

RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 3rd March, 1983/12
Phalgun, 1904 (Saka) Th_e House met
at eleven of the clock, Mr. Deputy
Chairman in the Chair.*

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

•161 SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD
MATHUR: f

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA;
Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made un-
der the scheme for rehabilitation of
ex-servicemen in the Andaman and
Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether Government are aware
of the grievances of the ex-servicemen
who had gone there for rehabilitation;
and

(c) if so, what action Government
have taken to meet their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

Statement

Under the scheme of resettlement of
ex-servicemen, in all 330 ex-servicemen
families from different States
have been resettled in Great Nicobar
Island. Each family has been allotted
land and given a grant of Rs. 20,000
and a loan of Rs. 3,000 as per
the approved pattern of assis-
tance. In addition to community
facilities like schools and a hospital,
postal, banking and transport facili-
ties have been provided in the settle-
ment area. The services of Depart-
ment tractors and power tillers are
made available to the settlers on no-
minal payment. Free plant protection
service has been provided. Enterpri-
sing settlers have been able to set up
a saw mill, flour mill and acquire

†The question was actually asked on
the floor of the House by Shri Jagdish
Prasad Mathur.

trucks, tractors and power tillers.
Many own shops and dependents of
many settlers have secured employ-
ment under Government. However,
further induction of ex-servicemen
families has been stopped pending a
study of the impact of deforestation
on the eco-system of the Island.

The Andaman and Nicobar Adminis-
tration have informed that the griev-
ances of ex-servicemen settled in
Great Nicobar broadly relate to (i)
issue of pattas, (ii) improvement of
houses (iii) replacement of cattle
which died, (iv) difficulties
repaying the cattle and crop loan,
(v) improvement in shipping ser-
vice, and (vi) implementation of
major projects in Great Nicobar.
The Administration are fully se-
ized of these problems and are taking
action to redress them. Pattas (per-
manent tenancy rights) has already
been issued to ex-servicemen. For
construction of houses, a grant of Rs. 5,000
and loan of Rs. 3,000 have been ex-
tended to these settlers. In addition
long-term loans under the Low
Income Group Housing Scheme have
extended. 422 animals were to be
supplied as replacement for the ani-
mals that died and for the new fami-
lies. Of these, 360 animals have so
far been supplied. The question relat-
ing to the repayment of the cattle and
crop loans is at present under the
consideration of Government. For pro-
viding better communication facilities,
in addition to the two ships already
plying on the inter-island service
between Port Blair and Great Nicobar,
a new ship has been commissioned
and these ships make about three
trips in a month. Another inter-island
vessel is expected to be delivered by
July, 1983. In addition, a Banking-
cum-Hospital-cum-Postal ship is under
construction. Thus the inter-island
shipping service is expected to improve
further. Construction of break water
for development of harbour and major

Defence work, is being undertaken in the Islands. A Fisheries Development Corporation has also been proposed for the area. All these steps are likely to help further in the economic development of the settlers and ensure a study market for their agricultural and other products.

In addition, a Rajya Sainik Board has also been functioning to extend various welfare measures to the ex-servicemen in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

श्री जनदीश प्रसाद माथुर : श्रीमन्, अंडमान, निकोबार जमीने जो हैं यह बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं और स्टैजिक हैं और वहाँ एक्स-सर्विसमैन को बसाया जा रहा है। यह उनके सेटिलमेंट का प्रश्न नहीं है, वह कहीं और भी बस सकते हैं, लेकिन देश की सुरक्षा को दृष्टि से आवश्यक है। इस में कहा गया है कि 330 जो परिवार हैं उन को वहाँ बसाया गया है। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 330 परिवार की आप ने सीमा लगायी है या और परिवार वहाँ जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं या आप को तरफ से यह सीमा लगायी गयी है। अगर आप ने सीमा लगायी है तो अधिक एक्स सर्विसमैन वहाँ न जाये इस का कारण क्या है ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, 330 families of ex-servicemen have been resettled in this area. In 1980, it was decided to impose a moratorium on any fresh programme that will involve further denudation of forest areas until a task force of experts constituted by the Department of Environment survey, the Islands and Studies the impact of deforestation in the ecosystem of the Islands. Their recommendation would indicate the strategy for development for these Islands. Consequently, the second phase of the programme of resettlement on the West Coast of Great Nicobar has been sus-

