे । इस पर डिस्कशन होगा तब पूछियेगा ।

श्री हीनेन भद्रदाचार्य (सीरमपुर)

हावडा-अमता और हावडा-शीखला लाइट रेलवे जो बन्द पडी है, जिसको फिर से चलाने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा था, उन कब चालू होगी, इसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने कुछ नहीं बताया ।

15.49 hrs.

#### SEAWARD ARTILLERY PRACTICE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): Sir, I move\*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a simple Bill. For the efficient functioning of our Navy, it is necessary that there should be frequent practice of artillery and coastal firing. The present Act authorises the State Government to issue the necessary notifications in this regard. It is also provided in the present Act that clear notice of two months is necessary if special practice takes place.

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHYAN in the chair.]

For simplification and efficient functioning of the Navy it is necessary that the

Act is amended to empower the Central Government to issue the necessary notification instead of the State Governments. It is also provided that if the Central Government finds it necessary to empower the State Governments in this respect to issue the notification, they can also do so. Secondly, this period of two months is proposed to be reduced to two weeks only. All these are necessary, as I have already said, for the efficient functioning of our Navy.

With these words, I move.

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved

That the Bill further to amend the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

†SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR

(Mathurapur) Mr Chairman, Sir, the amending Bill that is under consideration of the House seeks to reduce the period of notice from two months to two weeks. The reduction in the period of notice as stipulated, is indeed not a very serious matter but the thing that really matters is that instead of doing artillery practices on the shore, it would have been better if some alternative arrangement could be made so that the people of the coastal areas or those who use the coastal sea are not affected adversely by it. In the whole of the coastal area nay the whole of the country is seething under the feeling of frustration. This feeling is being provoked and fomented (interruption— it is in your mind)—no it is being engineered by the Congressmen. Sir, if we look at the different States, then it would be clear how this Government is trying to suppress the people through the CRP and the military forces. The voice of people's anguish and frustration is sought to be throttled by the use of force

Sir, the coastal people, in fact the entire masses of the State of West Bengal know how atrociously the military and CRP forces had behaved with them and they are scared of them. Through this present Bill that is through the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

†The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

Artillery practices the Government will further threaten them through a show of their might with a view to instilling in them a sense of fear so that they are never able to raise their head or voice their protests against this Government.

On the coastal area, it is a common knowledge, that the poor fishermen go to the coastal sea to catch fish which is their only means of livelihood. This they do all through the year. They have no other means to fall back upon to keep the wolf away. If the artillery practice continues for some time then these poor fishermen will denied their means of livelihood and they will starve. The Bill says that "compensation" will be paid for losses but it has not been specified as to whom it will be paid nor does it say how much would the quantum of this compensation. The Bill only says that the compensation will be at the minimum rate. It is known to every one that the compensation that the Government pays for anything is always a meagre amount and I do not know how much more meagre it would be when paid at minimum rate. The lack of clarity makes the situation all the more worse. The poor fishermen as the result of the practice will lose their job for quite some days. The fish will not go to the market and this in turn will make some more people jobless and at a time when the prices of commodities are soaring high, the price of fish will be kicked up further owing to the fall in supply. But the Bill does not clearly say as to whom the compensation will be given. Will it be given to the owners of the land which may suffer as a result of the practice, to the poor fishermen who will lose their jobs or the buyers who will be forced to buy fish at a higher price? I am sure Sir, like all other promises of this Government this provision for "compensation" will be a big hoax on the people will really suffer and the poor fishermen will never be compensated. The word will remain a dead letter on the Statute book. I am therefore Sir, opposed to this Bill and I feel, as I have stated earlier that it would be better if we can have these artillery practices in the far off sea instead of at the shore. With these words, Sir, I conclude.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्छवाय (मुरैना) : मंत्री  
व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इसमें गणपूर्ति  
नहीं है।

MR CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung now there is quorum. Shri S. M. Banerjee

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister explained that this Bill is necessary because artillery practice is a must for army men. But I fully agree with my hon. friend who spoke before me that sometimes any land taken by the army in the name of artillery practice is completely misused. I am talking of the seaward artillery practice.

In many cantonments, e.g. Babina Cantonment in U.P. and other cantonments, where lands have been taken by the Government in the name of artillery practice, the compensation paid to the peasants is far from satisfactory. There is clause 9 which says -

"(c) the minimum rates at which compensation shall be payable under sub-section (3) of section 6, and generally regarding the making of claims for compensation, the procedure to be followed by the authorities granting the compensation, the expeditious settlement of claims and the filing of appeals from original awards of compensation;

(b) the principles to be followed in assessing the amount of compensation to be awarded under this Act;"

Every matter is not referred to the arbitrator. I know in Chaundpur, Balasore and other places where land has been taken for practice purposes, the compensation has not been paid to fishermen whose only livelihood was dependent on those lands. I wish to know from the hon. Deputy Minister who comes from the same State where Chaundpur and Balasore are situated as to what has been done in those cases.

