

and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 437(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 27 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2589/78]

(6) A copy each of Notifications Nos. S.R. 390(E) and 391(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum, rescinding the provisions of Notifications Nos. 13-Customs and 14-Customs dated the 7th January, 1978, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2590/78]

श्री हुकुम बेब नारायण शाह (मधुबनी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि हम लोग जो गाँवों से यहाँ आए हैं, किसान लोग, वह जब से हम सबन में किसी बात को रखते हैं तो उसको इतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है। हम लोग एक साधारण बान मजदूरने वाले लोग हैं। प्राय-कर, धन-कर, सम्पत्ति के ऊपर प्रतिशत, कम्पनी (लाभ) प्रतिशत, इवाज-कर और मीना ब्लॉक के अधिनियम इन सारे करों के नियमों से सरकार इतने संशोधन करती है। लेकिन इन नियमों में इतने सारे संशोधनों के बावजूद जो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े-बड़े पंजीपति हैं उन के ऊपर लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपया संकलन इन के कर का बकाया है, काले धन का जो बाकी होगा वह तो प्रलय होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन करों से संबंधित नियमों में जो सरकार संशोधन करती रही है और इन बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के ऊपर जो कमीशन बैटाली रही है उन पर लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया सरकार का खर्च हो गया। लेकिन जब सरकार उन बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों से बकाया कर की बसुली करने में प्रयत्न है तो इन नियमों में संशोधन करने और उन संशोधनों को जो मंत्रालय पर रखने का क्या महत्व है? हम तब तक नहीं मानेंगे कि सरकार का संशोधन सही है या सरकार सही संशोधन कर रही है जब तक वह 25 करोड़ रुपया जो उन के ऊपर बकाया है उनकी बसुली के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जायगा। यह सारे संशोधन बिस्मिल बेकार हैं और गाँवों के हित में, जनता के हित में इन संशोधनों का कोई महत्व नहीं है। प्राय संशोधन कर के सभा पटल पर रखते रहिए लेकिन जनता के लिए उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे उदा रहा हूँ। कानून की मजदूरी में यह सही हो, नियमों की मजदूरी में यह सही हो या नहीं लेकिन गाँव के रहने वाले लोग यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो बकाया है उसको बसुली करने में सरकार जल्दी क्यों नहीं करता चाहती है।

2180 LS—9

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to enclose a copy of the Coast Guard Bill, 1978, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1978."

12.15½ hrs.

COAST GUARD BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Coast Guard Bill, 1978, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12 16 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THREAT TO LIVES AND PROPERTIES OF HARIJANS IN KANJHAWALA VILLAGE, NEAR DELHI

SHRI V M SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported situation prevailing in Kanjhwala village, near Delhi, directly threatening the lives and properties of Harijans."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir, one hundred and twenty families of Harijans and other landless persons were allotted land in village Kanjhwala, Nangloi Block in the Union

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

Territory of Delhi in 1970 This led to litigations at the instance of the other land owners on the ground that the land allotted was earmarked for grazing ground for cattle. Full protection and assistance has, however, been provided to the allottees to cultivate their lands and to remain undisturbed in their possessions. In November, 1977, police protection was provided to the Harijans to cultivate their land. In July, 1978 also similar police arrangements were made and tractors were provided to enable all allottees to plough their land. It is, however, a matter of deep regret that an incident occurred on 7th July in which six Harijans and two non-harijans sustained injuries. Twenty-three non-Harijans were arrested in two cases FIR No 578 under sections 147, 128, 149, 427, 323 IPC and FIR No 579 under sections 147, 148, 149, 552, 323 IPC registered at Police Station Nangloi in this connection. The ploughing operations have since been completed by the allottees. There have been no further instances of any breach of peace. Adequate police arrangements have been made to maintain peace and order. Efforts are also being made to find an amicable solution by discussion with representative groups. While Government are determined to ensure that no allottee is dispossessed or otherwise harassed by use of any force and that peace is maintained in the village, Government also realise that such village disputes can find lasting solution only on the basis of goodwill and understanding. It is towards this and that Delhi Administration is making necessary efforts.

