

country, is it fair on the part of the Government to go in for incentive wage ?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : That is the principle which is followed; the minimum wage or what they call the fallback wage is guaranteed and my hon. friend knows very well—he knows the working of the Railways—that it has been introduced on the Railways and it is functioning very satisfactorily in most of the railway workshops.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY : May I know whether the Labour Ministry has studied the working of this incentive wage system in the private sector and whether they have come to the conclusion that it is giving every encouragement there and that there is no increase of work-load ?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: The policy is to encourage working on incentive wages. We have found that it has worked. Managements and workers by mutual agreement evolve a basis for incentive working and it works satisfactorily.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: May I know if it is a fact that collective incentive wages are desirable and not the individual incentive wage, which results in these things?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : That is the recommendation which has been made by the Labour Panel for the Fourth Plan. I quite agree with the hon. Member that group working would be preferable. But individual working cannot entirely be done away with.

*434. [The questioner (Shri Jagat Narain) was absent. For answer, vide col. 2450 infra.]

DESERTION OF CAMPS BY DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

*435. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4000 re-fugees from East Pakistan deserted their camps in Betul District (M.P.), in June, 1966; and

(b) if no, what were the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) About 800 families comprising about 4,000 persons had left Patuapura and Temru camps in Betul district on the 25th June 1966 and squatted near Barbatpur Railway Station close by. They were, however, persuaded to return to the camps on the 3rd July, 1966.

(b) Their main grievances were:

- (i) lands selected for their rehabilitation were not fit for paddy cultivation;
- (ii) lack of irrigation facilities; and
- (iii) reduction in the rice quota made by the State Government.

The cut in the rice quota has been partially restored.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR : May I know what steps are being taken to satisfy the East Pakistan refugees so that they do not desert the camps in future ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Sir, as I replied to the earlier question, a set pattern of assistance is available to all the migrants who come from East Pakistan. In the first place, all these migrants come into the relief camp. Then when they come into the relief camp, according to the pattern, cash doles and other assistance are given to these people. Then, after some time, these persons are taken to the rehabilitation site, where the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation is reclaiming the land that has been released by the State Government. Therefore, we are making every effort to settle these families both in agriculture and in industrial schemes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether the reasons for the desertion of the refugee families were that the land which was allotted to them was not cultivable, that there was failure of crops for

certain successive years, and that as a result of that, they demanded such plots which yielded cash crops, that they were not given those plots and that as a result of that they had to leave that place for certain other places to earn their livelihood? Are these the reasons?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That is not correct. As a matter of fact, when these people were squatting near Barbatpur Railway Station, I was touring Chanda. On my way back, when I learnt that the persons were squatting there, I got down at Betul and went to the place. I met a number of persons there. Their main demand was that the land allotted to them was unlike that in East Pakistan and that a certain patch of paddy land should be given. I told them that no paddy land was available anywhere in India, that the lands that had been released by the State Government are being reclaimed and these people would be settled on those lands. As a matter of fact, there was no complaint about increasing the doles or something like that because generally, in all the camps, I have come across the fact that the people are satisfied normally with the cash doles which have been given. But about their demand for being given paddy lands like those in East Pakistan, as the hon. Member knows, it is not possible to meet their demand.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know if the Government will consider then-cases if they are willing to come back to their former camps.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Sir, what happened is this. As a matter of fact, those families have gone back to the camps. About 800 families deserted the Patuapura and Temru camps which are hardly a furlong from the Barbatpur Railway Station on the 25th June and squatted near the Station. After they were persuaded, they have actually gone back. As a matter of fact, these families who deserted the camps, if they came back, they are accepted with the condition that these persons will observe the camp discipline and will not misbehave.

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब से रिफ्यूजी आए उनकी बनिस्बत जो हमारे

बंगाल के रिफ्यूजी हैं वे कम मेहनती हैं और उसके कारण यह होना है कि वे केवल सरकार की सहायता पर मुनहसिर रहना चाहते हैं और वहाँ के वातावरण और परिस्थिति के अनुसार अपने को एडजस्ट नहीं कर पाते हैं ?

श्री सभापति : यह तो आप अपने विचार बता रही हैं, सबाल नहीं है।

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE : Will the hon. Minister say that the reason for the refugees, deserting the camps is also that the people in charge of the camps there do not have any knowledge of the Bengali language and do not have much sympathy for the culture of these people who have come as refugees to these camps and, if so, may I know whether the Ministry has taken steps to remove that defect in the staffing of those refugee camps?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Whenever there is some little agitation and all that in the camps, efforts are normally made by the Camp Commandant and others there to persuade those families not to leave those places, because the moment they leave the camps and go away, they lose all the rehabilitation benefits and all that. Therefore, normally these persons are persuaded not to go away.

As regards the second point whether there are persons who know the Bengali language, as a matter of fact, at a number of places, wherever I went, there are persons in charge of the project who know the Bengali language and they talk with the East Pakistan migrants in the language which they understand.

DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: May I know if any alternative cottage industry or any other work has been proposed by the Government for those refugees who do not want to work on land? After all, everybody cannot be a farmer, although it is essential that some land should be provided to them. But what about those who cannot do it or do not have any aptitude for it? May I know if Government are thinking of any alternative means of livelihood for them so that they can earn their own living and can stand on their own feet?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Yes, Sir. We have got nearly 113 agricultural and industrial schemes and about 67 schemes are under the consideration of the Government. The idea is to settle a large number of families on land. It is not possible to settle all the families because 70 per cent, of them are agriculturists and, therefore, some industrial schemes will have to be undertaken and employment potential will have to be created to employ them. As a matter of fact, we have established one training institute at Mana and another at Hastinapur where these migrant boys will be given technical training and given employment in the private sector as well as in the respective schemes that will be started by the Government

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : In view of the fact that most of these desertions and their unwillingness to go to those regions is because the soil and climate conditions in Dandakaranya are different from those in East Pakistan from which they have come, may I know whether there has been any proposal Or any Governmental scheme to develop the Sunderbans and the Andamans where the climatic conditions are the same as in East Bengal and settle these refugees in those regions ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Sir, on an earlier occasion, to a question that was asked by the hon. Member, I replied that so far as the Andaman and the Nicobar Islands are concerned, the whole of the area has been taken up for development under the Special Area Development Programme for accelerated development. And as a matter of fact, today there was a question which did not reach, because the hon. Member was absent. A lot of area is being reclaimed there. As a matter of fact, the proposal under the consideration of the Government is to reclaim 1,25,000 acres of land. But it is not possible to reclaim it in one year; it will be reclaimed over a number of years. The idea is to create about 25,000 jobs there during the Fourth Plan and about 30,000 jobs in the Fifth Plan in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As a matter of fact, we have got one scheme at Betapur and Maya-bunder where nearly 4,000 acres of land are being reclaimed by mechanised units of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Orga-

nisation. The idea is that the present population of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which is 75,000 to be increased to 1,50,000; to double the present population during the period of the Fourth Plan, and those migrants coming from East Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, all these persons, will be settled in the plantations that are likely to be undertaken there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

AMOUNT SPENT ON AMENITIES TO CENTRAL MINISTERS

♦414. SHRI RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the amount of money that was spent during the last one year in providing various amenities to the members of the Council of Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

^RUBBER PLANTATION *m* ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

♦239. SHRI YELLA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under-Government's consideration for large scale rubber plantations in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, what are the broad details of the scheme; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be spent in this respect during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

transferred from the 4th August, 1966.