

इस स्थिति में कोराडी विद्युत् घर का 120 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट नं० 1 बन्द पड़ा है। बलारसाह के 6 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट बन्द पड़ा है और कोराडी का दूसरा 120 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट बन्द पड़ने की आशंका है।

महाराष्ट्र के दो मंत्री पिछले पांच दिन से दिल्ली में इस काम के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। बताया जाता है कि जहां बैंगन उपलब्ध है वहां के कोयला खान में कोयला नहीं है और जहां कोयला है वहां कोयला लादने की सुविधा नहीं है। मिगरीली-मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला है लेकिन मिगरीली-मध्य प्रदेश जहां से महाराष्ट्र को हर महीना 70 से 80 हजार टन कोयला आता था, वहां कोयला नहीं है।

26 अप्रैल से 9 मई तक जहां कि कोयले की हर दिन की जरूरत 15 हजार टन है, वहां मात्र 14 दिनों में औसत दैनिक 12,252 टन कोयला ही मिल पाया।

10 मई, 1979 से जो संगोष्ठित कटौती की गई है वह निम्न है :—

	उपभोक्ताओं की कुल मांग में कटौती		उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली की दरों में कटौती	
	बम्बई पूना क्षेत्र	महाराष्ट्र में अन्य क्षेत्र	बम्बई पूना क्षेत्र	महाराष्ट्र में अन्य क्षेत्र
1. सामान्य उद्योग	25	25	20	20
2. निरन्तर प्रक्रिया उद्योग	35	20	35	20
3. कपड़ा	15	15	15	15
4. आवश्यक	10	10	10	10
5. कर्मणियल	—	—	15	15
6. सर्विस इंस्ट्रूज—	—	—	10	10

सब प्रयत्नों के बावजूद परिस्थिति खराब होती जा रही है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार को ज्यादा कटौती करने पर विवश होना पड़ा है। आशंका है कि यह बम्बई तथा शेष महाराष्ट्र की औद्योगिक इकाइयों पर विपरीत प्रभाव डालेगी। उत्पादन में कति होनी और औद्योगिक प्रगति भी होगी।

यें प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस मामले में स्वयं हस्तक्षेप करें और इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति से महाराष्ट्र को बचावें।

(vi) CONDITION OF HARIJAN REFUGEES IN MARICHJHAPI IN WEST BENGAL.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is a statement on Marichjhapi.

Many Members of Lok Sabha and myself received the following telegram:

"West Bengal Government suddenly surrounded Marichjhapi since Sunday night. Two thousand Police landed in island with tear gas forcibly entering huts. Tube-wells destroyed, Police barricade stopped entry of food, drinking water. Island resident who came out for food cannot return. Refugees being forced by Police under bayonet, lathi, molestation of women. Please intervene, save life and property of Scheduled Caste refugees."

This telegram is signed by Shri Koyal, Secretary-General, All India Scheduled Castes/Tribes Co-ordination Council, Calcutta.

The news about the police blockade of the island has been reported widely in the West Bengal press as well.

Atrocities committed on the Harijan refugees in the Marichjhapi area of West Bengal received the attention of the House several times before and the press also gave wide publicity to the harrowing tale of blockade of the Harijan refugees, destruction of their improvised huts, tube-wells and fisheries and killing of many refugees due to police firings and injuries of many more as a result of tear-gassing and lathi charges by the police and incidents of criminal assault on Harijan women etc. in a brutal effort to terrorise them to leave the Marichjhapi area.

These inhuman measures taken by the West Bengal Police evoked such indignation all over the country that

the Prime Minister thought it desirable to send a team of three Lok Sabha members to Marichjhapi to make an on-the-spot inquiry into the report of police atrocities on the Harijan refugees.

The team, after visiting the area, submitted a report to the Prime Minister, in which by and large the report of brutal atrocities on the Harijan refugees has been confirmed. (*Interruptions*). The team made a request to the effect that the refugees should not be forcibly evicted from their improvised settlement in the Marichjhapi island.

However, ignoring the report of the team, the West Bengal Police have again resorted to the earlier brutal measures to evict the Harijan refugees from Marichjhapi.

I would urge the Government, in the name of humanity and democratic values, to prevail upon the Government of West Bengal to give up the coercive and brutal move to forcibly evict the Harijan refugees from the Marichjhapi island.

MOTION RE. TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan may continue his speech.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, yesterday I was saying that India is a country where so many castes and communities live. But in spite of that, the problem of untouchability and the problem of removing poverty and making arrangements for the well-being and improvement of the down-trodden is very acute. Before

independence, Mahatma Gandhi took up the cause and did everything non-officially against the wishes of the British Government. So far as my experience goes, Mahatma Gandhi made such a propaganda in the society that this disease of untouchability had been removed to a great extent and the dose of inspiration that had been given by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi then is till today working. After independence, so many laws had been passed to protect the social, cultural and economic rights of the adivasis and Harijans. I am satisfied that either officially or non-officially, this Indian nation has progressed much in the work of removal of untouchability and doing work towards the benefit and development of the adivasis, Harijans, the poor, the exploited and the down-trodden. Nobody should think that I am thinking less about the Harijans, Adivasis and the down-trodden than they think. My concern may not be much more than their concern for them but it is in no way less than theirs. Still I would hold that I am satisfied that at present, there is no existence of untouchability in this country. I will prove this by giving certain examples. Is there any untouchability in political field? Is there any untouchability in the administrative field? I can prove that there is no existence of the same. I can give you an example. Supposing, a higher officer in any office is a Harijan or a Scheduled Tribe or an Adivasi and in that office, under that very officer there is a Brahmin or Rajput or Kshatriya Class IV employee, say, an orderly or a chaprasi who generally supplies a glass of water to the officers. Now, when he requests for a glass of water this Brahmin employee provides him that. When that officer drinks half of the water, he puts the glass on the table and this Brahmin or Rajput or Kshatriya Class IV employee takes the glass, throws the water at a proper place and washes it and keeps it. Whether somebody accepts it or not, I am not going to argue with such hon. friends, but these are the facts. I will say that as an Indian I feel proud that in this Indian society although caste