SHRI V M SUDHEERAN I have carefully gone through the statement made by the Minister. But I am sorry to say that it is nothing but a routine statement. Nothing has been spelt out regarding the steps to be taken by the Government to diffuse the tense atmosphere there and to settle the issue permanently. In Kanjehawala, a very serious situation is prevailing. There is a dangerous threat to the lives and properties of Harijans. And tension is being mounted up, day by

day. The poor landless Harijans and poor people have been persecuted by the rich landlords by every means. The repressive attitude of the landlords and the caste-Hindus of the village is mainly responsible for the unwanted tension there. The landlords have been openly fighting against the allotment of 120 acres of Gaon Sabha land to some Harijans and landless families. In 1970, the Delhi Administration had allotted an acre each to 120 landless families, out of which 36 are Harijan families, under the "Land for the Landless" scheme. Ever since the landlords of the village started claiming that the allotment of the Gaon Sabha land has deprived them of the grazing fields for their cattle. Their claim is totally baseless.

The village had over 1800 bighas of grazing land of which only 600 bighas was allotted to the landless in the village. Even in this a mere 160 bighas were allotted to the Harijans and the rest to the landless and other castes. However, the vested interest did not like even this small concession to the Harijans and were bent on robbing them of their land. The landlords' attempt was to prevent the allotment of land to the landless.

Much of the blame for the current crisis lays with the authorities. The shortsightedness of the Delhi Administration and many loopholes in its Land Reforms Act is mainly responsible for the present crisis.

The allotment had been made on a five year basis so that once the five year period is expired, the landlords could put pressure on them and take back their land. Now the Harijans are in possession of the land. They had to cultivate their land in the presence of police. They are not over-demanding anything. They demand what they legally and morally deserve to get. The surplus land also should be distributed to the landless Harijans.

Now the situation is getting worst. The landlords have collected a lot of money because they are rich people,

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal] they can accumulate money themselves. They are keeping a large number of goondas with them; they are taking goondas from the neighbouring places, from the borders of Rajasthan, Haryana and other places. Even the landlords did not allow the Harijans to draw water from their wells. On July 7, the landlords had brutally beaten up Harijans resulting in serious injuries to them including two women. The landlords have imposed a social boycott against the Harijans and their children are beaten up in the schools. How inhuman is their treatment. Their children go to the primary schools and they are beaten up there for small excuses. The Harijans are finding themselves in an awkward situation. They have stopped sending their children to the schools.

Though the Delhi Administration posed themselves as the protectors of the Harijans, the prominent leaders of the ruling Janata Party are strongly supporting the landlords. In this regard, I have to mention that Mr. Ronthas Singh, a Member of the Metropolitan Council and a prominent Janata Party leader and two Haryana Janata MLAs attended the meeting of the landlords.

Sir, the Janata Party is not sincere in tackling the problem of Harijans; they are not sincere in safeguarding the interests of the poor Harijans. It is evidently convinced from their attitude from the Belchi incident to Kanjhawala. The Kanjhawala incident is nothing but a part of the countrywide atrocities on Harijans.

The rich landlords have their powerful lobby in the Janata Party and this lobby is practically controlling the Home Department. Even now, after the exit of Mr. Charan Singh, the Home Department and the Delhi Administration is under the grip of the powerful landlords' lobby.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a speech.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: In this regard, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister through you, I want to know whether the Government are considering to send a parliamentary committee to have on the spot study of the situation and report. The main issue must be settled permanently so that the land allotted to the Harijans must be given to them permanently. I want to know the steps taken to ensure that surplus lands are allotted to them permanently, including steps to amend the Land Reforms Act. I should like to know from the hon. Minister the steps that have been taken regarding protection of land and properties of Harijans. Finally I should like to know from the hon. Minister what action had been taken against the culprits involved in the atrocities on Harijans?