[Shri S. M. Bannerjee]

Then, where there is constant practice of this sort, there is also a danger of losing lives of some persons. It is only paper that it is announced three or four times before the practice takes place that the persons who are residing in the neighbourhood should not move out in that direction. What happens? I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether it is not a fact that in many places, some persons have died, some children have died, only because they were not properly informed. No compensation was paid on the ground that a proper notification was issued and an announcement was made and that it was fault of the people, not of the army. I want our army to practice regularly, but, Sir, these are the few problems which arise out of that, and I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on these.

16 hrs.

Moreover, especially in the cantonment area, patches of land where anything can be cultivated are taken away in the name of this. Also, business has been started by some people. Big money hands are involved in this. They try to have this gathered and the metal is sold in the market. Small boys and girls are paid just 25 or 50 or 80 Paise per day and throughout the day they go on collecting that metal. As a result of that, there are cases when these small children had fallen victims to firing. I give these instances which are borne by facts. Such cases have happened in many cantonments, specially in Babina and Julundur.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Not Kanpur?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I try to save those people; otherwise such instances would have happened there also.

These matters will have to be taken into consideration before passing this Bill. What are the safety measures for the people? Only a notice will not save the people. After all, notice is not properly given throughout the city. Specially those small boys and girls who are engaged by money hands for collecting

the metal fall victims to firing. As I said, these children collect the metal and give to the money hands who make a fortune out of it.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what is going to be the future practice and how people are going to be warned and saved, and also what would be the compensation, whether it will be the then market rate. Whatever may be the Constitutional Amendment, in the case of insurance, the compensation was raised from Rs. 22 crores to 38 crores. In the case of big people, it is always raised; whether it is the market value or whether it is fixed amount of compensation, whatever may be the case even after the Constitutional Amendment, those big people never stand to lose. What about the small peasants? Will they be paid compensation on the basis of the real value of the land? Also the paddy part should be taken into consideration.

With these words, I conclude. I request the hon. Minister to reply to the points that I have raised.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALIJINGARAYAR (Pollachi): While speaking on the Seaward Artillery Practice (Amendment) Bill, 1972 I would like to point out that this Act was amended in the year 1949; it is nearly 23 years since this Act was passed. I would like to know from the Minister why, for 23 years, there was no talk about this amendment, why now they have brought forward this Bill. The Minister should tell us whether, all these years, the artillery practices were going on smoothly or whether the Ministry had received any complaints that some incidents had taken place. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in the third line it is mentioned, 'No such notification can be issued by a State Government until the expiry of two months from the date of the first notification'. We have been having two or three emergencies and practices were going on in some of the coastal parts of India and there is no need of amending the Act

now. You can amend the rules. Of course, when the emergency is there frequent practices should be conducted and are being conducted by the Navy. So, the two months' period may be too long. For this they can just amend the rules saying 14 days is sufficient for notification by the State Government. So, for this there is no necessity of amending the Act.

The hon. Member who spoke previous to me mentioned about the compensation if there were any accidents. I would like the Minister to be specific about the amount which would be paid if there were any accidents.

Finally, I would like to know before I conclude, if there were any occasions when such accidents have taken place during this period and what is the main purpose in bringing this amendment.

**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धर) :**  
सभापति महोदय, मैं समुद्री तोपखाना अभ्यास (संशोधन) विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ ।

हमारे हजारों मील के समुद्र के किनारे पर जो नाविक और मछुए बसे हुए हैं, वे एक बैकवर्ड और गरीब तबके से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और इस लिए शासन को इस बात का ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अगर उनको इस अभ्यास से कोई भी नुकसान हो, तो उनको तुरन्त ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत दी जाये । नाविकों और मछुओं की विभिन्न कठिनाइयों के बारे में धरे पास कुछ दिनों से कई खबरें और पत्र आ रहे हैं ।

राज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए अपनी नौसैनिक शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे समुद्र के किनारे इस तरह के अभ्यास बड़े पैमाने पर करना बहुत आवश्यक है । मुझे याद है कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में मैने बम्बई के पास एक समुद्री सैनिक अभ्यास देखा था । आजादी के पच्चीस साल के बाद इस कानून में संशोधन की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई है ।

