

[Shrimati Sushila Shankar  
Adivarekar]

India for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Union Excise Duties.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MAT-  
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR-  
TANCE**

**Reported Obstruction to Harijans, in  
Tilling their Lands by Non-Harijan  
Farmers of Khanjhawala Village in Alipur  
Block, Delhi and steps taken by  
Government to Safeguard the Interests of  
Harijan Tillers**

DR. V. P. DUTT (Nomi nated): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the reported obstruction to Harijans in tilling their lands by the non-Harijan farmers of Khanjhawala village in Alipur Block, Delhi and the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of Harijan tillers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir\* in September, 1970, in village Kanjha-wala in Nangloi Block of Union Territory of Delhi, one acre of Gaon Sabha land per family was leased to 67 Harijans and 53 other landless persons belonging to backward classes for a period of five years. The possession of the land was duly given by December, 1970. Subsequently, in July, 1971, the Gaon Sabha passed a resolution rescinding the allotment, in September, 1971, a writ petition, was filed in the Delhi High Court against this allotment. The High Court in its judgement in April, 1977, held that the persons who had been allotted land belonged to Scheduled Caste and were deserving. The court further ordered that the Gaon Sabha would have to reconsider the matter regarding allotment of land to these persons. In the meantime, Lt. Governor, had taken over the powers of allotment and land management of the Gaon Sabha land from the Gaon Panchayat and the Gaon Sabha. In July, 1977 the Delhi-

Administration renewed the leases with effect from 1-1-1976. A contempt petition was then filed in the High Court. The matter rested there until the arrival of the time for rabi sowing when the allottees wanted to cultivate the fields. This was opposed by the non-Harijans. Meanwhile, the contempt petition was also dismissed by the High Court on 7-11-1977 and tension in the village started mounting. The Delhi Administration continued to make efforts to settle the matter amicably but no settlement could be arrived at because of the rigid attitude of the non-Harijans.

Finally, with a view not to delay sowing, the Delhi Administration, on 30th November, 1977, made adequate arrangements in the village and police protection was provided to the Harijans. Some non-Harijans had resisted the cultivation of the land and as a result 36 persons were arrested, 7 of them women. The women were, however, released in the evening of 30th November, 1977 on furnishing personal bonds. On 1-12-1977, another 45 persons were arrested. Work on the fields is going on and the law and order arrangements continue. Situation, however, continues to be tense and the Delhi Administration are maintaining close vigil.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

DR. V. P. DUTT: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that this incident cannot be considered in isolation, that it fixes in with the general pattern in the country—the pattern of intimidation of the Harijans attempts to fulfillify the land laws and other measures to help them, and of increasing atrocities. Now, considering that the Government feels aggrieved when we talk of increasing atrocities on the Harijans, the fact remains—and I am sure the hon. Minister has heard the Harijans talking about it — that there is a certain psychological atmosphere in the country—it is not a question of wanting to do this or that—in which

those who want to oppress the Harijans—and I shall mention why later on—feel more free than ever before to be able to do it with impunity. Why is it so? Because the arm of law has generally been wielded in favour of those who oppress the Harijans, those who have got money, those who have got land, those who have got property, those who are influential. Therefore, the question cannot be treated merely as one of either caste or one of dropping your surname or even of removal of untouchability. You say that you will remove untouchability in five years. With these kinds of incidents that are taking place, how will the Government beat this problem? I would tell the Minister that basically it is an economic problem. It is not a problem of caste—it is a bit of a problem of caste no doubt, but essentially it is not a problem of caste. It is also not a problem of surnames or things like that. It is an economic question in which in possession of land by those who till the land is sought to be denied by those who are landlords or rich, to perpetuate the village polity in which there is dominance of the upper class. That is the major question. And unless you are taking effective steps to meet that kind of a challenge. You will not succeed. There will be an incident here today, there will be an incident here tomorrow. So I would like to know from the Minister why is it that these interests, landed interests, the dominant social forces in the villages, feel more secure and more free in oppressing the Harijans at this time. That is the general question I would like to ask. What steps are being taken to remove this kind of a psychological atmosphere of fear and insecurity felt by the Harijans?

