

का संचालन है उसको सुधारने का कोशिश होना चाहिए।

श्रम, इससे भी पहले बात तो यह है कि आज जो कोयले का बिजला है उस पर आश्रित रहेंगे तो वह महंगा पड़ेगा। हम बिजला के लिए कोयले और पानी के ऊपर आश्रित हैं और पानी का, बिजला का योजनाएं खटाई में पड़ चुकी हैं। दूसरे जो बिजला बनाई जा रहा है, जो स्थायी क्षमता है उसका 40-42 फसदी ह: बिजला पैदा हो रहा है। आज वहां बिजला का पूरे दर्जे का मिनिस्टर तक नहीं है। बिजला बोर्डों पर कोई अंकुश नहीं है। इंजनियर्स हड़ताल करते हैं और जो चाहें मनवा लेते हैं और नतजा यह हो रहा है कि दाम भी बढ़ रहे हैं, इंजनियरों का तनखाई भी बढ़ रहा है, कर्मचारियों का सुविधाएं भी बढ़ रही हैं लेकिन उत्पादन अभी मुश्किल से 40-42 सैकड़ा हो रहा है। कर्मचारियों का नालायक और सरकार का गलत नतियों का वजह से जितना उत्पादन भी हो रहा है वह खेतों या कारखानों में नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। जो लासेज हैं वे हर साल बढ़ रहे हैं, 19 से 22 परसेंट तक लासेज हो रहे हैं। पिछले बार जब हमारे मुजफ्फरनगर में छापा मारा गया था तो मुजफ्फरनगर से मोदी नगर से सारे कारखानों में शत प्रतिशत बिजला का चोरा पाई गई। वहां 5 सिनेमाघर हैं, उनसे जितना रेवेन्यू मिला उसका हिसाब लगाया गया तो पता चला कि जितना वे रेवेन्यू दे रहे हैं उससे ढाई घंटे से ज्यादा कोई सिनेमाघर नहीं चल सकता जब कि वे 13 घंटे रोज चलते हैं। तो इस तरह से जो चोरो होते हैं वह लासेज में लिख दो जाता है। आप बिजला पैदा नहीं करेंगे, मशॉने ठेक से नहीं रखेंगे, कर्मचारियों को अनुशासन में नहीं रखेंगे, पानी की योजनाएं पूरी नहीं करेंगे और लासेज करेंगे और जब घाटा होगा तो अनाप शनाप किसानों के ऊपर बोझ डालेंगे। तो इसका नतजा यह होगा कि जिस तरह से खाद पड़ी हुई है लेकिन कोई लेने वाला नहीं है और

दूसरा और देश में अयाशा का चोरे धड़ल्ले से बिक रहा है क्योंकि उसको मालदार लोग ले रहे हैं। लेकिन जो स्टॉक का चोरे हैं, जैसे बिजला है, खाद है या ट्रैक्टर है उसको कोई लेने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि किसानों का परचेजिंग पावर कम हो गई है। इसलिए बिजला जो कि इनपुट है, अगर आप 20 वां सदी में लोगों को अन्न देना चाहते हैं भरपेट लोगों को खिलाना चाहते हैं तो आप बिजला को इनपुट मानकर किसानों के ऊपर जो बिजला के दाम हैं उन पर नये सिरे से विचार काजिए और जो कर्मचारी नालायक हैं, उसके लिए किसानों को मत सताइए। यहाँ मेरा निवेदन है।

REFERENCE TO THE NEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DHILLON COMMISSION REPORT REGARDING THE REHABILITATION OF NOVEMBER, 1984 RIOT VICTIMS.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the House about the conditions of the victims of the November, 1984 carnage. Relief to the victims of this carnage has been generally tardy and inadequate. After numerous representations, the Government decided to appoint the Dhillon committee to go into the victims' demands and needs and make recommendations. This Report was made public on the 8th of February, 1986 and there were 16 major recommendations in it. Sir, I would first like to mention Recommendation No. 6 which was made by the Dhillon Committee and which was accepted by the Government because in their reply to an Unstarred Question on 23rd April they mentioned that these recommendations were if I may use the correct word, under implementation. I want to draw your attention, Sir, to these particular words—"these recommendations were under implementation." And this recommendation was that those widows who are being trained for a trade were being given a stipend of Rs. 250 per month which was found to be to totally inadequate. And after Dhill-

[Sardar Jagjit Singh Aurora]

lon Commission's recommendation, they had agreed that it should be increased to Rs. 500. Since then 300 widows have been trained but none of them has received the enhanced stipend. It has also affected the further training of these widows extremely adversely because with Rs. 250 a month they cannot feed their families, they cannot look after them. The Government is particularly tardy and hard-hearted with regard to implementation after having said in April that they are implementing it. Another aspect which I would like to mention is that it had been decided that these widows would be given jobs. Out of about 1300 widows, about a thousand are living in various camps which the Government is aware of, and the number of jobs given up to date is 150. Again, this recommendation is not being progressed at all.

Sir, the third aspect that I want to bring out is that Recommendation No. 1 made by the Dhillon committee was that there would be uniformity in giving relief to all concerned. Where as in Punjab victims of similar disturbances have been given certain facilities like those people, who had businesses but were not insured, have been given by the Government upto Rs. 50,000 for their movable assets the Centre, on other hand, as far as Delhi is concerned, have not even issued instructions to the Delhi Administration so that these people may be given certain amount of compensations. They can start their business without this help. Sir, I would like to mention that to an Unstarred Question, the answer given is that the representations are being considered in the light of the recommendations of the Dhillon Commission. Having said in April that they are going to implement them, they are now going to consider it in the light of the Dhillon Commission's recommendations. These people suffered these losses more than two years ago. And for two years, it has been extremely difficult for these people

to exist without getting any compensation. It is a very sad affair that the Government should still be dragging their feet and not give them compensation and cause unnecessary, untold hardship.

REFERENCE TO THE ALLEGED MURDERS OF LEADING POLITICAL PERSONALITIES IN ASSAM RECENTLY

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHARJEE (Assam): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister, this august House and the whole of the country, to the growing menace of the murder of important political personalities in Assam which threatens to destabilise the entire north-eastern region and also threatens to destabilise in the long run the security and existence of the whole country as the whole of North-East India is having an international border with different countries. Sir, since the present Government, the AGP Government took over in the last December, first Donkeshwar Dihinga, the DCC President of Sivasagar and an ex-Minister in the Hiteshwar Saikia Government and then Manutosh Das, Chairman of the Dibrugarh Municipal Board were murdered. Then Jorhat Mohabuma Parishad Chief Executive Councillor was murdered. Then another important student leader Mr. Surjoyobara was murdered in the campus of the Dibrugarh University. Then an attempt was made on the life of Mr. Bhoomidar Burman, who was the Health Minister in the Hiteshwar Saikia Cabinet. Then, Kalipada Sen, who was the President of the United Minority Front, when he was sitting in his Rehabori residence he was murdered. There was information that some 7 to 10 MLAs will be there when the meeting was supposed to be held and the assailants struck right at that moment. But fortunately those Members were not present and only Kelipada Sen, the President