

and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 497(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 हुकम देव नारायण बाबू (सधुवनी) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना कि हम लोग जो गांवों में यहाँ आए हैं, किसान लोग, वह जब से इन सभन में किसी बात को रखते हैं तो उनको इतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है। हम लोग एक साधारण बान समझने वाले लोग हैं। प्राय-कर, धन-कर, सम्पत्ति के ऊपर धतिकर, कम्पनी (लाभ) धतिकर, इयाज-कर और सीमा शुल्क के अधिनियम इन मारे करी के नियमों में सरकार इतने सजोचन करती है। लेकिन इन नियमों में इतने सारे सजोचनों के बावजूद भी जो हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े-बड़े पंजीपति हैं उन के ऊपर लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये संकेत धन के कर का बकाया है, काले धन का जो बाकी होगा वह तो धनग हीगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन करो से संबंधित नियमों में जो सरकार सजोचन करती रही है और इन बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों के ऊपर जो कमीशन बैठाती रही है उन पर लगभग एक करोड़ रुपये सरकार का खर्च हो गया। लेकिन जब सरकार उन बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों से बकाया कर की बसूली करने में धनग है तो इन नियमों में सजोचन करने और उन सजोचनों को जो मनापटल पर रखने का क्या महत्व है? हम तब तक नहीं मानें कि सरकार का सजोचन सही है या सरकार सही सजोचन कर रही है जब तक वह 25 करोड़ रुपये जो उन के ऊपर बकाया है उनकी बसूली के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाएगा। यह सारे सजोचन बिल्कुल बेकार हैं और गांवों के हित में, जनता के हित में इन सजोचनों का कोई महत्व नहीं है। प्राय सजोचन कर के सभा पटल पर रखते रहिए लेकिन अबता के लिए उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे उका रहा हूँ। कानून की नजर में यह सही हो, नियमों की नजर में यह सही हो या नहीं लेकिन गांव के रहने वाले लोग यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो बकाया है उसको बसूल करने में सरकार जल्दी क्यों नहीं करना 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 VILLAGF, 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 Kanjhawala village, near Delhi, directly threatening the lives and properties of Harijans."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANK LAL MANDAL): Sir, one hundred and twenty families of Harijans and other landless persons were allotted land in village Kanjhawala, 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 as 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 disposed 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. Rohthas 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 exist 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 व. म. सुधेरान (मद्रास) : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारने अपने अपने प्रायण के अन्दर चौधरी बरन 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. Kodiyaa]

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 Sangharsha 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 thumdar rights accorded in 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 राम बिलाल वात्सल्य (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष
महोदय एक बार पूरे देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार होने के समाचार मिले लगे हैं यह बात सही है। कलाबला के संबंध में ज्वान काचपय प्रस्ताव पर नहीं महोदय, मे को जवाब दिया है, उसी की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली बात जो इन्होंने कही है कि भस्मियों की बलीय पर मुन्सुफ्तगामी बूक हो गई थी कि प्राबलित भूमि बरागाह के रूप में प्राबलित की गई थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि यही महोदय ने धर्म स्वयं जो कहा है, उनसे यह निश्चय है कि यह बरागाह की जमीन नहीं है बल्कि वही जमीन है जिस पर पहले भी बेली 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। उसको बाद ऐसी क्या परिस्थिति आ गई कि 1977 में उस पर विचार बढ़ा हो गया? यदि विचार बढ़ा होगा। या या बेचनी करनी थी, लीप और कार्य होने थे, तो 1970, 1971, 1972 में कुछ नहीं हुआ, लेकिन 7 साल के बाद एकाएक एक पक्ष का दूसरे पक्ष हरिजनों के ऊपर अत्याचार या भ्रम करने के लिये एक संगठित गिरोह कायम करना मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें भी एक रहस्य है।

जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने कहा और यही महोदय ने जवाब दिया, जमीन के आधिकारण एक के सम्बन्ध में बहुत एक हुनको मालूम है, या तो दिल्ली में किसी को आधिकारण एक नहीं है, यदि आधिकारण एक भी दिया जाना चाहिए तो 3 साल में निष्काशन चाहिये। अब सारा मामला यहाँ इस प्रकार संघटित गिरोह के रूप में चल रहा है, हरिजनों के लिये संविधान प्रस्ताव का एक कर्तव्य है, उसके एक रिजल्ट में यहाँ जो सर्वजन किया है, उसके आधार पर 2, 3 एमोशनल लगाने हैं। यहाँ के हरिजनों लोगों ने कहा है कि धर्मो भी हुनको कर्ष पर बढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं

है और यहाँ को प्रकतर है, वह जलगत पूरे लक्ष्य का है।

मैं यही महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि 19 जुलाई, को उन्होंने राज्य-सभा में कहा था कि इसकी सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने एक 0 जी० की निष्पत्ति दिया है और मुद्रा की कार्यवाही होना कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लैक्टिवेंट गवर्नर के यहाँ से प्रापके पास कोई जवाब मिले या नहीं? लेक्टिवेंट गवर्नर ने क्या किया? एक तरफ कहते हैं कि स्थिति तनावपूर्ण है और दूसरी तरफ यहाँ लोगों ने दोनो तरफ के लोगों को इकट्ठा होने की इजाजत दे दी गई। यहाँ स्थिति जब तनावपूर्ण है तो किसी भी समय विस्फोटक 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 के बजल में हो रही है। मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोग इसको नसल रूप में घंट करने के लिये भी तैयार है, वह कहा जाने है, हालांकि उनको यहाँ कोई बुलपेंट नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी विरोधी पक्ष के लोग बहुत जाकर हरिजनों के साथ गले बगले जाकर मिलने की कोशिश करते हैं उन के साथ खाना खाते हैं, उनको भ्रम-काने प्रोग उकसाने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं यही महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपकी यह दृष्टि नहीं है, जवाब-देही नहीं है कि इतने दिनों से बटना चल रही है, आपने स्वयं यहाँ जाकर स्थिति को जानने और काबू करने की क्या कोशिश की? आप इस बिस्मय में दो राज्य नहीं हैं, क्या किसी ने भी जाने की कोशिश की?

श्री अजित लाल बन्सल : कलाबला में केवल हरिजनों को ही जमीन नहीं मिली है, उसमें नाम-हरिजन भी है। 120 परिवारों में 87 हरिजन हैं और 53 नाम-हरिजन हैं। इसलिए यह भूमि-हीनों का सवाल है, हरिजनों का नहीं।

भूमिहीनों 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 धर्मो धर्मो बताया कि कानून के अनुसार उन के अनाधिकारों का प्रासासियों के अधिकार होते हैं, भूमिधारी अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिये उन्हें कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, उनको बहुत जाना चाहिये यहाँ से अधिकार मिलेंगे। वह जानते भी हैं।

जहाँ तक यह सवाल है कि क्या होने और समा करने की यही इजाजत हो जा रही है जब कि यहाँ इतनी तनावपूर्ण स्थिति है, इस पर मैं विश्वास बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुद्दाय दिया है उसको हम विचार में रखेंगे।

श्री राम बिलाल वात्सल्य : भूमि का आकृष्टन दो 1970 में हुआ था, दो फिर 7 साल के बाद 1977 में यह बटना कैसे बटी ?

श्री अजित लाल बन्सल : 1977 में बटना देखी बटी कि ..

MR. SPEAKER. No question is allowed

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Don't record

• • •

श्री राम विनायक वासवान - अध्यक्ष-महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें रहे हैं, आप ने उन्हें रोक दिया। उन्हें अपना जवाब पूरा करने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है। अब [इन ने रूल 377 को ले लिया है।

श्री जी० जी० पन्नी (बुधदाना), धर्म मंत्री महोदय का जवाब पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