श्री वली राम सायकी (गुवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मान एन्वाइन्ट द्वारा क्लेरीफिकेशन, कि यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने अपने अपने भाषण के अन्तर् कीचरी करण सिंह का नाम..

MR. SPEAKER: You can only raise a point of order. This is not allowed under the rules.

PROF SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): His name has been mentioned by an hon. friend; you may allow him

MR. SPEAKER: His name was not mentioned by him.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: All protection had been provided to the allottees there; they are both Harijans and non-Harijans. All police protection had been given to plough their land, sow their land and reap. Except for one unfortunate incident for which I have regretted, the hon. Member has not pointed out any other incident; that is except for the incident of July 7, 1978, the hon. Member has not pointed out a

[Shri Dhank Lal Mandal]

single instance to show that there has been any lapse on the part of the police and the Delhi Administration. Therefore, I say that all protection has been provided to the allottees; the lands are in full possession of the allottees; they are ploughing the land, sowing and they are reaping the harvest. Therefore there is no justification to say that the administration has not taken care. As regards defusing the situation, all steps have been taken at the level of the CEC, Lt. Governor and at other levels. All steps have been taken by them separately and jointly. With both parties of the village, Harijans as well as non-Harijans, land owners, so many dialogue have been held; so many discussions have been held; in the last day there was a dialogue between both the parties and the Chief Secretary of Delhi Administration I can assure the hon. Member there is no need for apprehension on this ground. The law and order situation is fully under control. We think that it will be settled amicably. We want to see that it is settled amicably. If there is a dispute in the village between different parties, we are trying that both parties should come together and settle that dispute peacefully and amicably. The Delhi Administration is taking steps in this direction.

SHRI V. M SUDHEERAN: He has not answered the question whether they are considering amendment of the Land Reforms Act.

MR. SPEAKER: That requires examination; they cannot say just now.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I must really congratulate the hon. Minister if he really succeeds and brings about an amicable settlement of the dispute. I want now to draw the attention of the Prime Minister who happens to be the Home Minister now. The situation as it appears developing at Kanjhawala village is fraught with serious threat, particularly in the background of happenings all over

the country. What happened in Bihar? What is happening in Marathwada and other areas. This is apparently a class conflict between the landless and the land owners. It is taking the shape of caste conflict—conflict between the Harijans and non-Harijans. I have a fear that it will lead to a conflict between the two communities. Predominating community is that of the landowners. They have already arranged themselves and they are in a militant mood. You might have noted that very recently there had been a big panchayat or gathering of the big landowners. Panchayat assembled at Kanjhawala. Land owners from distant places came there and it was a big rally of the landowners. They have taken almost a militant posture against the landless people. These Harijans, who are absolutely helpless, poor people, they are very few and have very few sources to defend their interests. They had also their Panchayat. But I do not know what their Panchayat will mean.

I will draw the attention of the respected Prime Minister that this is a test case for the Janata Government and the Janata Party about their willingness, about their determination to see that the interests of the landless people are defended by all means. Why I say that it is a test case because it is just under the nose of the Central Government. It is just a few miles from Delhi.

There have been two big rallies, very big rallies of thousands and thousands of people who had assembled from different places. The situation has become very delicate. The incident that took place may lead to certain kind of explosion as happened in Bihar and some other places. For that reason I earnestly appeal to the Government to take very careful and cogent steps to keep vigilance upon the developments there.

In this background I want a few things:

1. You have said that land was distributed among 125 families. What is the quantum of land that was distributed in total?

MR. SPEAKER: He mentioned— 120 acres.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: At the time of distribution, had there been any dispute about this land and the grazing lands?

Are there still any surplus lands and if so, will the surplus land be distributed to these landless Harijans?

