

Tamil Nadu has started it, one is Guindy and the other at Kudimia State Seed Farm, as mentioned in the statement. I do not know about Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : The hon. Minister said that this particular method has been used and the benefit-cost ratio is 3.5 : 1. Just for comparative reasons, I want to know this. There is the other method, gravitational method of irrigation. How does it compare with that ? Secondly, I want to know whether the information at the command of the Ministry is correct that in Coorg there are at least 100 plantations where this method of irrigation has already been used on commercial basis ? Is it necessary to experiment with this method which he has applied not on irrigation but on farmers ? I would like to have a comparative position about it.

SHRI SHER SINGH : There is no doubt about it that sprinkler method is better and more efficient. But what we are experimenting upon is to study economics of it, whether it is possible for a small farmer to invest the money that is needed for it. All that has to be studied as to whether it will be useful for all sorts of places, in desert areas, in dry areas, in lands which are uneven. It is very necessary to study all this, and also whether in flat areas it will be more economical in the long run and whether money invested will be found out by the small farmer. All these experiments are being carried on simply to know the economics of this proposition in various types of areas. We have results only about one district, that is, Mandi. About other areas, we are still carrying on the experiment and we are trying to study the economics of it.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : श्रीमन्, मध्य-प्रदेश में तीन चौथाई भूमि अर्शित है तो क्या यह प्रयोग मध्यप्रदेश में किया गया है, यदि हां, तो उस प्रयोग का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मध्यप्रदेश में जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय में इसके ऊपर अभी प्रयोग हो रहा है, अभी उसका परिणाम हमारे पास नहीं आया है।

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : In view of the fact that the experiment is successful and economical, may I know whether there is any proposal with the Government to extend this facility to small farmers and marginal farmers ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : After we get the results of this experiment in various areas, and some universities are also carrying on the experiment, we will certainly expand it.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : In the Nagarjunsagar area where the water is flowing through canals, in the high level area they are not in a position to get the water. Why is this sprinkler method not being adopted there ? This will benefit a large part of the area. Why should this method not be introduced in the Nagarjuna Sagar project area ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I do not have the information about the Nagarjuna Sagar project. It is for the State Government to see that if they can do it, it will be beneficial. We are carrying on experiments to show the economics of the proposition and that they are to the benefit of the farmers. After these experiments are carried out and the information is collected, I think the State Governments will make use of it.

द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था

*1597. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्राम्य रोजगार सम्बन्धी द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों के स्थान पर शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए योजनायें तैयार करने तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने का विकल्प दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन राज्यों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी योजनाएं केंद्र को भेजी हैं ;

(ग) उनकी विशेषताएं क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने उन योजनाओं को अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : It has been long said that the Government are taking steps to remove unemployment.

MR. SPEAKER : I wonder how you make out a supplementary from 'No, Sir' answer.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I had written a letter and I had received a reply from the Ministry that this question was left to the States. It is a simple question. The States have been seeking, at least some—I have the information...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I want to ask whether the Government's scheme to provide employment is restricted to the people who are already employed on the land or to those who have received some education and are still unemployed because they would not work on the land.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a suggestion.

SHRI SHER SINGH : The crash scheme of rural employment is meant for those under-employed people in the villages who are employed only for two months a year. This is for uneducated people mostly who can do all these works and the works which have been, I think, mentioned in the scheme itself. If the hon. Member has gone through the scheme because we have supplied a copy of the same to hon. Members, he will find that we have given the schemes which are to be carried out, and on those schemes it is only the unskilled labour which is mostly required. 3% has been set aside for skilled labour and other people also who could be employed on this, but, mostly this scheme is intended for unskilled unemployed people in the rural areas.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I just wanted to know whether any scheme has been considered for provision of employment to these unemployed semi-literate people.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Under this rural employment crash scheme I can say, 'No'. But, if they are prepared to work as unskilled labour as others are working, of course, nobody can stop them from coming and joining all these workers. But these so-called semi-literate or semi-educated people generally do not like to work on roads and other schemes. It is only the unskilled uneducated people who come.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister be pleased to at least tell the House whether the Government would have any objection if the educated unemployed in the rural areas of our country who are in millions want to take part in the schemes for rural employment ? What would be the objection of the Government ?

Why should not the State Governments have the option to employ such people also in this crash programme ? What is the objection ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Government have no objection, but educated people do not like to come and work on these schemes. If they are prepared to work on such schemes, Government will have no objection.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : With regard to the employment of the educated or the uneducated, may I know from the Minister whether they have made any evaluation of the magnitude of the crash in this crash programme? If they have made any evaluation what is the employment that they have been able to realise and if not, why have they not made such an evaluation ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have made evaluation...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, you are ably assisted by the Minister in making the question hour very dull. This is relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : You must listen to him first and pass your remarks. You are passing remarks without listening to him.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Under this scheme 1,000 persons in each district will get employment for 10 months. There is going to be 3 lakh man-days per district.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In theory it is all right, but how many have actually been benefited ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : It started functioning in 8 States. I will start functioning in some other States after the rainy season.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is it an answer to my question ? I asked : What is the evaluation made ? How many have been exactly employed ? Has any such evaluation been made so far ? If not, why not ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : This will take about three months. We have appointed 6 teams that are going to some States. This work is going on and after 3 months we will review how many people are actually working. Then we will be able to know how many people have actually come and are working on the scheme. That report will come in about 3 months.