pending. The Department of Environment has appointed a full time non-official consultant for the land evaluation survey of the Islands and he has visited some of the Islands to collect information in this regard. Apart from this, at the Prime Minister's instance, a Team of Anthropologists is to study the effect of the construction of the East West Road in Great Nicobar on the Shompens which are a primitive tribe living on the West Coast. The report of this team would also be taken into consideration before settlements on the West Coast are considered.

श्री जनदीश प्रसाद माथुर : श्रीमन्, जो परिवार हैं उन को जो आप ने मकानों के लिये सहायता दी है वह 5000 और 3000 रुपये की है। इस से लगता है कि केवल सिपाही या कम आमदनी वाला तबका ही वहाँ सेटिल हुआ है। अब यह लोग यहाँ से कट गये हैं या उन में से कभी कोई मैनलैड आना चाहे तो उन के लिये दिक्कत हो सकती है। वहाँ के ये सारे रहने वाले मैनलैड से ही गये हैं। तो गरीब परिवार का कोई व्यक्ति कभी इधर आ नहीं सकता और हवाई जहाज का खर्च वे बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या साल में दो, तीन बार आप उनको इस प्रकार की सुविधा देंगे कि वे मैनलैड पर आ कर अपने परिवार से या अपनी बिरादरी वालों से मिल सकें, हवाई जहाज की या कोई अन्य दूसरी सुविधा देंगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : पानी का जहाज चलता है।

श्री जनदीश प्रसाद माथुर : पानी का जहाज 10 दिन में आता है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, these settlers have been settled there permanently and they have been allotted land and necessary financial assistance to cultivate land. Some

of them have been induced to start industries and they have put up small industries and all that. Apart from that, the hon. Member has asked a question that if any members of their family want to come to the mainland...

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATUR: Visit the mainland—not come back

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Not come back but also to go back.

श्री जगदश प्रसाद यादव : एक दिन में संबंध टूटना नहीं है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: For providing better inter-island communication facilities, in addition to the two inter-island vessels playing, namely, m.v. 'Onge' and TSS 'Yereua' a new ship m.v. 'Sentinal' has since been commissioned. These vessels make about three trips a month to Great Nicobar. Another ship m.v. 'Ghowra' and a Banking-cum-Hospital-cum Postal ship are under construction. The former is likely to be added to the fleet in July, 1983. This will greatly help the settlers to market their produce. si> about the hon. Member's question about their coming to the mainland, it will be considered at the appropriate time. There is no such proposal to give an easy fare to these people to come to the mainland and go back. This is a suggestion.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATUR: Kindly consider it.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : अंडमान और निकोबार में भूतपूर्व सैनिक बसाये गये हैं । अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब में बताया है कि 330 परिवारों को वहाँ बसाया गया है । जो वहाँ जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो तकलीफें हैं उनका भी इसमें वर्णन हुआ है लेकिन विशेषतौर पर जो वहाँ के लोग परेशानी अनुभव कर रहे हैं वह यह है कि जो भिन्न-भिन्न द्वीप हैं उनमें

आने-जाने की सुविधा बहुत कम है श्री जो हैं वह भी इतनी परेशानी वाली हैं कि दूसरे द्वीप में अगर वे जाना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ की परेशानी के कारण या दूसरी गड़बड़ियों के कारण उनको बीच में ही रुक जाना पड़ता है और इस कारण उनका परिवार से संबंध विच्छेद हो जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिये आप कौन सी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

श्री उपसभापति : अभी तो उन्होंने सब कुछ बता दिया ।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मैंने उत्तर पढ़ा है । उत्तर पढ़ने के बाद जो मैंने समझा है उसी आधार पर यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ । जो उनको सुविधा है वह अपर्याप्त है, बहुत कम है । इसकी कमी का अहसास उन्हें न हो इस दृष्टि से आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, इस संबंध में आप बता दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I have already said that we have improved the shipping services. A new ship is going to be commissioned, and another ship also....