हमारे विशाल समुद्र-तट पर जो लाखों लोग बसे हुए हैं, वे गरीब तबके के लोग हैं । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इन अभ्यासों से उनको नुकसान पहुँचे और वे बेघरबार हो जाए । अगर अभ्यास के कारण वे अपने घरदार या रोजी से वंचित हो जायें, तो उनको तुरन्त आबाद करने और राहत पहुँचाने के लिए कम्पेन्सेशन की प्रक्रिया को सरल बना देना चाहिए । हमारा अनुभव है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो कायदे-कानून बने हुए हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत लोगों को राहत पहुँचाने में कई तरह की अड़चने आती हैं और उनको समय पर उचित तथा पर्याप्त कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिल पाता है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि अभ्यास से प्रभावित लोगों को पूरी तरह से राहत दी जा सके ।

आप जानते हैं कि जिस वक्त यह प्रैक्टिस होगी, उस वक्त उन लोगों का धन्य बन्द हो जायेगा और अभ्यास के समय तक वे बेरोजगार रहेंगे । इसलिए उस समय उनको

[श्री भारत सिंह चौहान]

रोड़ी-रोटी बिलाने के लिए उचित नियम बनाये जायें। आखिर यह नेशन की आवश्यकता है। अपनी नौसैनिक शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए समुद्री तोपखाने का अभ्यास बराबर होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस बात का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि समुद्र-स्ट पर बसे हुए लाखों लोगों को यह अनुभव न हो कि काम्पेन्सेशन के सम्बन्ध में उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय को यह देखना चाहिए कि उनको काम्पेन्सेशन देने के सम्बन्ध में पूरी मावधानी बरती जायें और उनकी रोड़ी-रोटी को कोई धक्का न लगे।

मैं जानता हू कि जो सशोधन लाये गए हैं, वे आवश्यकता को महसूस करने हुए लाये गए हैं और आज की परिस्थिति के अनुसार वे उचित ही हैं। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Deputy Minister, the sole representative from my State, who has now adorned the Council of Ministers and has taken upon his shoulders this important portfolio Sir, even though the Bill is so simple, it envisages two important changes, that is, the power of the State Government is being taken over by the Central Government and secondly, the period of notice prior to notification is being reduced from 2 months to 15 days.

Sir, this is a question which vitally interest the people of the coast and I do not think how far it is proper for the Central Government to carry the message of their intention of this naval practice to the people of the coastal area without the aid of the State Government. They now eliminate the State Government, even though the State Government has agreed to this amending Bill. How far they will

be able to carry this message to the people there without the aid of the State Government is a very big question. For any artillery practice, life hazard is there, especially with our increased maritime and fishing activities mostly in the East Coast.

I would also like to know how far the Minister considers it sufficient that even 15 days prior notice would be enough for the fishermen and for the other ships to shift to safer areas. I think it is a retrograde step and I request that the Minister should have a second thought over it

Regarding the question of compensation also, I would like to reiterate the demand made by the previous speakers. Compensation has become a dirty word in our Constitution, but even then, as it affects the small people and their livelihood, I would submit alternative livelihood has to be provided to them for that period, so that the fishermen etc. will not be kept out of job because of these exercises.

Since the Deputy Minister comes from my State, I take this opportunity to bring to his notice a sinister move made by the Centre to transfer some of the testing projects that are proposed to be had at Chandbali on the Balasore coast. There is a proof and experimental centre at Balasore on the Orissa coast, and that was considered to be the best site, and it has been functioning there since 1896. Since 1967 there has been enough enlargement of its activity, and the number of the civilian personnel employed there has increased from 300 to nearly 700. Shri P. C. Sethi was the Minister for Defence Production before, and now Shri Vidya Charan Shukla is in charge of it. In the meantime, they had a project somewhere near Itarsi for testing the artillery at a cost of nearly Rs. 12 crores. Since then, I find that a systematic attempt has been made by the Centre to shift that centre or some of the testing projects which have already been sanctioned for the Chandipur testing centre to Itarsi, and as a result, the Committee of the De-

fence Ministry on personnel have recommended that there is surplus staff of nearly 100 people and they should be retrenched. As the problem of unemployment has been a burning one, to retrench nearly a hundred civilian people from Chandipur in Balasore district which has been worst affected by drought and by cyclone this year would be giving a death-blow to the local people. The hon. Minister may easily give the answer that as it is the report of an official team and he is only a layman and they are the experts, therefore, he cannot go over their heads, but such a plea is not going to satisfy us, because the official team never visited Balasore, but sitting somewhere in Calcutta or Delhi they submitted their report. That report has also been accepted by Dr. Nagchoudhuri who is supposed to be an expert on the subject. Even then, if there were any attempt by the Centre or the Defence Ministry to shift some of the testing projects which are scheduled to be had at Chandbali of Balasore district, then it would be a direct challenge to the youth of Orissa and they cannot swallow this bitter pill

When there was a change of Government in Orissa, we thought that Orissa's interests would be safeguarded, and more Central undertakings would be established there. But we find that even what was established in the British days is now going to be removed elsewhere.

