

आवंटित की जाती है। उन्हें इसके अतिरिक्त पुनर्वास के लिए निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं भी प्राप्त करने का हक है :-

- (1) अपने निवास-स्थान से उस जगह तक के लिए मुफ्त परिवहन।
- (2) प्रथम दो वर्षों के लिए अनुमोदित मात्रा में राशन।
- (3) घरेलू उपकरणों, बतनों इत्यादि को खरीदने के लिए अनुदान।
- (4) कृषि उपकरणों, औजारों, बीजों तथा पशु-धन को खरीदने के लिए अनुदान।
- (5) एक कमरे वाले मकान।

जीवन की अन्य आधार्मिक आवश्यकताएं जैसे जलपूर्ति, औषधालय, स्कूल इत्यादि की व्यवस्था भी उस स्थान पर की गई है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान 156 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों तथा उनके परिवारों को बसाया गया है।

1[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. At present two schemes for settling ex-servicemen and their families in Arunachal Pradesh and Great Nicobar Islands are in hand.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

statement

Andamans and Nkobars

Each family of ex-servicemen resettled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is to be provided with 11 acres of land which will consist of 5 acres of flat land for paddy, 5 acres of land for plantation and one acre of homestead land. Each settler is in addition entitled to the following assistance for rehabilitation: —

- (1) Free transportation from place of residence to Great Nicobar Islands.

†[] English translation.

- (2) Free rations at approved scale for the first three years.

- (3) Grant for house hold equipments.

- (4) Grant for purchase of agricultural tools, implements and livestock.

- (5) Grant for seeds, fertilizers pesticides etc.

- (6) Grant for construction of house.

200 ex-servicemen and their families have so far been settled in Great Nicobar Island.

Arunachal Pradesh

Each family of ex-servicemen resettled in Arunachal Pradesh is allotted 10 standard acres of land for agricultural purposes and one acre of land for homestead and kitchen garden. They are also entitled to the following additional resettlement assistance:—

- (1) Free transportation from place of residence to the site.

- (2) Rations at approved scale for the first two years.

- (3) Grant for purchasing household equipments, utensils etc.

- (4) Grant for purchase of agricultural implements, tools, seeds and livestock.

- (5) Single room tenements.

Other basic necessities of life such as water supply, dispensary, school etc. are also to be provided at the site. 156 ex-servicemen and their families were inducted in Arunachal Pradesh during 1969-70 under this scheme.]

न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम में संशोधन

* 266. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावत :

क्या श्रम मंत्री 22 मार्च, 1974 को राज्य सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1124 के दिए गए उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के संशोधनार्थ प्राप्त विभिन्न प्रस्तावों की जांच कर ली है ; और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

†[Amendment of Minimum Wages Act

*266. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

SHRI B. S. SHEKHAWAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1124 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd March, 1974 and state whether Government have since processed the various proposals received for amending the Minimum Wages Act; and if so, what are the details thereof?]

श्रम मंत्री (श्री के० वी० रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :
मामले पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

†[THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The matter is receiving attention.]

Recommendations of the Committee on Economy of Steel

283. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Economy in the consumption of steel have recommended ways and means to effect economy to the tune of Rs. 800 crores per annum;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to implement the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The Committee on Economy in Consumption of Steel has suggested short term and long term measures which would lead to saving

in steel. It has been estimated that the short term measures might result in saving of 4-74 lakh tonnes and the long term measures in saving of 2.8 lakh tonnes. The total comes to 7-54 lakh tonnes. Its value would be about Rs. 110 crores.

(b) The recommendations have been considered by Government. There are some constraints in the implementation of certain recommendations, such as availability of cement, availability of suitable grade of bricks, timber etc. and technological constraints in the production of some categories of steel. It would also be necessary to have the recommendations regarding changes in design examined further by other concerned authorities like Indian Standards Institution, Central Water and Power Commission, Central Public Works Department etc. as to the extent to which it would be feasible to adopt them in practice. This is being further examined.

(c) Does not arise.

Policy regarding Decontrol of Steel

284. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge accumulation of steel at the plants has upset the policy of partial decontrol of steel;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the policy in the light of the above situation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of almost all varieties of steel have become double during the last five months; and

(d) if so, steps taken to control the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d) Statutory control on the prices and distribution of steel had been withdrawn even before October 1973. The prices announced by the Joint Plant Committee under the

†[] English translation.