Secondly so far as this issue is concerned, I would like to ask him what concrete steps the Government had taken to enable the Harijans to till their land peacefully, and whether or not the Administration had been lax in providing protection to

*public importance*

the Harijans there. Already, there is a talk of shifting them elsewhere. I would like to have an assurance from the Minister that there will be no surrender to the vested interests, no question of shifting them, and that he will implement the decisions that he has already taken.

Finally, Sir, I would like to raise this question. One of the major problems of the Harijans and other oppressed communities in villages and other places is that, while we may have land laws and while we may announce measures to help them, to ameliorate their condition, there is no effective machinery provided by the Government for the implementation of those measures, for providing actual security or protection for enabling them to enjoy these concessions or rights which you have given to them. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he would now consider setting up of a special machinery to see that the land laws and other measures which have been enacted by the country by national consensus for helping the Harijans are implemented and secondly to make it clear that this Government will not accept the continuation of this kind of psychological atmosphere in which the Harijans live at the moment.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रकार के वातावरण की चर्चा की, कि हरिजन भयभीत हैं आतंकित हैं, यह बात नहीं है। बात ठीक इसके उल्टे है। आज हरिजन इस स्थिति में अपने को पा रहे हैं कि वे अपने अधिकार के लिए संघर्ष कर सक रहे हैं और यही कारण है कि ये हरिजन एड्रेसिटीज के नाम से जितनी बातें आती हैं—और माननीय सदस्य जो अपोजिट बैठे हुए हैं जिन को इस में वृद्धि दिखलाई पड़ रही है और एक आम माहौल भय और आतंक का वह देख रहे हैं—उन को यह भी एक कारण समझना होगा। यह बात सही है महोदय, जिन कारणों का माननीय सदस्य ने उल्लेख किया जो जिम्मेवार

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

रहा है हरिजनों की स्थिति के लिए, मैं उन से सहमत हूँ और जाति और वर्ण व्यवस्था, जमीन का स्वामित्व और ये सारी बातें जो उन्होंने बताई हैं जिस की वजह से हरिजनों की यह स्थिति हो गई है कि वह समाज में सब से नीचे का अंग बना रहा है। जैसे कि यह समाज मानो एक सीढ़ी है और सब से नीचे का जो डंडा है सब भार उस पर पड़ रहा है—जिस व्यवस्था की माननीय सदस्य ने चर्चा की, यह वह है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह कहा और जिस का इम्प्लाइट मीनिंग यही है कि जो इमरजेंसी का समय था उसमें हरिजनों को अच्छा प्रोटेक्शन था और विधि व्यवस्था ठीक थी और अब जो आजादी का...

DR. V. P. DUTT: Sir, I have not said anything about the Emergency, I have mentioned nothing about the Emergency.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह इम्प्लाइट मीनिंग है, आप सुन तो लीजिए मेरी बात। मैंने कहा, जो इम्प्लाइट मीनिंग है यही है कि इमरजेंसी की व्यवस्था अच्छी थी क्योंकि उसमें हरिजन लोग प्रोटेक्टेड थे। तो मैंने कई बार इस सदन में भी यह अर्थ किया कि यह बात नहीं है; इमरजेंसी के समय में जो स्थिति रही है उस से आज हरिजनों की अच्छी स्थिति है।

दूसरी बात मैं माननीय सदस्य को और सदन को आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगा कि जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं उनके लिए जनतंत्र से अधिक कोई और अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है। उन के लिए अगर सबसे अच्छी चीज आज कोई है तो वह जनतंत्र है; जनतंत्र में ही उन की हिफाजत हो सकती है। दूसरे प्रकार की व्यवस्था में, जो कमजोर हैं, उनकी किसी प्रकार हिफाजत नहीं होती है चाहे उन का कितना ही नाम लिया जाए और उन के नाम पर जिस व्यवस्था को सही बताने की कोशिश की जाए। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है...

