

to the Government shows that he has; not come to any conclusion.

श्री राजनारायण : रेमेडी है।

(Interruption)

DROUGHT AND FAMINE CONDITIONS

*124. SHRI M. K. MOHTA :

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR:

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD:

SHRIM. V. BHADRAM:

SHRINPATRA:

SHRI M. PURKAYASTHA :

SARDAR NARINDER SINGH
BRAR:

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI
TALWAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various States in the country are facing serious drought and famine conditions;

(b) if so, the areas where drought and famine conditions have been reported;

(c) the estimated damage to the standing crops in these areas and the extent to which it has affected the kharif prospects; and

(d) the Central assistance given to the States to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) to (d) Attention is invited to the statement indicating the drought situation in the country and measures taken to provide relief laid on the Table of the Sabha on 18th November, 1968.

SHRI M. K. MOHTA: May I know, Sir, from the hon. Minister what is the attitude of the Central Government to the reported request of the

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri M. K. Mohta.

Rajasthan Government for Rs. 60 crores for drought relief, 45,000 tonnes of coarse grain and 25,000 tonnes of fodder, and may I know, Sir, from the Government whether it is a fact that the Andhra Government has offered to supply adequate quantity of fodder if transport arrangements could be made? If it is a fact, then what has been done in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE: Sir, as far as the Rajasthan requirement in regard to drought is concerned, recently a Central team representing the various Ministries and the Planning Commission visited Rajasthan. They went into all details and only yesterday the recommendations of the Central team have been made available. The Central team has recommended; Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 90 crores. They have also recommended that the position should be reviewed in February and if additional assistance is required by Rajasthan that can be looked into.

As far as immediate assistance is concerned the Centre has already released some time back Rs. one crore. In addition to that, Rs. 88 lakhs has been released to the Rajasthan Government for the sinking of 60 tubewells. In regard to fodder, the Rajasthan Government itself is making efforts for importing fodder from the adjoining States. Fodder movement is taking place even on private account.

As far as the reference to the Andhra offer is concerned, may I inform the hon'ble Member—in fact, I was myself in Andhra—that I requested the Andhra Government to find ways and means if they could send some fodder to Rajasthan. The Andhra Agriculture Minister said that they themselves were in difficulty but as a token, by way of assistance, they would like to send some fodder if arrangements were made.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that in the drought areas in Rajasthan the cattle are in such shortage of fodder that

cows are reported to be selling at Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 each and large numbers of heads of cattle are being purchased or are being taken away by Pakistanis from across the borders.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: May I ask who is selling the cows?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Owners obviously who have no means of supporting them or who have no means of feeding them. It is a gross failure on the part of the Rajasthan Government as well as the Central Government which owes an overall responsibility to the people as well as the cattle of the area that the cattle wealth should not be depleted in this manner. It is reported that large numbers are being taken away by Pakistanis or they are simply dying away. If it is so, what steps have been taken on an emergency basis to provide immediate relief to such areas so that we do not lose our precious cattle wealth in this manner?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, obviously due to serious drought condition in Rajasthan there is considerable distress which has affected the cattle wealth in Rajasthan. But various steps have been taken. For instance, in Western Rajasthan which is subject to recurring droughts there is the tradition of taking the cattle from Rajasthan to the adjoining States. So a large number of cattle owners have taken their cattle herds from Rajasthan to the adjoining States. In addition to that, as a result of the efforts of the Centre and the Rajasthan Government the Madhya Pradesh Government have agreed to accept 1 lakh cattle from Rajasthan for grazing in Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, the U.P. Government also is prepared to accept about 60,000 cattle heads. The Punjab Government is also prepared to accommodate about 10,000 of them. I think, by and large, the steps which have been taken by the Government of Rajasthan to provide relief at least the Central team is satisfied with it.