You have said that they will be given protection in regard to ploughing and sowing. Will you provide necessary protection to the cultivated crops? Landowners can destroy the crops which have been cultivated with the help of mischief mongers. Please see that the lands which have been cultivated will be protected. What steps will you take at that time of harvesting? Trouble can take place at the time of harvesting.

You have said that you are trying for an amicable settlement. What type of amicable settlement you are trying to arrive at? Frankly speaking I have not so much faith in Bureaucracy. Bureaucracy is dominated by class conscious people. They are interested in the dominating class of landowners which is a powerful community. It makes the situation very bad. Therefore, leaving the matter to the Lt. Governor or the District Authorities will no do. I will appeal to you to see that the leaders of all the Opposition parties and MPs are requested to go to that place for discussion with the people there and to see that this situation which is developing there may not explode into an ugly affair as it has happened in other parts of the country. I will request the Prime Minister to intervene.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I can very well understand the anxiety of the hon. member, but I do not know what the Members of Parliament will do by going there. They might even aggravate the whole thing without understanding it. But I do not prevent them from going there; if they want to go, I will give police escort if they are afraid. If they can do it voluntarily then I can understand it. Government are deeply conscious of the strife there and the inimical attitude of the land-owners and are giving full protection to these people and will continue to do so, until the other party gets reconciled to the whole situation and does not afterwards create any trouble. Until then full protection will be given. It is the bureaucracy which is doing it. Please do not go on abusing the bureaucracy all the while.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Sir, I fully agree with Prof. Samar Guha that a very tense situation prevails there and it may worsen further if adequate protective measures are not taken. Kanjhwala is not an isolated incident. Throughout the country for the last one year and more, there has been a fierce offensive by the landed class, the landlords, to deprive the Harijans and other sections of landless people forcibly of the land allotted to them not only for cultivation but even for house sites. We are reminded of the horrible incident that happened some time ago in Kannodia village in Ratlam district in M.P. where four Harijans were killed on the spot in their field when the landlords attacked them with deadly weapons. Similarly, we are reminded of the incident at Chinnaogirala village in Andhra Pradesh where a landless Harijan cultivator, Subbarao, was speared to death and several others injured. Such things have happened in Bihar and several parts of U.P. and elsewhere in the country. You will be surprised to know that in one of the villages in M.P. cattle were led by the landlords to the standing crop of the

[Shri P. K. Kодиyan]

Harijans to the accompaniment of band and music. Can you imagine it? When the cattle started destroying the fruits of the Harijans' labour, the landlords and their boys were dancing and singing. What is happening in Kanjhawala is part of the offensive that the landlords have launched against the Harijans and the rural poor. The Minister said that sufficient steps have been taken to maintain law and order and provide protection to the Harijans and after the July 7th incident, no untoward happening has taken place in that village. But I would like to draw the attention of the Minister and the Prime Minister that on 30th July there was an assembly of the landlords in that village, after which a tense situation has arisen. A highly provocative leaflet was distributed at that meeting. Highly inflammatory speeches were made. The Minister says, the Government is anxious and is taking steps to find an amicable settlement to the dispute. But I fail to understand what is the dispute at all. The Harijans are justified, legally and morally, in demanding full protection, and also full facilities for carrying on their cultivation and their lawful activity.

The landlords say that nobody has the authority to distribute the gaon sabha lands. They went to the court, the court rejected their demand. Then, the landlords said that by allotting this land to the Harijans, they had been deprived of grazing land for their cattle. It is absolutely untrue, because 1400 acres of pasture land are still with the landlords to be used for grazing purposes.

The hon. Minister says that they are trying their best to find a settlement. I do not know how he can easily find a settlement when powerful elements in his own party are behind this. The Kisan Sangharsa Samiti, the so-called samiti of the landlords, has decided to wage a war against the Harijans, to take away

the lawful land from them. The Secretary of that samiti is an RSS activist.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention should not be converted into a debate.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am concluding.

