

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any grievance—not to-day—everything will be considered.

12.32 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED FIRING ON SATYAGRAHIS IN BIHAR**

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat). I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

"The reported firing upon the peaceful satyagrahis at village Jaida, P.S Chandil of Singhbhum district, Bihar, resulting in the death of three Adivasis and injury to many on 30th April, 1978 who wanted to offer satyagraha and undertake fast unto death on the demand of proper rehabilitation of the villagers to be uprooted as a sequel to the construction of the Dam under Rs 130 crore Subarnarekha Project of the Central Government".

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). The Subarnarekha multi-purpose project has been planned as a joint venture of the Governments of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal for providing irrigation, flood control and industrial water supply benefits. Central Government does not share the cost or the benefits of the project. The project estimated to cost in all about Rs. 130 crores envisages construction of two dams—one on the Subarnarekha river near Chandil (Singhbhum District) and the other on the Kharkai river, a tributary of the Subarnarekha near Chaibasa. Two barrages are planned one below the Kharkai Dam and the other below the Subarnarekha Dam to enable construction of the

canals. The Chandil reservoir is expected to submerge an area of 31700 acres of cultivated land. Some preliminary works have started but the areas would come under submergence only 4 or 5 years after the construction of the main dam has been taken on hand. The project estimates prepared by the State Government provide an amount of Rs. 8.41 crores for acquisition of land and for rehabilitation of the displaced persons under the Chandil reservoir out of a total cost of Rs. 27 crores for the dam.

The Government of Bihar have reported that on 30th April, 1978, about 3,000-strong mob led by local MLA and comprising persons armed with deadly and lethal weapons reached near Jaida P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow around 1 P.M. and blocked vehicular traffic on National Highway 33 by putting branches of trees, logs, etc. and started brandishing their arms raising provocative slogans. The State Government have indicated that the mob consisted largely of persons from neighbouring districts of West Bengal. The Magistrate in charge tried to persuade the mob to remove road blockade and to desist from illegal acts. It is reported that the mob instead of listening started pelting stones and hurling brickbats. The assemblage was then declared unlawful. The mob became more violent and advanced towards the police party from both sides giving clear indication of their intention to surround the police party. A section of the mob is stated to have meaningfully rushed towards the Magistrate and police party and started hurling brickbats heavily. As a result, the Magistrate received grievous injury on his head and arrow scratch on his chin. The officer in charge, Chandil Police Station and four constables also received injuries. Police resorted to lathi charge and firing of 11 tear gas shells which proved ineffective and the Magistrate and the police party had no alternative but

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

to fire on the riotous mob. In all, nine rounds were fired resulting in death of one person on the spot. Three others sustained bullet and two other lathi injuries. Later, one injured by bullet succumbed in the Hospital.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, this village Jaida follows very close on heels the brutalities in Bailadila and Pantnagar. I think the entire House should hang its head in shame and deplore the brutalities committed on the Adivasi tribe. The statement made by the hon'ble Minister is nothing but a re-production of the statement which has been made by the Government of Bihar. The statement has got two parts. One part deals with the narration of the circumstances which led to the firing on the mob. The other part deals with the relevant aspect of the Subarnarekha project.

In regard to the first part of the statement I am constrained to say that this is nothing but an ill-conceived and ill-motivated statement full of distortion of facts and motivated imputation and travesty of truth. This I am saying not on the basis of my information. I would only draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister and the House to the report of the fact finding panel appointed by the Government of Bihar. The report has been published in the Searchlight of Patna. It says:

"Parliamentary Secretary Gobardhan Naik, a member of the committee told UNI today that the situation could have been controlled by peaceful methods. An attempt to offer dharna and mass fast by local people did not call for police firing, he said.

The way the police fired on the mob only showed that they were determined to open fire.

About 3,000 persons one forty of them Adivasis who had gathered

in front of the Jaida inspection bungalow to start a mass hunger fast in support of their demands were tear-gassed and fired upon.

Mr. Naik denied that the mob had attacked the officials and police with bows and arrows. The injury shown by the officials could not be that of arrows and bows. When the men did not disperse after bursting of tear-gas shells the police made a lathi-charge and later fired nine rounds."

I think this Report is a conclusive proof. This is not my report. The House should know and the hon'ble Minister should know that it is the report of the fact finding committee appointed by the Government of Bihar.