A reference has been made that a number of cattle are being sold away or are being taken away by Pakistanis; this is unfounded. The Rajasthan Government has not corroborated this fact.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM: Sir, in view of the fact that the drought in Andhra was so serious in some of the districts like Visakhapatnam that even drinking water was not available, and also in view of the fact that the northern districts were twice hit by cyclone, may I know what was the relief asked for by the Andhra Government and what is the relief that has already been given by the Central Government?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, the situation was a little difficult during the months of August and September in Andhra. But there have been widespread rains in September and October all over Andhra and the position has eased very much as far as drinking water and other things are concerned, though the late rains did not help early sowing of paddy, etc. The Central team visited Andhra and also looked into the requirements of Andhra. It has recommended a Central assistance of Rs. 12.5 crores and actually Rs. 7.5 crores has been released in favour of the Andhra Government.

SHRI N. PATRA: In view of the chronic drought affecting the raising of kharif crop in Orissa—this was experienced since 1966—does the Central Government suggest any alternative crop pattern for certain areas where early monsoon fails?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, the peculiarity of Orissa is that by and large we have good rains, but there are certain tracts which do not receive adequate rain. Sometimes even the distribution of rain is so uneven that some areas get affected. That is why the Centre has circulated a scheme to the State Governments suggesting measures which if undertaken by the State Governments would provide permanent relief to the drought-affected areas. So far as Orissa is concerned, this year, though some areas have been affected,

the position is much better than last year and even the production this year is expected to be better than last year.

सुदर नरेंद्र सिंह बोर : मैं अनरेबिल
मिनिस्टर साहब से सर्फ अता पूछना चाहता
हूँ कि पान्च पान्च बा चो चो रोपके
मैं बकियाँ लिकन सिरा तो ये कहना है
के अन्को बकने का मोक़े मी नहिम मा -
ना मेलुम कन्दी गान्धियाँ मीमिं और चो लोक
कूँ अन्को ने दिकिया के मीमिं वाले बकियाँ
और गान्धियाँ के क्कान्च मी क्कान्च पोर
मिंमिं और अस् के बंद अिके क्कान्च के
मपत्त मी वो हर्द के हर्द को ले कोके
सांके के गान्धियाँ मीमिं के कूँ तो ये सब
मपत्त करता है वाजसतहान कुर्वन्मन्त की
नालन्की और सन्तुल कुर्वन्मन्त की कुतन्ही
जस की वजह से अन्को कुर्वन्मन्त चो
को सब को चोको को बल्ले ले जाना पुरा
जब के पन्चपान्च मीमिं अता फादर पुरा
मिंमिं अता कुन्दम पिदा द्वा के भेत सारा
फादर पुरा न्हा लिकन मीमिं से फादर नहिम
पुच्छना चाहता है - जब के अस् मीमिं
दिकिया के कूँ या नालन्की मीमिं पुरा
के कूँ त्तिार त्तिार - जब अन्को जान्को मी
जान्को मीमिं या अन्को अन्को मीमिं
अन्को मीमिं ये सारा सुपत्त मीमिं है
अस् द्वा बनाने की कुश्ल क्कान्च के
कुर्वन्मन्त अन्को अन्को मीमिं ले और
अन्को मीमिं -

†[सरदार नरेंद्र सिंह बोर : मैं अनरेबिल
मिनिस्टर साहब से सिर्फ इना पूछना चाहता
हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त ने कहा है कि वहाँ गाय पांच-
पांच या छ-छ रुपये में बिकती, लेकिन मेरा
तो यह कहना है कि उनको बिकने का मौका
ही नहीं मिला। न मालूम कितनी गायें
मरीं और जो लोग गए उन्होंने देखा कि
मरने वाले बैलों और गायों के ढाँचे ही ढाँचे

†[] Hindi transliteration.