Another member who participated in the kisan assembly was a Metropolitan Councillor. He is a BLD man. With these powerful elements in the ruling party behind the landlords, I do not know the hon. Minister can easily find a solution.

In view of this developing situation, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would be prepared not only to give protection to the Harijans to cultivate their land, but also to give this land, which has been given now on a five year lease basis, on a permanent basis so that the landlords cannot raise any dispute.

Secondly, may I know whether Government would be prepared to take away from the landlords the gaon sabha land which is under their illegal possession? Hundreds of acres are still under the illegal possession of the landlords?

Thirdly, may I know whether the Government would provide full financial and other assistance to the landless Harijans and other sections of the landless people to carry on their cultivation?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Government is aware of the facts to which the hon. Member has drawn attention. All these rallies are going on, on the side of the landowners and also the Harijans. Government is aware of it, but as regards permanent tenancy rights, the allottees can take action according to the law and get them. There is the Delhi Land Reforms Act. Under that Act certain things have to be done. These allottees can take action according to the law and get them. There is The Delhi

Land Reforms Act. Under that Act certain things have to be done. These allottees can take those steps and get the permanent bhūmīdārī rights accorded to the Act.

As regards the gram sabha lands, as the hon. Member has pointed out, there are 1800 bighas not acres, of which 600 bighas were allotted to these 120 families, and still 1200 bighas are left, and according to the Delhi Land Reforms Law, only the gram sabha has the right to allot the land.

As regards financial help, the Prime Minister has assured the House that till the situation is reconciled or an amicable settlement is reached Government will provide all protection to the Harijans

श्री राज बिलसल पासवान (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय एक बार पुनः देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार होने के समाचार आने लगे हैं यह बात नहीं है। कलाबला के संबंध में जमान काकड़िया प्रस्ताव पर मंत्री महोदय, ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसी की धीरे में उनका ज्ञान आच्छादित करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली बात जो उन्होंने कही है कि पञ्चमियों की बलीय पर मुकदमावाजी शुरू हो गई थी कि प्राबलित भूमि बरागाह के रूप में प्राबलित की गई थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी स्वयं जो कहा है, उससे बड़ा सिद्ध है कि यह बरागाह की जमीन नहीं है बल्कि वही जमीन है जिस पर पहले भी बली होती थी। इसलिए यह कहना कि यह जमीन बरागाह की है, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह सही है।

दूसरी बात, जमीन को 1970 में प्राबलित किया गया। उसके बाद ऐसी क्या परिस्थिति प्रा गई कि 1977 में उस पर विवाद खड़ा हो गया? यदि विवाद खड़ा होगा या या वैदवली करनी की, तीव्र धीरे धीरे होने से, तो 1970, 1971, 1972 में कुछ नहीं हुआ, लेकिन 7 साल के बाद एकएक एक पक्ष का दूसरे पक्ष हरिजनों के ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार या जुल्म करने के लिये एक संगठित गिरोह कायम करना मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें भी एक रहस्य है।

जैसा कि हमारे हाथों ने कहा धीरे मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया, जमीन के मासिकना हक के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ तक हमको मालूम है, या तो दिल्ली में किसी को मासिकना हक नहीं है, यदि मासिकना हक भी दिया जाना चाहिये तो 3 साल में मिल-जुगना चाहिये। अब सारा मामला वहाँ इस प्रकार संघटित गिरोह के रूप में चल रहा है, हरिजनों के लिये संघिकना दफ्तरीय का दफ्तरीय है, उसके एक रिजिस्ट्रेशन में वहाँ जो सर्वेक्षण किया है, उसके आधार पर 2, 3 एनोयन्स लगाये हैं। वहाँ के हरिजनों लोगों ने कहा है कि अभी भी हमको धीरे-धीरे बरफने की इजाजत नहीं