MR. SPEAKER : This question has taken a lot of time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक राज्य में देहातों के अन्दर बेकार लोगों की संख्या क्या है और आप ने कितने लोगों को काम देने की योजना बनाई है तथा अब तक कितने लोगों को काम दिया जा सका है। इस का राज्यवार ब्यौरा दिया जाये।

श्री शेर सिंह : यह कहना तो मुश्किल है। इसका कोई अन्दाजा नहीं बतलाया जा सकता कि सारे देश में देहातों में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं। लेकिन इस स्कीम की तहत कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया जायेगा वह मैंने बतलाया। सारे देश में 355 जिले हैं। उन में से हर जिले में एक हजार आदिमियों को रोजगार दिया जायेगा। इस समय आठ स्टेट्स में काम चल

रहा है लोगों को काम दिया जाता है, इसके लिये मुझ को नोटिस चाहिये क्योंकि हर जिले में काउंट करना पड़ेगा कि कितने आदमी हैं। अभी मेरे पास फिगर्स नहीं हैं लेकिन इतना कह सकता हूँ कि आठ स्टेट्स में काम चालू हो चुका है। वह स्टेट्स हैं : केरल, उत्तर प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भाग और वेस्ट बंगाल।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : This is not the actual statement that we want. It is not good to make jokes with the problem of unemployment.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I shall give the names of the States.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी देर हो गई है और और हमने बहुत थोड़े सवाल किये हैं। इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहे तो वह आधे घंटे के डिस्कशन के लिए टाइम मांग सकते हैं, और वह उन को मिल सकता है।

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : May I know whether employment under the scheme is given on a permanent basis or it would be only a temporary employment ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : This will be only for ten months in a year.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन उत्तर सन्तोषजनक नहीं आ रहा है। अन्तरिम बजट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बेकारी के निराकरण के लिए धन रखा गया था, 50 करोड़ रुपये का। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय आज यह बतलाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि अभी तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार पर लगाया गया है। क्या वह बतला सकते हैं कि जिन राज्यों ने अभी तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत काम प्रारम्भ नहीं किया, उसके क्या कारण हैं ? वह राज्य कौन से हैं ? क्या उन्हें धन की आवश्यकता नहीं है या

केन्द्र की ओर से घन देने में कोई कठिनाई हो रही है। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि तीन महीने में एक टीम जायेगी और मूल्यांकन करेगी। तो तीन महीने तो हो गये। अभी तक कोई टीम गई है या नहीं? अगर गई है तो उसकी जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने बतलाया कि आठ स्टेट्स में काम शुरू हो गया है। मैं उनके नाम बतला देता हूँ :

बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, हिमाचल प्रदेश और वेस्ट बंगाल।

जिन स्टेट्स में टीम गई है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

मध्य प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, मैसूर, वेस्ट बंगाल, केरल, बिहार और उड़ीसा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन राज्यों में अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ, उन्होंने इसके लिए क्या कारण बतलाये हैं? क्या वह केन्द्र से घन नहीं चाहती या उनकी बनाई योजना को आपने स्वीकार नहीं किया? आठ राज्यों के अलावा और भी दूसरे राज्य हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : अब तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चौदह जिलों के लिए संकशन दिया जा चुका है, इसी तरह असम में 10 जिलों के लिए संकशन दिया जा चुका है और पँसा दिया जा चुका है, बिहार के 11 जिलों के लिए संकशन दिया जा चुका है, गुजरात में 19 में से 18 जिलों के लिए संकशन दिया जा चुका है, हरियाणा में 7 जिलों के लिए संकशन दिया जा चुका है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 10 जिले हैं और उन सब के लिए संकशन दिया जा चुका है, जम्मू और काश्मीर..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पूछ रहे हैं कि कारण क्या है।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : May I inform the House that this scheme has been taken up

only from the beginning of the present financial year? After the scheme adopted, we had given certain indications on the basis of which the States were to send proposals to the Centre. The proposals have been received from many States, and where there has been delay, it is on account of the fact that the proposals have not been received from the States, and we are taking action to urge those States also to see that those proposals are submitted early.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In view of the devaustation caused by the recent floods in most parts of West Bengal, specially the rural areas, are government going to increase the amount already sanctioned under the crash programme to that State?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as this programme is concerned, there can be no increase in allotment for it, but there are other methods of helping States affected by flood or drought.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : We will have to find some time for a half hour discussion.

Legislation to give Statutory Sanction to Ordinances Promulgated by West Bengal Government

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*1599. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation at an early date to give statutory sanction to the Ordinances promulgated by the West Bengal State Government prior to its resignation on the 28th June, 1971, relating to retiral, gratuity for workmen and period of notice for closures ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

(a) The question of replacing the West Bengal Employees' Payment of Compulsory Gratuity Ordinance, 1971 by an Act is under consideration. No ordinance, however, was