So, Sir, my question is in view of this and in view of also the grave tension prevailing there—which you can understand from the local press reports and in this connection I quote from 'New Republic' published from Ranchi:

"Terror Rides High in Jaida—this is the Headline—Breaved Villagers Scared to Claim Their Dead."

I had been to the area. It is not necessary for me to speak from my own experience. The situation is more grave than what has been described by the newspaper published from Ranchi.

The Indian Nation also says that....

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned the facts.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The paper says "Tension building up in Char-dil". My point is that the situation is very grave, graver than what has been described by the newspaper here. And in view of the fact that the fact-finding-committee appointed by the State Government, has declar-

ed that the firing is unjustified, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would advise the Government of Bihar to order immediately a judicial probe and the officials responsible for the firing—I can give the names also—should be . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No name should be given. They will enquire into this

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The persons who were responsible for opening fire leading to the death of Adivasis should be immediately suspended so that the judicial probe should be a successful one. This is the first part of my question. The second part relates to his department. It has been said in the course of the statement that there is no responsibility on the part of the Government of India in the matter of rehabilitation and those people will be uprooted. Sir, he has not given the correct facts. So far as I know, the entire scheme will lead to the displacement of about one lakh people covering 90 villages. This will affect about a lakh of population. Government have decided to acquire 43,500 acres of land. But they have not given any assurance to the people for their alternative rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER: Now come to the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: 43,500 acres of land will be taken over by the Government and it will be completely submerged. Is it not necessary that the Government of India and the Government of Bihar should provide for adequate, proper and satisfactory rehabilitation of these people whose lands will be taken away which will be submerged. The responsibility lies on the Government of India because most of the affected persons belong to adivasis. It is the constitutional responsibility that the Government of India should protect and safeguard the interests of the adivasis and, therefore, I invoke the constitutional obligation of the Government of India

to see that the Government of Bihar is properly assisted so that they can also make proper arrangements for the rehabilitation of those affected persons. Will the Government of India advise the Government of Bihar to create a condition of normalcy, withdraw all the police pickets, release all the persons and settle the matter in a very peaceful way so that the construction of the dam which is a matter of public interest should not be hampered in any way? It is in the interest of the peaceful construction of Subarnarekha dam. There should be normalcy in this area and the matter can be settled round the table and for that congenial situation should be created. They should immediately withdraw all the police pickets and stop repressive measures.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I am glad to know at least the hon. Minister to keen to have the dam constructed. As I have suggested earlier, it is not a project of one State. It is a multi-State project. Three States are concerned with this. And all these three States are involved in this project. These are the figures I have.

Cultivable land.....31,740 acres.  
Pucca houses—102; Kutcha houses—4810. It is not one lakh population. Even if we put five persons for one house, there are hardly 25,000 persons. There are 32 temples and 26 schools. Compensation is being given to them and what I can do in the matter is to ask them to give liberal compensation so that rehabilitation is possible in the proper manner. It is our desire wherever projects are taken up, rehabilitation part should be done in a proper manner so that people get proper compensation; in some cases alternative land is given so that they could properly rehabilitate them; they can have their houses, small hutments, whatever they had earlier; public conveniences are provided sometimes; sometimes houses are also provided; that is our effort.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

It was while proceeding with 'his project that this thing had occurred. It is very unfortunate. Earlier some hunger strike was started and 87 persons went on a fast unto death on 23 April; for some days they were fasting unto weath for 6-7 days they were on a fast and they were arrested on the 29th and it was on the next day, 30th, a lot of people collected and started agitations.... (Interruptions) Ultimately it turned violent and all these things had happened.

MR. SPEAKER. Will you advise them to have a judicial enquiry? Will you ask them to withdraw cases? Those were two questions.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Enquiry by district magistrate had been held about the firing incident. I do not know what exactly is the situation at present because the information I have received covers till about mid-night. At present I do not know what is the situation. But I will make efforts to see that normalcy is restored in the area at the earliest possible time.