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उन की बातों का जवाब दिया जाए।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : जी हाँ। कंझा-वाला में उनको प्रोटेक्शन दिया या नहीं इस के बारे में अपने वयान में बताया कि लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर साहब ने सारी व्यवस्था की है कि वहाँ पर एमिकेब्ली सारी बातें सँटल हो जाएँ। गांव वालों के साथ अधिकारी गण एक बार, दो बार, तीन बार मिलने गए; हमारे डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर गए, लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर साहब गए, बैठक बुलाई और बातचीत की है। बहरहाल, उन्होंने कोशिश की कि ये सारी बातें शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से, समझौते में सुलह से, आपसी राय से हल हो जायें। कुछ तो मामला सुधर रहा है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी जब उन्होंने देखा कि यहाँ तनाव है और रबी की बुवाई का समय आ गया है तो रबी की बुवाई होनी चाहिए इस लिये उन्होंने पुलिस का प्रोटेक्शन दिया। वहाँ बुवाई हुई है और उसे जो रेजिस्ट करने आये, कानून को जिन्होंने तोड़ा उन के साथ कानून का बर्ताव हुआ है। यह सारी बातें हुई हैं और मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि उन को कहीं हटाया नहीं जायगा। उन को जो पंजेशन दिलाया गया है, जो लीज दी गयी है, उस पर हम कायम रहेंगे।

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister that democracy provides the best protection to the "down-trodden also because democracy is rule by votes and the majority of the votes in this country belong to The poorest people.

DR. V. P. DUTT: He means Jana Sangh not democracy.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND: What I want to say is, it is not B question of Emergency. The fact of the matter is that over the years, despite there being a big gap between professions and implementation during

the past rule, certain gains were made by the Harijans, by those who did not possess any land before, in terms of land, in terms of house sites and all that. And since this Government has come into power, there is a general feeling among the landlords, among the feudals, among the oppressors that it is their Government. I am not making a partisan statement. I am very sorry that hon. Members are saying that in this period there were less atrocities and in that period there were more atrocities. Any single case of atrocity against the Harijans is a shameful case. And as far as the records are concerned, I called for one file on atrocities on Harijans. There are two files in the Parliament Library belonging to just a period of eight months and in every single paper of India, irrespective of political complexion—whether it is the Indian Express or the Times of India or the National Herald or the Patriot—you read about atrocities on Harijans. Just read the headlines and you will see the havoc. What are the headlines? "Harijan women raped"; "Harijans fighting a losing battle for survival"; "Harijan women beaten, crops burnt"; "Risky to step out of their houses for Harijans". "Harijan killed in Basti"; "Harijan axed to death in Bareilly"; "Village drain directed towards ground-well of Harijans by landlords". "Harijan clashes due to police inaction"; "Wave of atrocities against Harijans"; "Assault on Harijan girl by S.I."; "It was never so bad for Harijans"; and so on and so forth. It is only about one-twentieth of the total incidents. What I am trying to submit is, I am not saying that one State Government is better than the other, though Uttar Pradesh and Bihar constitute the worst examples. Uttar Pradesh is there; Bihar is there; Gujarat is there. They are ruled by the Janata Party. But Maharashtra is also there, and Andhra Pradesh is there. During this same period, many horrible cases have come from those States also.

AN HON MEMBER: Kerala.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:

Kerala is not in that category. Kerala is a shining example of the policy of land to the Harijans and of implementation of premises. They have given them not only house sites but also houses. Please do not bring in Kerala here. If you have any facts, bring them up in the House; I shall challenge it. But what I am asking is: Is this situation there because of the fact that we have a Home Minister who on Belchi repeatedly came to this House to say that it was only a mutual quarrel between two groups of goondas while his own party's M.P., Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra, said that it was a case of atrocity on Harijans. Then from Belchi to Dharam-pura in Bihar and so many other places, Hardwar, Meerut, Shahiahanpur, Varanasi, Basti and so on. There were many cases in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. I am not excluding Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh; I am not recounting all the names. But is this not because of the fact that we have a Home Minister who only two days back in his broadcast mentioned "... the so-called tales of atrocities on Harijans"? And we have got a Defence Minister who publicly came out to say that apart from the reported cases, there were many unreported cases of atrocities on Harijans which came to him directly. Is this not because of the fact that this Government is dominated by those who are with the oppressors, who are with the landlords, who are with such people? Now, Sir, the real situation is that a Harijan is deprived of his land. He does not go to the police station because if he reports, he will be killed and not only will he be deprived of his land. If you allow me, Sir, I will just read 4 lines from the Statesman, a very conservative paper. The Statesman says: "Often, the officials themselves are prejudiced and this gets worse lower down in the hierarchy. Police Stations do not register complaints by Harijans unless higher authorities intercede. Even this does not always ensure justice because of deliberate sabotage by investigating

[Shri Jagjit Singh Anand] officers". I am saying that this has happened in Delhi despite their seven years of possession and despite the court case decided last year. Even today, as the Minister is himself saying, the Government apprehended trouble on the day of the sowing and despite the police going there the Harijans were not able to get their rights. There was an open attack. Sir, may I ask whether this Government will ignore to recognise the fact that it is because of the attitude of the Important people, segments of the Janata Party and important Ministers in the Government that all the landlords and oppressors are feeling that they can run away with anything that they do to the Harijans and that they can see to it that there is a change of policy? Do you more remember that even Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan the man because of whom they came into power, said that only class war is the way out of the Harijan atrocities. Therefore, I am asking whether they are prepared to take radical measures and come forward with a pledge that whatever little or whatever big—I am not defining it—as already achieved for the Harijans due to various agitations, mass actions, various land reforms and various other measures will not be allowed to be undone and these people, these landlords and oppressors, will be put in their place.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्य को और इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हरिजन समस्या को हल कर दिया जाएगा। जाति व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा। जाति-विहीन और वर्ण-विहीन समाज की रचना कर दी जाएगी। हरिजनों के साथ हो रहे अन्याय को खत्म कर दिया जाएगा और जिन जमींदारों को इन लोगों ने पोसा था, जिनको इतना बड़ा बनाया था कि वे आज अत्याचार कर रहे हैं, उन सब को किसानों में बदल दिया जाएगा। खेती की हालत को सुधार दिया जाएगा। मजदूरों के लिए सुधार किया जाएगा और

स्वर्ग को घर बना दिया जाएगा। उनके लिए सब कुछ किया जाएगा।

डा० बी० पी० दत्त : राम राज्य हो जाएगा।

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has regaled us to a very bright future for our country and I wish him all success. But, generally the factual part of his statement is rather poor. Sir, first of all, I want to bring to your notice a statement from West Bengal just to illustrate the point:

"The West Bengal unit of the All India Kisan Sabha warned today that the rural vested interests and benami landlords were now more active in hatching conspiracies to initiate clashes between sections of the poor peasants, sharecroppers and agricultural labourers, particularly when the harvesting season is now in full swing."

This is one report. There is another report from Shri Satyapal Dang, an M.L.A. in Punjab, which says that harassment of the Harijans of Ghu-rala village in the Ludhiana district is going on. Fourteen Harijan families had been allotted plots of land by the Panchayat in 1973. Some influential landlords forced the Harijans to stop construction and started harassing them. This is happening in spite of these promises.

Sir, I would commend the Delhi Administration for sending the police patrol there, putting policemen there and allowing the peasants to cultivate or to harvest their lands. At the same time, Sir, there is a report in today's Times of India. It is a very very dangerous report.

According to the report, tension is not likely to subside as the Jats have called a war council of the community—a war council—and invitations have been sent to gram sabhas of 720 villages in the Union Territory and Haryana to assemble at Kanjhawala to take stock of the situation....

SHRI JAHARLAL BANERJEE (West Bengal): Including the Home Minister?