है धीरे वहाँ को प्रकलर है, वह पक्कापन पूर्व रखना चाहें।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ज्ञान आच्छादित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि 19 ब्रह्मर्षि, जो उन्होंने राज्य-सभा में कहा था कि इनके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने एल.बी.जी. को लिख दिया है धीरे-धीरे को कार्यवाही हेतु कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लैक्टिवेट गवर्नर के यहाँ से प्रापके पास कोई क्लब आया या नहीं? लैक्टिवेट गवर्नर ने क्या किया? एक तरफ कहते हैं कि स्थिति समाधानपूर्वक है धीरे-धीरे तरफ वहाँ लोगों ने दोनो तरफ के लोगों को इकट्ठा होने की इजाजत दे दी गई। वहाँ स्थिति जब समाधानपूर्वक है तो किसी भी समय बिस्कोट बटना बट सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में दोनो तरफ के लोगों को धाम-समा करने की इजाजत कैसे मिल रही है?

इतनी बड़ी बटना दिल्ली को जलम में हो रही है। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोग इसको मजबूत रूप में पेट करने के लिये भी तैयार हैं, वह कहा जाने है, हालांकि उनको वहाँ कोई भुनपैठ नहीं है, लेकिन धिरे-धीरे विरोधी बल के लिये वहाँ जाकर हरिजनों के साथ गले बगले जाकर मिलने की कोशिश करते हैं उन के साथ खाना खाते हैं, उनको घर-काने धीरे-धीरे उकसाने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रापकी यह इयटी नहीं है, जवाब-देही नहीं है कि इतने दिनों से बटना चल रही है, प्रापने स्वयं वहाँ जाकर स्थिति को जानने धीरे-धीरे करने की क्या कोशिश की? आप इस विधान में दो राज्य मंत्री हैं, क्या किसी ने भी जाने की कोशिश की?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : कलाबला में केवल हरिजनों को ही जमीन नहीं मिली है, उससे नान-हरिजन भी है। 120 परिवारों में 67 हरिजन हैं धीरे 53 मान-हरिजन हैं। इसलिये यह भूमि-हीनो का सवाल है, हरिजनों का नहीं।

भूमिहीनो को जमीन मिली है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 3 साल के बाद उनको भूमिधारी अधिकार मिल जाने चाहिये थे। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने अभी अभी बताया कि कानून के अनुसार उन के अनादिधो या प्रासाधियों के अधिकार होते हैं, भूमिधारी अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिये उन्हें कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, उनको वहाँ जाना चाहिये वहाँ से अधिकार मिलेंगे। वह जानते भी हैं।

जहाँ तक वह सवाल है कि क्या होने धीरे समा करने की क्या इजाजत दी जा रही है जब कि वहाँ इतनी समाधानपूर्वक स्थिति है, इस पर मैं विश्वास बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है उसको हम विचार में रखेंगे।

श्री राज बिलसल पासवान : भूमि का आच्छादन तो 1970 में हुआ था, जो कि 7 साल के बाद 1977 में यह बटना सही पटी ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : 1977 में बटना देखी पटी कि ..

MR. SPEAKER. No question is allowed

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Don't record

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श्री राज बिलास बाबुलाल - अध्यक्ष-महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जबाब दें रूहे से, आप ने उन्हें रोक दिया। उन्हें प्रपना जबाब पूरा करने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जबाब दे दिया है। अब [हय नेरुस 377को ले लिया है।

श्री डी० डी० मर्हई (इलहाबाद), प्रती मंत्री महोदय का जबाब पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

12 51 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED IRREGULARITIES AT SHAH-JEHANPUR ORDNANCE FACTORY

श्री सुरेश चिन्म (शाहजहांपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन एक प्रश्न-सूचीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर इस सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