I would like to point out that since June, 1972, the following testing projects have been shifted, namely the Bomb 8 MB-Mortar-RE, primary charges and secondary charges and primary cartridges and tail units, Bomb 120 mm. B-Mortar-Primary charges and secondary charges and primary cartridges and tail units, and propellant for Round 105 ADDST normal charges for radius 25.

Similarly, there is a long list of these testing projects which should have been fired at the Balasore coast into the sea but which are being transferred elsewhere. It has been proved that in the Itarsi testing centre, some of this apparatus did not

work satisfactorily. As a matter of fact, some of the fuses and tail units have been returned from Itarsi to Balasore. Under the circumstances, I respectfully submit to the Minister that he should safeguard the interests of Orissa and give a categorical answer that there will be no shifting of any of these testing projects from Balasore, secondly, that there would be no retrenchment of the civilian personnel who are being employed there and thirdly, that instead of shifting any of the testing projects from Balasore, the testing projects there will be doubled, as it is considered one of the most suitable projects and has been established and has been functioning most satisfactorily since 1896.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to give a satisfactory reply to these queries.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr Chairman, very recently, about a fortnight back, on the coast of Mysore outside the district of North Kanara in an island called Netrani, one of the unburst shells belonging to the Indian Navy was spotted by some 14 people. All these 14 people were killed, virtually smashed to smithereens. I wonder whether the Ministry of Defence or its naval wing is aware of this incident.

This was an explosive that was found at a distance of approximately 15 miles. This was the site of the naval exercises during 1972. I would like to know whether there is a search being carried out by the naval personnel, particularly after the exercises are over and thereafter the entire area of the exercises combed clean, because as far as press—and other factual—reports go, these simple fishermen who went there to offer homage to some *durga* as well as temple did not know what the shining object was.

I would request the hon. Minister to investigate this specific case in which 14 innocent lives were destroyed for reasons which I would not as yet call as their carelessness, but something has been missing by way of after-care, after the exercises have been carried out.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

In this context, the local authorities, whether it is the local district magistrate or other authorities, have a better and more intimate knowledge. Now that the Indian sea coast is becoming more and more populated by mechanised vessels for fishing purposes, I think a tremendous amount of care will have to be exercised by our naval personnel before they get into this kind of exercise. The mere fact of the Central Government being authorised to issue the notification for carrying out the exercise should not blind them to the fact that the local authorities also know very much about the coastline the fishing habits of the people and the conditions prevailing in the coastline.

Therefore, while welcoming this Bill, I urge upon the Centre and the hon. Minister to investigate this case in which 14 innocent lives were lost in Neerant island on the Mysore coast and see that the naval personnel undertaking such exercises take due care in taking the best advice possible from the concerned local authorities.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):** I am beholden to hon. members for their enlightened observation on this Bill. The amendments are more or less enabling ones. There is nothing alarming about them. They are not going to give more powers. The powers are there already with the Government and no more powers are being conferred by these amendments.

Wherever there is a navy, in which ever country it is, these exercises are there. This is nothing new in our country. So there is no question of terrorising the people where these exercises are found to be necessary.

Regarding the compensation, many hon. Members have observed that due compensation is not being paid to the people. No such instance has been brought to the notice of the Government where due compensation is not paid. In fact, the amount of compensation as fixed by the State Governments according to some procedure is paid by the Central Government. The

Central Government does not fix the amount of compensation. It is the State Governments which fix the amount of compensation, and the Central Government pays after the amount of compensation is fixed by the concerned State Government.

Only in two cases have the Central Government paid compensation. One in Tamil Nadu where Rs. 1,100 and odd was paid and in another case, an amount of Rs. 13,000 and odd was paid. No other case has been brought to the notice of the Central Government for the payment of compensation.

This amendment also does not give any further power to the Central Government which it already does not have nor does it take away the power of the State Governments concerned for fixing the procedure for the payment of compensation.