श्री कलराज मिश्र : यह मेरा पहला हिस्सा था । दूसरा हिस्सा इसी संबंध में यह है

श्री उपसभापति : बहुत से लोग सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं ...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : पूछें, कौन रोकता है । हमें तो कम से कम अवसर दीजिये । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संचार की दृष्टि से अपर्याप्त साधन हैं इसको व्यवस्थित करें । दूसरा इस संबंध में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि मत्स्य उद्योग के

लिये एक योजना बानई गई है लेकिन उनके लिये उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ...

श्री उपसभापति : एक सवाल पूछ चुके ...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायगी ?

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्य एक सवाल पूछें तब तो मैं जवाब देला दूँ लेकिन जब दो सवाल पूछेंगे तब कैसे होगा ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, about the first part of his question, I have already said that the shipping facilities are being increased. And a new ship—hospital-cum-banking and postal system ship—is also being commissioned in order to facilitate the people to traverse from one island to the other. The next question is about small and cottage industries. Sir, every effort is being made, every encouragement is being given to these ex-Servicemen to start these industries based on the local material available. Based on that, if any small-scale industry is going to be set up or a village or cottage industry is to be set up, the Government is providing adequate financial assistance to these people.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री रामानन्द यादव। एक सवाल कृपा करके पूछिये क्योंकि बहुत लोग हाथ उठा रहे हैं ।

श्री रामानन्द यादव : उपसभापति महोदय, अंडमान निकोबार में सेवा निवृत्त सैनिक जो बसाये गये हैं वे मुख्यतः खेती पर बसाये गये हैं । उन्हें खेती की सुविधा अधिक मात्रा में दी गई है । वे खेती पर काम करते हैं । वे ट्रैक्टर के द्वारा और भैंसों के द्वारा, हल के द्वारा

खेती करते हैं । एक-दो माध्यम है वहाँ खेती करने के । जंगल को काट कर वे जलाते हैं, जलाकर, जंगल को साफ करके उसमें पोर्टेडो बोते हैं । सबसे अधिक पोर्टेडो की उपज होती है, धान की होती है और सुपारी को होती है । कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि क्योंकि मड़ बहुत होती है इस लिये भैंस बीमार हो जाते हैं और एक ऐसे बीमारी होता है जिससे काफी सख्या में भैंसे मर जाते हैं । दूसरी तरफ ट्रैक्टर से जो काम करते हैं तो उसके पुर्जे उन को नहीं मिलते । कभी-कभी अधिकारियों द्वारा उन्हें जंगल की सफाई करने में सुविधा नहीं दी जाती क्योंकि सुविधा का अभाव रहता है । मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ एक तो वहाँ पशु चिकित्सालय होना चाहिए, दूसरे ट्रैक्टर के पुर्जे उन्हें उपलब्ध होने चाहिए और खेत में उनकी पोर्टेडो की खेती मर न जाये इसके लिये दवा वगैरहा की भी जरूरत पड़ती है क्या उसका प्रबन्ध सरकार ने कुछ किया है ? क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि एक पशु चिकित्सालय हो ? और दूसरे ग्रेटर निकोबार में मनष्यों के लिये चिकित्सा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, कोई बीमार पड़ जाता है तो उसे अंडमान आना पड़ता है तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह पशु चिकित्सालय और एक मनुष्य के लिये होस्पिटल का तत्काल इंतजाम करेगी और उनके एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को मार्किट में भेजने की सुविधा देने की बात पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH*: Sir, about the veterinary relief to be given to the cattle, the hon. Member's recommendations will certainly be borne in mind. It is a fact that many cattle there die because of certain tropical conditions. In the absence of plough animate, departmental nac-

