

[श्री बेगाराम चौहान]

वहाँ के किसान लोग इस तरह से दुबारा बस सकने । लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ का नुकसान वहाँ पर ही चुका है । भारत सरकार की ओर से सहायता युद्ध स्तर पर दी जानी चाहिये ।

यह जूहर 1938 से अब तक नहीं टूटी थी । चालीस साल के बाद यह टूटी है । यह टूटी नहीं इसको तोड़ा गया है

MR. SPEAKER: No, no: we have made a rule and you must obey that rule....

श्री बेगाराम चौहान : एक सैंकड में मैं खत्म कर देता हूँ . . . * *

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. Whatever you have given in writing, you can read that only; nothing else is allowed.

(iii) REPORTED VIOLENT ACTS BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AGAINST A MARRIAGE PARTY NEAR TUGHLAKABAD RAILWAY STATION

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House, through you, to the serious matters regarding the reported violent acts by railway employees near Tughlakabad Railway station against railway passengers consisting of a marriage party travelling in a reserved compartment by the Bombay bound Punjab Mail on 4th May, 1978 causing serious injuries to the passengers.

Sir, it is a matter of great regret and sorrow that the discipline among members of the railway staff has completely deteriorated during the last one year, particularly among running staff and those who man the reservation counters. As a result accidents have become a daily occurrence; bribery has become rampant for reservations; passengers have started feeling insecure during the travel both for their belongings and their lives. In this background, the violent acts by the railway staff against a marriage party travelling in a reserved compartment by the Bombay-bound Punjab Mail at Tughlakabad Station on 4-5-78 is a matter of great concern to all of us. The Punjab Mail is an important long distance train. Why should it be allowed to stop at a small station like Tughlakbad which is served by many other trains including local and short-distance trains? Are the railway employees authorised to travel in a reserved compartment of this train? Obviously they cannot for such short distances, unless they become a law unto themselves. Is it not the duty of the Conductor and allied staff to remove them from the reserved compartment? If they have not done so,

they have not performed their duty. Sir, such acts of violence and misbehaviour have become too common to be ignored. The hon. Railway Minister should try and bring in discipline as otherwise the entire railway administration will come into disrepute.

SHRI SAUGATAROY (Barrackpore): The Minister of State for Railway is here. What the hon. Member has said in his statement under Rule 377 is a very serious matter. The railway employees have assaulted the passengers. Why should he not stand up and say something? It will be a good democratic practice if he could do so. The Minister at least should have the courtesy to say a few words about the whole matter.

(iv) REPORTED INCIDENTS AT GANDHI HARIJAN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, BRAHMPURI, DELHI.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I seek your permission under Rule 377 to Raise the following matter of recent occurrence and of urgent public importance.

Yesterday evening an incident of public demonstration and police intervention resulting in large scale injury and destruction of property took place in a place by name Brahmपुरi centering on a school known as Gandhi Harijan Higher Secondary School. With respect to the details of the incident and the events leading to the conflict versions differ. There is, however, a common agreement with respect to the background of the situation which led to the conflict. This school is situated in a predominantly poor locality and as may be evident from the neighbouring school, meant primarily to cater to the educational needs of the poor and backward students belonging largely to the backward community and the Harijan community. The school was being aided by the government. Being under the aid it had to work under certain restrictions and directions. It is also said that the school was built with the resources raised from the public. The management has been trying to get the school under its complete and uncontrolled grip. It got it de-aided recently and proceeded to convert it into a public school run on the basis of fees collected from the students. The students being of the poor stock could not pay the fees sought to be imposed by the management. About 3,600 students had to go off the rolls of the school. About 80 teachers had their services terminated. It is this situation which made the matter a public