पड़े हैं और उसके बाद आपके कहने
के मुताबिक ही हड्ड के हड्ड को ले करके
साथ के गांव में चले गए तो यह साफ जाहिर
करता है राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की नालायकी
और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोताही जिसकी
वजह से उनको घर बार छोड़ कर, सबको
छोड़ कर बाहर ले जाना पड़ा, जबकि पंजाब
में इतना फादर पड़ा था, वहाँ इतना गंदम
पड़ा हुआ कि बहुत सा फादर पड़ा था,
लेकिन वहाँ से फादर नहीं भेजा जा
सका। जबकि इसे हम मुफ्त देने के लिए
या नालायकी प्रॉडस पर देने के लिए तैयार
थे, जब इतने जानवर मर जाते हैं या इतने
आदमी मर जाते हैं, उसके बाद ही यह
सरकार सोचती है कि ऐसे खल बनाने की
कोशिश करेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट उसको एक्शन में
लाए और उस पर काम हो।]

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, I do
not agree with the hon. Member that the
Rajasthan Government has not competently
handled the situation. In fact, the Rajasthan
Government has done its best to see that the
cattle wealth is protected.

श्री राजनारायण : यह तो गलत कह रहे
हैं अन्ने साहब।

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: The hon.
Member should see the difficulties of terrain,
how even drinking water is difficult, the
distance between the Milages and so on.
Especially the areas of Western Rajasthan like
Jaisalmer are very difficult. But even then
nobody is sparing any effort to see that the
valuable cattle wealth is protected. I am not
denying the fact that there has been distress in
certain areas of Western Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaisham-jayen.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to tell you that
the Government is having a notion on this
matter. Then you can certainly discuss it for
nearly two or two-and-a-half hours. I can
assure you that I would not cut you off.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI: If other Congress Members are also to be called, will we be shut out?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of shutting out, Mr. Bhandari. I always respect you and certainly I shall give you an opportunity. But I must be within my own ruling and I am trying to see how the House can adjust itself according to my ruling. Mr. Vaishampayen.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : Sir, besides these areas which have been affected by drought and famine, as a result of the vagaries of nature there are some famine belts which are chronically affected . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Put your question.

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN : I am coming to the question. I will be very brief. Now there are some belts which are chronically affected. May I know what schemes of Central assistance are there by which irrigation and other facilities will be given to the agriculturists to increase agricultural production ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Sir, whenever any drought develops in any part of the country, naturally we have to take . .

SHRI S. K. VAISHAMPAYEN: I am asking about the famine belts which are chronically affected, where famine is there for a number of years.

SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE: Whether they are areas which are subject to recurrent drought or other areas, the approach is common. First of all, we have to take emergency measures to provide employment, to make drinking water available, to make fodder available to the cattle, etc. And along with that we have to take long-term measures also. If the areas are suitable for the sinking of tubewells, we emphasise the necessity of sinking tubewells. If the areas are favourable for the tapping of underground resources or for minor irrigation facilities, then we suggest these measures to the State

Government, and Central assistance to the tune of 75 per cent of the drought relief is provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन, इसमें, राजस्थान में तो आपने हम लोगों को मौका नहीं दिया। हम लम्बी रपट लाये हैं।

STRIKE IN MOHANNAGAR BREWERIES LTD., GHAZIABAD

*125. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any strike in the Mohannagar Breweries Ltd., Ghaziabad during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, what were the points of discontent;

(c) whether Government referred this matter to the Arbitration or tried to resolve it through private negotiations; and

fd) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAISUKHLAL a ' was no strike in Mohannagar Breweries Ltd., Ghazi during the financial year 1967-68. The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the strike of June 5, 1968.

he main demands of the workers were re-instatement of 7 workers of the Glass Factory who had been suspended, on ground of serious misconduct, fixation of minimum wage and dearness allowance, facilities for quarters, etc.

(c) Government did not refer the matter to arbitration but during discussions with the Labour Minister, the two parties agreed to refer the dispute to the arbitration of Shri Raj Narain, M. P.

(d) Shri Raj Narain gave an interim award on 31st July, 1968 providing for a wage increase of Rs. 23 and the payment of suspension allowance to the workers who had been dismissed.