

आटा भी मिलता है पिसा हुआ। मिल मालिक खराब से खराब गेहूँ खरीदते हैं और उसका आटा बना कर बेचते हैं। वहाँ अच्छा आटा मिले क्या इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप करने जा रहे हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल व्हीट प्राइसिस के बारे में है। आटे की क्वालिटी का नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने गेहूँ खरीद करने का जो मूल्य बाँधा है वह 75 रुपये क्विंटल बाँधा है। लेकिन देखा गया है कि हमसे बहुत कम दामों पर गेहूँ खरीदा जाता है। मैं अपने घर का सारा सामान स्वयं खरीद कर लाता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि मार्केट में गेहूँ 120, 125 और 130 रुपये क्विंटल मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह गलत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसे ठीक करने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनके साथ कभी बाहर चले जाना।

SHRI NATVARLAL PATEL : Is it true that the present price in the open market, as far as wheat is concerned, is very, very low, in comparison with last year's price ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : As compared to last year, the prices are low.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons settled in West Bengal after Partition

*993 **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of displaced persons settled in the border districts of West Bengal after the partition of India, have not received any substantial help, or no help in most cases, from Government and are living in most precarious conditions of life ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start industries under Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to help the displaced persons ;

(c) whether Government are considering to give aid to establish refugees colonies with better road communications, sanitation, water works or drinking water facilities ; and

(d) whether Government propose to offer any special incentive for rehabilitation of old and new displaced persons and if so, in what form ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The problem of rehabilitation of old migrants who migrated from East Pakistan upto 31.3.1958 had, by and large been completed by 1960-61 except some residuary problem, for which a sum of Rs. 21.88 crores was assessed in 1961-62 in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

2. As saturation point had already been reached in West Bengal, a policy decision was taken in 1964 in consultation with the West Bengal Government that new migrants (i.e. those who came from East Pakistan from 1.1.1964 onwards) who sought admission in relief camps and were sponsored by the West Bengal Government, would be given rehabilitation assistance outside West Bengal,

3. The Government of India appointed a Committee of Review for Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal in January 1967 (a) to evaluate the work of residuary problem and to recommend financial assistance for—

- (i) development of colonies ;
 - (ii) acquisition of land for resettlement of Permanent Liability Home families ;
 - (iii) rehabilitation loans to those covered in the assessment of the Residuary Problem ; and
 - (iv) technical training and industrial schemes ; and
- (b) to assess the nature and size of the problem created by the new migrants and to

recommend to the extent necessary, financial assistance for their technical training, employment, educational and medical facilities.

4. The Committee has so far submitted 7 Reports. The Government of India have accepted, by and large, recommendations in respect of 4 Reports and have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 545.20 lakhs for the implementation of the various schemes. The remaining 3 Reports are under consideration.

5. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation which was set up in 1959 provides a certain measure of employment opportunities for displaced persons in West Bengal through—

- (i) industrial units of its own ;
- (ii) private Sector Industrial units set up with the loan assistance from the Corporation ; and
- (iii) private Sector Industrial Units accommodated in Industrial Estates established by the Corporation. The current figure of employment of displaced persons is 5700.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the statement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, out of the total number of displaced persons from East Pakistan who stayed in West Bengal, up to 31st March, 1958, how many of them were camp dwellers, how many of them are under the category "permanent liability", and how many of those persons have been properly rehabilitated ? I would like to know the figures.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These evacuees from East Pakistan came not only at the time of partition but on many other occasions also. They have been divided into two categories. One is, those who have come from 1947 up to 31st March, 1958 ; such people are numbering 41,17,000. Those who have stayed on in West Bengal number over 31 lakhs. This is the number of people that has come to West Bengal. Out of these, 21.75 lakhs displaced persons have been rehabilitated in some form or the other. They were provided assistance. The remaining 8.57 lakhs persons either did not

apply for rehabilitation assistance or were in camps and awaiting rehabilitation, as indicated below :—

- (i) Displaced persons who did not apply for rehabilitation assistance number 6.44 lakhs ;
- (ii) displaced persons in camps and homes 1.28 lakhs ; and
- (iii) displaced persons to be covered by residuary assistance is 0.85 lakhs.

This is the break up. Government have expended about Rs. 166 crores for the rehabilitation of the migrants in West Bengal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would like to contradict the statement given by the hon. Minister because I have got a paper supplied by the Government of West Bengal. I know that the same paper has been supplied to the Ministry of Rehabilitation also. I would like to know whether it is a fact that of the 21 lakhs of displaced persons those who did not receive any rehabilitation benefit, all those persons are living in rehabilitation camps or colonies which grew up or were formed by their own effort ? May I know whether it is also a fact that there are about 1,100 such colonies that have been set up privately and the Government of India has been approached by the West Bengal Government to regularise them because under the existing rules camps made after December 1950 are not so easily regularisable ? Will the Government regularise these camps ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I think the information furnished by the hon. Member is not correct. So far as we know, most of them have been rehabilitated and in the case of those who remain the work is on hand. As he already knows, a committee was appointed and it has submitted as many as seven reports, four of which have been accepted. A sum of Rs. 545.20 lakhs has been sanctioned. It is the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal to implement the schemes. If he so desires, I can give the names of the main schemes which have been sanctioned. Work is in progress in the case of all schemes and we are doing our very best.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the regularisation of the colonies ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Whatever amount the Government of West Bengal have demanded, we have placed at their disposal so that they can do the needful.