श्री० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री चित्त बसु ने आदिवासियों के ऊपर जो गोलीबारी हुई है, उसकी ओर ध्यान क्लियाया है। संयोग की बात थी कि 20 अप्रैल को मैं वहाँ पर था और वहाँ मैं ने 50 से लेकर 100 आदिवासियों को शान्तिपूर्ण पाया। 30 अप्रैल को मैं वहाँ नहीं था, जिस दिन गोली चली थी। सिंहभूम बिहार का जो क्षेत्र है, यह आदिवासी क्षेत्र है और बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और यहाँ की स्थिति अत्यन्त खराबी है। वहाँ पर काफी अंगण हैं और आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि अन्डोल प्रबंध में मात्र 138 15 एकड़ भूमि में ही लिखाई होती है। इसलिए लिखाई के लिए

जो ध्यवस्था होती है, तो उस के लिए किसी भी राजनीतिक दल को विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये। बिहार, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल, तीनों राज्यों को ले कर वहाँ बाढ़ बनाने की यह विणुद्ध योजना है और इस को कारगर करना चाहिए। मैं आप के माध्यम से श्री चित्त बसु और उन की पार्टी के जो पारवर्द्ध म्लाक के दूसरे लोग हैं, उन से भी यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन्हें इस जलाशय के निर्माण में सचमूच में सहयोग करना चाहिए। इस जलाशय से जैसा कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 31,700 एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि जलमग्न होगी जोकि शायद गरीब आदिवासियों की है। वहाँ पर उन लोगों के रहने के लिए और जगह नहीं है और मुआविजा देने का जो आप का तंत्र है, वह इतना सड़ा हुआ तंत्र है कि उस के द्वारा मुआविजा देने में इतना समय लग जाएगा कि वे लोग मर जाएंगे और पता नहीं उन को मुआविजा मिल सकेगा या नहीं। यही कारण है कि जो वे सरल और सीधे-सीधे व्यक्ति है, उन के दिलों में इतना उद्विग्नता होती है और उन्होंने कहा है कि मुआविजा उन्हें पहले देना चाहिए। अगर उन के बचाने के लिए हम कोई इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं जो जैसा अभी कृषि मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि हम उदारतापूर्वक मुआविजा देने के लिए कहेंगे। काश, यह उदारता पहले दिखाते और समयबद्ध और कालबद्ध इन को हल करते और यह कह दें कि तीन महीने में हम मुआविजा दे देंगे तो भीड़ के हेले और पुलिस की गोली के बीच इस सदन क समय न खराब किया जाता। बिहार की जो फेक्ट-फाइंडिंग कमेटी है, उस ने कह दिया है कि वहाँ पर गोली चलाता नितान्त रास्त था। जब सब ऐसी बात हो गयी है तो हम नहीं समझते कि न्यायिक जांच की कोई जरूरत है। क्योंकि बिहार सरकार ने स्वयं मान लिया है कि यह सत्य है। इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रश्न करना

चाहूँगा कि क्या वे रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें, उन्हें उदारतापूर्वक क्षतिपूर्ति करेंगे ? मंत्री जी ने स्वयं भी उदारतापूर्वक ऋण का प्रयोग किया है । मैं बहू जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस उदारतापूर्वक क्षतिपूर्ति देने का कोई समय निर्धारित करेंगे कि यह कितने समय में, दो महीने में या तीन महीने में वहाँ के लोगों को यह मिल जाएगी ? अगर वह घोषणा हो जाए तो वहाँ के आदिवासियों को कोई फल नहीं होगा ।

दूसरे से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि वे लोग वहाँ बसाये जायेंगे ? सैफडो वर्षों से वे वहाँ बसे हुए हैं । यह ठीक है कि वहाँ थोड़ी बहुत समृद्धि होगी, लेकिन यह प्लेन्टी फार हम ? यह उनके लिए नहीं होगी । इसलिए एक बात हम कहेंगे कि 23 अगस्त से यह सत्याग्रह चल रहा था । वहाँ की सरकार, वहाँ के अधिकारियों को, वहाँ के लोगों से राजनीतिक स्तर पर वार्ता करनी चाहिए थी । अगर यह वार्ता की जाती तो शायद वहाँ बोली नहीं चलानी पड़ती शायद इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती । अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ के बिन्टी कमिश्नर ने कह दिया था कि यह प्रान्दोलन राजनीतिक प्रेरित है । हम वहाँ राजनीति को छोड़ कर, शांति के माध्यम से बात करेंगे और यह जानना चाहेंगे कि वहाँ जो दो या तीन निर्दोष व्यक्ति मरे हैं और जो बाधल हुए हैं, उनके मानवीय दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग की ओर से कोई क्षतिपूर्ति की जाएगी या नहीं और की जाएगी तो कितने समय में की जाएगी ? यह हम जानना चाहेंगे ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जीसा मैंने अर्थ किया था पहले भी कि यह सभी लोगों को चाहिए है कि वहाँ पर इंग्लिश होनी चाहिए । जीसा उन्होंने बताया कि उस इलाके में बहुत थोड़ा इंग्लिश हो रहा है इसी लिए यह प्रीजेक्ट तैयार किया गया था और वहाँ काम शुरू किया गया था ताकि और ज्यादा