-tors are being encouraged for cultivation of land of settlers on a nominal payment of Rs. 3 per hour. A fleet of 16 tractors, 5 power tillers and other equipment is available for this purpose. So, Sir, we are rendering all possible help to these farmers, the settlers, who want to plough their land. In the absence of cattle tractors are being provided on a nominal payment of Rs. 3 per hour. I may tell you Sir, that the settlers who are ex-servicemen have been successfully growing apart from paddy many other things. For instance they have taken to the cultivation of arecanuts, coconuts, spices and many tropical foods. The enterprising settlers have also taken to cottage industries based on local resources.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about potatoes?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Sir, regarding potato growing I do not know what the nature of the soil is. Anyway, this aspect will be communicated to the Administration and it will be seen whether any encouragement could be given to the settlers if they intend to grow potatoes in that area.

SHRI VISHVAJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: I would like to ask the hon. Minister what he is doing about the agricultural produce. I believe that the main problem of the islanders is the sale of agricultural produce. They have got no market, there is no local market for what they produce. They are producing more than enough and there is no place where they can sell what they produce. That is their major problem. I believe there are settlers who are going to leave the islands and some have already left and they are coming back to the mainland because of this problem.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As yet hardly 13 people have left and out of them five or six had left even before the allotment of land had been made. Some other persons, five or six, they left after getting the *pattas* of this

land and they sold that land. As far as the problem of the produce of the settlers is concerned, now all their produce is being marketed and the Army authorities have also been asked to purchase from them. Besides them the service which is now running between the two islands will also be carrying the surplus market produce and therefore there is no difficulty about it. That difficulty was there at one time but it is not so now.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Sir, I had an opportunity to visit this cluster of islands twice or thrice and those hon. Members who have visited these islands have also felt that this cluster of islands, namely, Nicobar, Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar, are important. The last tip of these islands is Great Nicobar, which is hardly 95 miles from Indonesia. You must bear in mind that important aspect of these islands. The settlers who have settled down in this island, they are only 33 families. So it is a small village and it is cut off from the rest of the country. The internal ferry services or ship service is all right for the islands. From Great Nicobar to Port Blair it is all right. But from Port Blair to India, Calcutta or Madras it is very difficult; it is very difficult for them to visit their own motherland. Then, sir, there is the difficulty about the animals especially the plough animals. Of course, you are providing tillers and tractors for farming. . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your question? That point has already been made. Now, please put the question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Buffalo is the main thing and since you want to make it a self-sufficient unit there. . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That point has been replied. You are repeating the whole thing. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: The main thing is to make it a self-sufficient unit, i. e., not to send anything

From here. This is one thing. The other thing is, can you imagine anybody can construct a house within Rs. 5,000. Now, they are provided Rs. 5,000 to construct a house. Is it possible for them to construct houses when no construction material is available and when they have to get everything from outside? The real problem is about the co-operative societies to be formed in regard to purchase and sale of products. I would like to know whether any steps have been thought over to make it a self-sufficient unit.

MR. DEPUTY "CHAIRMAN: All points have been replied to except the point in regard to Rs. 5000.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that these 300 families have come from different parts of the country. It is more or less a miniature India there. People have come from Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. They have been settled in six villages. These villages are Govind Nagar, Joginder Nagar, Vijay Nagar, Lakshmi Nagar, Gandhi Nagar and Shastri Nagar. These are the six closely unit sort of villages where these people have been settled. My hon. friend has asked a question which I have answered repeatedly here. We are providing more ship facilities for inter-island journey.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: I had asked about the journey Port Blair to Madras and so on. Inter-island journey is alright.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: From Port Blair also, ships are plying. If any difficulty is brought to the notice of the Government, certainly necessary action will be taken.