बस्त्र धातु निर्माणी शाहजहांपुर, में भयकर घटा के, रखा उत्पादन में भयंकर अनियमितताओं और जुए धारि से विद्रोह की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। बस्त्र धातु निर्माणी शाहजहांपुर में जुए का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव बना है तथा बोरियों एक आम बात हो गई हैं। इन धातु निर्माणी में पूर्ण रूप से धराबसा का राग्य है और सुरक्षा समाप्त हो गई है। मुख्यतः बस्तु धातु दिन मायब की जा रही है। और उन बोरियों को हजम करने हेतु फील्डों में धातु भी लगाई गई जिसमें कई लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इन ईस्टरी में हमारी सेना की प्राथम्यता के कण्ड तथा बिले धारि बनते हैं। इसके उत्पादन में भयंकर गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है जिस का असर हमारी सुरक्षा पर पड़ सकता है बड़ा कुछ कर्मचारी जबा सेलने हुए कभी भी देखे जा सकते हैं। इस धातु निर्माणी के सम्बन्ध में जनता मर भयानक रोष और असंतोष व्याप्त है। यदि तोकाल उच्च स्तर पर जांच कर के प्राथम्यक कार्यवापक न की गई, तो इसका असर हमारी सुरक्षा पर है सकता है। इसलिए हम माननीय रक्षा मंत्री का मत्काल हस्तक्षेप तथा प्राथम्यक कार्यवाही की मांग करने हैं।

(ii) NEED TO MODERNISE JAMALPUR RAILWAY WORKSHOP

श्री मदन माल कपूर (पूर्विया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत ईस्टर्न रेलवे के जमालपुर कारखाने की व्यवस्था की ओर सरकार और सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार राज्यांतगत सन 1862 में स्थापित जमालपुर का रेलवे कारखाना, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में अपने इनका एक उच्च कोटि का सबसे बड़ा राष्ट्रीय इंजन का कारखाना, अपनी कार्यक्षमता एवं कार्य-बलता के कारण सदा प्रसिद्ध रहा है लेकिन स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् देश के अन्य हिस्सों में जहाँ औद्योगिक विकास की ओर ध्यान दिया गया वहाँ ठीक इसके विपरीत जमालपुर का कारखाना रेलवे प्रशासनाधिकारियों की अकर्मव्यता स्वाधपरेला एवं सुविधाजनक राजनीतिक पद्धत के कारण गैर उद्योगित रहा है।

देश की बढ़ती हुई आवादी के कारण रेलवारी की समया के निदान हेतु जमालपुर का कारखाना सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में प्रविकसित एवं गरीब बिहार का एक साधन है। परन्तु कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्वरा य के बाद अन्य औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को देखते हुए जहाँ इन कारखाने के मजदूरों की संख्या इन समय कम से कम 45 हजार होती चाहिए थी वहाँ सम्पत्ति कार्यरत मजदूरों की संख्या मात्र 9 हजार है। 1935-36 में जमालपुर कारखाने की मजदूर संख्या 22 हजार की।

इन के लिए नये उग के कार्यों को जा कर इस का विकास किया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन इसके साथ सदा उद्योगित की नीति बरती गई। परिणामस्वरूप यह कारखाना आज मरणासन्न अवस्था में पहुँच गया है। जो काम यहाँ सुगमता से किया जा सकता था, उसकी स्थापना यहाँ न हो कर राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण अन्य जगह होती चली गई। इसके कुछ उदाहरण इस प्रकार हैं

(क) वायु इंजनों के लिए मायलर बनाने का काम तब हुआ लेकिन राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण थिस्टरकन में ले जाया गया।

(ख) हील और एक्सल का निर्माण कार्य जमालपुर में करण का निर्णय लिया गया था, लेकिन बाद में वहाँ न हो कर बगलौर चला गया।

(ग) घाब देश को उच्च और कोच की प्राथम्यता है। जमालपुर में सब सुविधा उपलब्ध है। परन्तु कोच मरम्मत का काम वहाँ नहीं दे कर मुजैरवर में दिया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, जो उपकरण आसानी से जमालपुर कारखाने