DR. RANEN SEN : In the statement it is mentioned that a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation was set up to provide a certain measure of employment. Is the Minister aware that most of the units of this Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are being closed, or have already been closed down, as in Asoka Nagar, Howrah and Rupnarainpur? If so, has any attempt been made to revive those units of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation so that instead of creating unemployment, more people can be employed?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : As the hon. Member has stated, no doubt there is some trouble regarding some industries. It is due to the fact that the times produced by the Corporation are costly in comparison with the times available in the market, and, therefore, there is a glut and the things are being sold and as a result the Corporation is not in a position to pay the amount. That is why the trouble is there but the Government is finding ways and means as to how to dispose of these things and see that the units work efficiently.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know from the Minister whether there is any specific programme to consider the whole rehabilitation programme and whether the amenities and facilities per family provided for refugees in Delhi and Punjab are actually equal to West Bengal refugees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : As the hon'ble Member knows this refugee problem has been referred to the Review Committee. Every report of the Review Committee is taken into consideration and just now as my colleague said out of seven reports four reports have been implemented and three are under consideration. All these matters are left to the Review Committee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Whether the Minister is aware or not that two united front governments of West Bengal challenged the formulation of the Central Government that the bulk of the rehabilitation problem has

been solved. They said it has not been solved. The bulk of the rehabilitation problem remains unsolved. That is why they wanted entire review of the whole policy of the Central Government.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The united front governments have challenged many things of the Central Government but so far as refugee problem is concerned whatever refugee matters are there they have been left to the Review Committee. So far as old refugees are concerned it is a residuary problem.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In the statement it is said 5070 persons have been employed in West Bengal. May I know the total number of refugees in West Bengal and who are not employed in industrial units and are they still without any shelter?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Rehabilitation Corporation has given employment in their units to the tune of 5700 persons. New Migrants who sought assistance between 1964 and 1970 have been now dispersed—some in Maharashtra, some in Andhra, etc. I must confess it takes little longer for them to acclimatise in that area. That is an experience of our Department. So they are slowly getting acclimatised in these places and either in agriculture or ancillary industries or small trade they are engaging themselves.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether it is a fact that most of the Members, almost 95%, belong neither to the last Lok Sabha nor to the present Lok Sabha. Whether the Government consider that they will go into the matter of re-organising the Review Committee? Is the Government going to see that the review committee is re-organised? Secondly, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that in most of these squatters' colonies in and around Calcutta which are the breeding ground of extremism and violence in Calcutta, in most of the cases, the *urpan patra*, the authority letter, has not been given to them and that the development programme in these squatters' colonies is completely left uncared for. Is it a fact or not?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The first is a suggestion that the review committee should be reorganised. That will be given some thought because some of the Members who

are no more Members of this House or the other House.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Most of the Members, 95 per cent of them are no more members of this House or the other House.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is a suggestion. Regarding the other thing, this is too general a statement. I do not think this is the state of affairs.

कृषि विकास के लिए बिहार को केन्द्रीय सहायता

994. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने कृषि विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). बेमौसमी और अधिक वर्षा के कारण रबी की फसलों की महान क्षति के कारण बिहार सरकार ने रबी बीज की अधिक प्राप्ति और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को ऋण सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये का लघु कालीन ऋण मांगा है। यह मंजूर कर दिया गया है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसी सदन में 1 जुलाई को बिहार में असामयिक वर्षा के कारण हुई क्षति के सवाल पर बहस हुई थी। इस विषय पर बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच विवाद शुरू हो गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसार बर्हा पर 20 से 25 फीसदी तक क्षति हुई है, जबकि बिहार के राजस्व मंत्री कहते हैं कि 80 से 90 फीसदी तक क्षति हुई है। मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कृषि के विकास के लिए जो सहायता मांगी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में उसने क्षति का क्या व्यौरा दिया है, जिसके आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1 करोड़ रुपये देने की बात कही है ।

श्री शेर सिंह : मेरे पास तो कोई इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं है। बिहार सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार की कोई डेफिनेट इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं आई है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार सरकार का कहना है कि वहां पर बहुत अधिक क्षति हुई है। उन्होंने कोई न कोई व्यौरा जरूर भेजा होगा। बिहार सरकार और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बीच यह बहुत बड़ा विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है। अगर बिहार सरकार ने कोई व्यौरा नहीं दिया है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैसा किस आधार पर दिया है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने कर्जों और बीज के अलावा भी कोई मांग की है। मसलन कृषि के विकास में ट्यूबवैलज का बड़ा महत्व है। क्या हम बारे में बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई निवेदन किया है ; अगर हां, तो उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : उन्होंने ट्यूबवैलज के लिए कोई विशेष मांग नहीं की है। लेकिन पिछले साल बिहार के कृषि मंत्री ने एक पत्र दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने बिहार की एग्रीकल्चर की समस्याओं के बारे में उल्लेख किया था। उस पत्र में पांच छः बातें थीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, मिनिस्टर साहब सिर्फ उसका जवाब दें। अगर वह अपने जवाब में और बातें कहेंगे, तो उन्हें उनके बारे में भी जवाब देना पड़ेगा ।

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने बता दिया है कि बिहार सरकार ने ट्यूबवैलज के बारे में अलग से कोई मांग नहीं की है। उसने कुछ और बातों के बारे में मांग की है ।