श्री उपसभापति : पानी का जहाज भी है, आप फ्लाइट की बात क्यों करते हैं ?

श्री पी० वेंकटसुब्बाया : पानी का जहाज भी है और हवाई जहाज भी है।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: What about houses?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About the housing schemes, we have already provided financial assistance under the low-income and middle-income group housing schemes and it has not been brought to the notice of the Government that there is any difficulty or paucity of funds for construction of houses. Every care has been taken to provide housing facilities to these people.

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा मंत्री जी कह रहे थे, एक लघु भारत उन्होंने बसाने की कोशिश की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लघु भारत नहीं बल्कि नव भारत उस धरती पर बन रहा है। शायद दुनिया में आज वही धरती है जहाँ जाति का कोई भेद भाव नहीं है, भाषा का कोई भेद भाव नहीं है और लोगों में अच्छा सामंजस्य आज भी है। आपको वाद होगा पिछले महीने आपने यहाँ गोली चलाई थी। मामला क्यों गंभीर हुआ मैं उसमें जानना चाहता हूँ। जो अधिकारी मुख्य धरती से वहाँ जाते हैं उनमें अपनी प्रान्तीयता का घर हो गया है। आप अंदाजा लगाइये उपसभापति महोदय कि वहाँ पर आज से सात-आठ वर्ष पहले कोई हिन्दी के अलावा दूसरा स्कूल नहीं था। जो अधिकारी वहाँ से वहाँ जाते हैं तो कोई लघु बंगाल बनाना चाहता है और कोई लघु तमिलनाडु बनाना चाहता है। इस तरह से इन अधिकारियों ने वहाँ जाकर वहाँ की शांति को भंग किया है। हिन्दू मुसलमान दोनों में आपस में शादियाँ और तीज त्यौहार चलते रहते हैं। वहाँ हालत यह

है कि वहाँ पर सारी आबादी में मुश्किल से जो आज वहाँ के मूल निवासी हैं उनकी संख्या, आदिवासियों की बात, आदि मानव की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ आपने जिन सप्त का हवाला दिया है, मुश्किल से आज यह 100—120 है।

श्री उपसभापति : कृपा करके सवाल पूछिये।

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : उपसभापति महोदय, अगर उसकी गंभीरता को ...

श्री उपसभापति : इस में समय न लें, गंभीरता का सब को पता है।

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : वहाँ आज जो सरकार के बीच में और वहाँ के स्थानीय कर्मचारियों के बीच में, जो मूल आदिमी हैं जो वहाँ जाकर बसे हैं, आज यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है कि पिछले सौ वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान से लाये गये कंदो, कंदो में मेरा मतलब जो क्रिमिनल थे और जिन्हें वहाँ से अडमान भेजा गया था, जो वहाँ के जो छोटे लाट (लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर) की रिपोर्ट आपने देखी होगी कि हालत यह है कि जो यहाँ बसे हुए लोग हैं ...

श्री उपसभापति : सवाल पूछिये।

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : तो क्या आप इस बात की पहल करेंगे कि अडमान निकोबार में जो आज से कई सौ वर्ष पहले लोग बसे थे, उनकी आस-ओलाह को वहाँ की नोकियों में और वहाँ की दूसरे जगहों पर आप संरक्षण देंगे या नहीं देंगे ?

SHRi P- VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Sir, as I have already said, as regards the abargines, the people who live

there from the beginning, at the instance of the Prime Minister a team of Anthropologists has been set up to study the effect of construction of the East-West road in Great Nicobar on the Shompens which is the primitive tribe living on the West Coast. Every care is being taken. The Prime Minister was good enough to appoint a task force of Anthropologists and every effort is being taken to preserve their identity, identity of the aborigines. My friend has said that tensions are being generated by some people. I may tell the hon. House that the entire programme of resettlement was taken up in extremely difficult and inhospitable conditions in a totally undeveloped area. Considering all these limitations, problems were and are inevitable. Even so, the settlers live there in amity and there is total communal harmony. Enterprising settlers have been able to set up a saw mill flour mill and have even acquired trucks, tractors, power tillers, rice hulls, etc. Many own shops different kinds in addition to well-developed farms of their own. At the same time it is kept in mind to see that the local people had all opportunities of development. Also every care has been taken to see that there is no tension between the settlers and the local people. Whatever schemes are there for ameliorating the condition of the local people, they are being taken up in hand.