12 51 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED IRREGULARITIES AT SHAH-JEHANPUR ORDNANCE FACTORY

श्री सुरेश चिन्म (साहजहापुर), अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक प्रतिस्पर्धी शोक महत्व के विषय की ओर इस सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बरत धामुध निर्माणी साहजहापुर, मैं प्रयत्न करता हूँ, रक्षा उत्पादन में भयंकर अनियमितताओं और जोर धाँव के विद्रोह की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। बरत धामुध निर्माणी साहजहापुर में मूल का बहुत बड़ा घटा बन गया है तथा खोरीया एक घाव बात हो गई है। इस धामुध निर्माणी में पूर्ण रूप से धरा बर्ता का राज्य है और सुरक्षा समाप्त हो गई है। मुख्यतः बरतुए धाँवे दिन गायब की जा रही है। खोरी उन खोरीयो को हज़म करने हेतु कैंस्ट्री में धाँव भी लगाई गई जिसमें कई मास रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस ईन्टरनेट में हमारी सेना की आवश्यकता के कपड़ तथा बिल्ले धाँव बनते हैं। इसके उत्पादन में प्रयत्न गतिगेष देखा ही गया है जिस का असर हमारी सुरक्षा पर पड़ सकता है बल्कि कुछ कर्मचारी ज़रा जेलने हुए कभी भी देखे जा सकते हैं। इस धामुध निर्माणी के सम्बन्ध में जलदा भर अमानक रोष और असंतोष व्याप्त है। यदि तौकाल उच्च स्तर पर जांच कर के प्राथमिक कार्यवाहक न की गई, तो इसका असर हमारी सुरक्षा पर हो सकता है। इसलिए हम माननीय रक्षा मंत्री का माफ़ास हस्तक्षेप तथा प्राथमिक कार्यवाही की मांग करने हैं।

(ii) NEED TO MODERNIZE JAMALPUR RAILWAY WORKSHOP

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (भूमिवा), अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 177 के अन्तर्गत ईन्टरनेट रेलवे के जमालपुर कारखाने की व्यवस्था की ओर सरकार और सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार राज्यांतर्गत सन 1९६२ में स्थापित जमालपुर का रेलवे कारखाना, दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में अपने इन का 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 देन के अल्प दिवसों में वहाँ औद्योगिक विकास की ओर ध्यान दिया गया। वहाँ ठीक इसके विपरीत जमालपुर का कारखाना रेलवे प्रशासनाधिकारियों की धकर्मध्वता स्वायत्तता एवं मुनीयोजिन राजनीतिक पद्धत के कारण गंत उणेजित रहा है।

रेल की बढ़ती हुई मांगों के कारण बेकारी की समस्या के निदान हेतु जमालपुर का कारखाना सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान के रूप में अधिकृतित एवं तनीव बिहार का एक साधन है। परन्तु कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्वराय के बाव अल्प औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को देखने हेतु वहाँ इस कारखाने की मजदूरी की सख्या इस समय कम से कम 45 हजार होनी चाहिए थी बड़ा सम्पति कार्यत मजदूरी की संख्या मात्र 9 हजार है। 1935-3६ में जमालपुर कारखाने की मजदूर संख्या 22 हजार थी।

इस के लिए नये ढंग के फ़ायों को का कर इस का विकास किया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन इसके साथ सदा उणेजित की नीति बरती गई। परिणामस्वरूप यह कारखाना घाव मरणांतस अस्तित्वा में पहुँच गया है। जो काम यहाँ सुगमता से किया जा सकता था, उसकी स्थापना यहाँ न हो कर राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण अल्प जगह होती बनी गई। इनके कुछ उदाहरण इस प्रकार हैं

(क) माप इंजनों के लिए मायल बनाने का काम तय हुआ लेकिन राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण पितररंकेन में ले जाया गया।

(ख) हील और एकल का निर्माण कार्य जमालपुर में करण का निर्णय लिया गया था, लेकिन बाद में वहाँ न हो कर बनपीर बना गया।

(ग) घाव देन को उच्च और कोष की प्राथमिकता है। जमालपुर में सब सुविधा उपलब्ध है। परन्तु कोष अगम्यता का काम वहाँ नहीं दे कर बुनोश्चर में दिया जा रहा है। इसका ही नहीं, जो उपकरण आसानी से जमालपुर कारखाने