Regarding the other points which have been brought to our notice in this debate, in particular, Mr. P. K. Deo has spoken about the proof and experimental station at Balasore, this Bill does not deal with the proof and experimental establishment at Chandipur in Balasore district. It is more or less the coastal batteries which are involved. So, the proof and experimental establishment does not come into the picture so far as this Bill is concerned.

Regarding the apprehension expressed by an hon. Member about the inconvenience caused to the fishermen, I may say that there are adequate steps taken in this measure for giving proper notice to the fishermen concerned. 15 days' is given in the place of two months' notice only in the interests of efficiency, and 15 days notice certainly is not a small period to give proper and adequate warning to the fishermen concerned or to the people who inhabit a particular coastal area. Besides, this practice concerns more or less the surface of the sea and not much land. So, there is no question of putting the people to great inconvenience as far as this amendment goes.

Regarding the cantonment areas, I am afraid this Bill does not concern the cantonments and so I cannot enlighten the

hon. Members about the points they raised about the cantonments.

The hon. Member Mr. Naik raised a point regarding the lives lost by fishermen in the bursting of naval shells. This does not concern this Bill, but this the Government would investigate into and see that steps are taken to compensate the people.

**SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj):** Does not the Ministry have any information?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** No information is there with me now. We are discussing this Bill, and this has nothing to do with this Bill.

Mr. Mohan Raj spoke about the necessity of this amendment. As I have observed this has become necessary in view of the fact that our Navy must function more efficiently and therefore the Central Government should be empowered to give proper notification, and not the State Government. The period should be reduced from two months to 15 days. According to the Defence of India rules, no notification is necessary. Now the Defence of India Rules is being substituted. This amendment is brought forward so that proper democratic functioning is there. With these observations I move that this Bill be taken into consideration.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

Classes 2 and 3 were added to the Bill  
Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement)

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1972" substitute "1973" (2)  
(Shri J. B. Patnaik)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added in the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-third" substitute "Twenty-fourth" (1)

(Shri J. B. Patnaik)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** I have been once participating in the coastal battery practices and I have now to speak on behalf of the people who suffer as a result of that. When these practices take place, the boatmen and fishermen are prohibited from doing

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

their job, which is their only source of livelihood. How do the Government propose to compensate those who are forced to refrain from their only source of livelihood as a result of this practice? These are working class people. I am not talking about the Indian Carbide whose fishing vessels may be doing fishing, nor of the fishing vessels of the Imperial Tobacco. I am talking about the small fishermen, small boatmen who are prevented from pursuing their daily vocation. It hurts their fundamental rights; you are preventing a man from pursuing his legitimate source of livelihood. How do you propose to compensate them? These poor people cannot afford to go to courts and bring a writ petition against the Government. The Government should *suo motu* come forward and say that if as a result of coast battery practice the boatmen and fishermen are prevented from doing their job they would be adequately compensated for that period of time.

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** For this, adequate provision is made in the Act. The District Magistrate appoints a Revenue Officer to go to that particular place and investigate into the cases of persons affected, whether they are fishermen or cultivators and a compensation is fixed. If the affected person is not satisfied with the rate of compensation so fixed, he can appeal to the District Magistrate and the District Magistrate can revise it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** There is provision for paying compensation for loss or damage to property or crop. I am talking about the loss of profession, loss of the source of livelihood of boatmen and fishermen. This Government talks about samajwad, socialism and the working class. How do Government expect these people to feed themselves when they are prevented from pursuing their vocation?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** Under the Act of 1949, compensation is payable for any damage to person or property or interference with the rights or privileges arising from the artillery practice. So, that

point is covered. The rules of compensation are framed by the concerned State authorities. The Centre has nothing to do with it.

श्री हुकूम बाब कठवाय : उन्हें कितना प्रतिगत मुआविजा देने हैं, इसका उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** It differs from State to State.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I know that not in a single case a fisherman or boatman has been compensated by the district authorities. The Central Government acquires the right to fire their coast guns and prevent people from pursuing their vocation. But they pass on the buck to the State Government when it comes to paying compensation. How ridiculous it sounds! Why is it that Government is so hesitant to give an assurance on the floor of the House that those who will be affected by this artillery practice as far as pursuing their vocation is concerned will also be adequately compensated?

**SHRI J. B. PATNAIK:** As I said, compensation takes care of every aspect of the question including the rights and privileges. The local authority has to decide how much compensation is to be paid. Once it is recommended to the Central Government, the Central Government pays the compensation. In all the cases that have been brought to the notice of the Central Government, compensation has been paid. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

*The motion was adopted*