इंग्लिश उस इलाके में हो सके । इसलिए मैं उस इलाके से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सभी पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों से विनती करूँगा कि वे हमें इस काम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग दे ताकि यह काम जल्दी हो सके ।

श्री उपसैन (देवरिया) . आप हमारा सहयोग चाहते हैं लेकिन गोलों चलाने के काम में किस सहयोग दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने 16 तारीख को वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा के तीन थ्री मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलायी है क्योंकि इनका थोड़ा सा झगडा है ।

so that we can ultimately decide this thing and take up this matter at the earliest possible time.

मैंने अर्थ किया था कि 8 करोड़ 41 लाख रुपये महज इनको मुआवजा देने के लिए, इनको रिट्रिब्यूट कर देने के लिए मुकर्रर किये गये हैं । अगर यह रकम कुछ कम हो तो और भी बढ़ायी जा सकती है । वहाँ से कुछ लोगों को अभी उठना नहीं पड़ेगा । उनको उठने में चार-पांच साल लग जायेंगे । क्योंकि अभी डेम तैयार होगा, उसके बाद उनके उठने की जरूरत पड़ेगी । अभी हमने कम्पेनसेशन देना शुरू कर दिया है । मुझे इफर्मेशन मिली है कि एक गांव से कम्पेनसेशन दे भी दिया है और उन्होंने लेना मान भी लिया है ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Only one-fifth of the market price is being afforded to the people. It is injustice.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : एक ठूड़े गांव का उन्होंने किया है लेकिन उन्होंने मंजूर नहीं किया है । कहने लगे हैं कि थोडा है ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He is telling something which is not correct

की सुरक्षा सिंह बरनाला : This matter can be looked into. कोई इसकी तारीख निश्चित नहीं की जा सकती है कि यह दो महीने में, तीन महीने में सारा काम हो जाएगा। लेकिन हम यह कोशिश जरूर करेंगे कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी कर दिया जाए और उनको मुआवजा दे दिया जाए ताकि जिनको उठना है वे जल्दी उठ सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: The delay must be avoided.

12.55 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS  
NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PETITION RE. RE-SCHEDULING OF  
VIMUKT JATIES AS SCHEDULED  
TRIBES AND THEIR DEMANDS

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Nirmal Singh Nirmal and others regarding re-scheduling of Vimukat Jaties as Scheduled Tribes and their other demands.

12.57 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES  
COMMISSION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri George Fernandes on the 9th May, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri B. P. Kadam.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order. Rule 109 says:

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

I am seeking your consent to move a motion to adjourn the debate on the Bill because yesterday, Members from all the sides unanimously opposed the definition of "Khadi" and requested the Minister to consider it again. He himself said in the House that it has been brought with the full consent of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister. We expected him to discuss the matter again with the Prime Minister and move an amendment. But we have yet to see an amendment moved by the hon. Minister; perhaps it is due to lack of time. With your consent, I would like to move a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned giving time and enabling the Minister to discuss the matter with the Prime Minister and move an amendment in this regard. Only with your consent, if you allow me, I will move.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, it will not be finished today. There is enough time to consider all that.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): yesterday I had mentioned that the original definition of khadi was quite sound and the substitution of that definition as given in this amending Bill is not at all convincing and it is not acceptable. It is a matter of deep regret. I had also mentioned that the introduction of the synthetic fibre, polyesters and other things must have been done at the instance of some big industrialists, as made out from the speech of the Chairman which I partly referred to yesterday. If we go back to the history of the khadi development, it was aimed at giving relief to the poor in the villages plus production of such cloth which would