It is not correct to say that there is disharmony on the basis of caste or community. So, communal harmony does prevail there and they are living in peace and amity.

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : उपसभापति महोदय, देखिये जवाब नहीं दिया। प्रधान मंत्री जी, वहाँ गई है वह बता सकती है वहाँ पर जिस तरीके से ... (व्यवधान) स्थिति वहाँ बहुत विस्फोटक हो गई है (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : आपके सवाल का जवाब हो गया है (व्यवधान)

श्री लाडली मोहन निगम : मैं स्थानीय
आदिमियों के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ (व्यवधान)
मैं आदिवासियों के लिए ... (व्यवधान)

डा. (श्रीमती) नानना हेपतुल्ला :
मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगी
जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक वहाँ बसाए गये हैं
उनको जमीन दे दी थी और वे उन पर
खेती-बाड़ी कर रहे हैं। उनके जवाब से
यह जाहिर है कि वहाँ पर वे एक
मार्किट बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वहाँ पर
लोग बसाए गये हैं वे सब खेती-बाड़ी
का काम कर रहे हैं। वहाँ पर इतना
उत्पादन हो गया है जो बाजार उनके पास ज्यादा
होती है वह उसको बेचना चाहते हैं
परन्तु आपन में तो वे बेच नहीं सकते
क्योंकि सभी खेती-बाड़ी कर रहे हैं
और मैन लैंड पर अगर आकर बेचे
तो वह मँहगी हो जाती है क्या सरकार
इस बात पर गौर करेगी कि जो हमारे
डिफेन्स के गिप्स है वहाँ जाते हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : इसका जवाब तो
उन्होंने दे दिया है।

डा. (श्रीमती) नानना हेपतुल्ला :
जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने कहा है
कि डिफेन्स से कहा गया है कि वे खरीदें
(व्यवधान)

डा. (श्रीमती) नानना हेपतुल्ला :
उपसभापति, महोदय मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ
(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने कहा है,
अगर आप दोहरावेंगे तो मैं टोकूंगा।
(व्यवधान)... जब वो जवाब देते हैं
उनको ध्यान से सुना जाए (व्यवधान)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
Major developmental works are being
undertaken by the Border Roads Or-
ganisation under the name of "Project

Yatri" ... (Interruptions) I am
coming to the point. Apart from that,
the Defence Ministry has been under-
taking several projects there and more
people are going to be there. As (or
the surplus products that are being
produced by these people, of course,
for the present there is a problem—
one has to accept that—but In the im-
mediate future, because of the coming
of several projects by the Border
Roads Organisation and the Defence
Ministry, there will be ample scope for
these people to sell their produce. Not
only that, there is a Fisheries Corpora-
tion also which is being set up and
that will be able to satisfy the need
for development of the area.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Next
Question. Questions No. 62. Mr. Arabinda
Ghosh. We have already taken half an
hour on this.

Science and Technology in the Rural Sector

*162. SHRI ARABINDA GHOSH:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be
please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have defined the scope of
application of Science and Technology
in the rural sector or have identified
viable projects for application of the
same in the agricultural/rural sector;

(b) if so, what are the details of
these projects; and

(c) what action has been taken by
Government in this regard during the
last three years, State-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-
MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c)
A Statement is laid on the Table of
the House.

Statement

(a) The scope of the application of
Science and Technology in the Rural
Sector has been broadly set out in the
Chapter on science and Technology
in the Sixth Five-Year Plan Document.