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: He is a Jat. He is from Meerut district. I do not know whether he has been invited or not. In any case this is a very serious situation. According to the Harijans, there was a movement and the previous case history has been given. They were given some lands five years ago. According to the Harijans they have not had a moment's peace since the allotment of the land to them. On June 27th last, some members of that Jat community are alleged to have burnt and looted half a dozen Jhuggies belonging to the Harijans. The Police, though they were informed of this and a formal F.I.R. was registered, did not take any action. The trouble is going further. The allotment made has been challenged. I believe that the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act has been introduced in Delhi also. According to that Act, if a person is in cultivatory possession of a piece of land for five years, he automatically gains what is called the hereditary tenancy. I do not know why that law is not made effective. They have been cultivating the land for five years and automatically they become owners and hereditary occupants. Nobody can remove them. I hope this will be looked into.

Sir, in this area there has been only one tube well. But the motor was stolen. For about 100 acres of land there was only one tube well. But the Jat peasants stole the motor and the tube well is not working. Actually they need three tube wells in this area. Will the Government take care to provide three tube wells in that area....

SHRI N. G. RANGA (Andhra Pradesh) : And ensure their safety?

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: I am coming to that. According to a statement made by the spokesman of

the Delhi Administration the village still has 1800 bigas of cultivable land for distribution and 1,000 bigas of grazing land. The Jats are complaining that the land which has been given to the Harijans in this village was grazing land. But there still are 1,000 bigas of surplus land and 1,800 bigas of cultivable land. A meeting of Jats is being called there. I hope the Government will see to it that these peasants are not ousted.

Now the questions I would like to ask are these. It is very clear—and I entirely support Dr. Dutt—that the political policies of the Janata Government have, by and large, encouraged vested interests.

सैंया भये कोतवाल, डर काहे का ।

The landlords and vested interests in the country feel that it is their Government and they can do anything they like.

Sir, there is a law in West Bengal which even permitted six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 for those who illegally deprive the real cultivators of their rightful share. Will the Minister.... (*Interruptions*).

आप नोट नहीं करेंगे, यह मैं जानता हूँ ।

Will such a law be enacted and will you take care at least in the Union Territories and Delhi Administration. .

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : समाजवादी  
शहीद हो गये हैं, यह हमको पता है ।

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: There are existing laws which permitted six months imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. This is in West Bengal. Will you care to enforce such a law? Now tensions are there. The representatives of Jat peasants of 720 villages are going to meet.

It may bring about a crisis. So, will you please ensure that adequate police protection is provided to the peasants of this village and that incidents like burning and looting and

[Shri Harsh Deo Malaviya] murders will be prevented? Will you ensure that these things will be prevented from taking place? Then, Sir, there is the question of seeds and tractors. I would like to ask the Minister; Will you provide proper and adequate amount of, seeds? Will you provide adequate number of tractors to these people so that they may be able to cultivate their lands under police protection? These are some of the questions that I would like to ask. Mere saying that this will not happen or that will not happen will not be enough.

यह हो जायेगा, वह हो जायेगा। इस जबानी जमा खर्च से सन्तोष नहीं होता।

We are not satisfied with your rosy picture. Will you concretely show that something is being done? I do appreciate what has been done by the Delhi Administration. I appreciate it and I hope the same thing is done in the various Janata States so that the peasants are not murdered. But still I would like to ask whether you would ensure that these things do not happen? Today, they are going to have a big meeting and it might lead to burning, looting, rioting, murder, etc. and it may lead to anything. Therefore, will you give us an assurance that adequate police protection would be provided to the peasants who are the real cultivators, that their lands would be given back to them and that they would be protected?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने कम से कम इतनी बात को तो स्वीकारा कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कमेण्डेबल काम किया है। सब ने ही इसे कमेण्डेबल माना है। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पिछले दिनों जून महीने के बाद घरों को जला दिया गया, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं इस बात का प्रतिवाद करता हूँ। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है . . . . .

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय : अखबारों में यह खबर थी . . . . .

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं आपको अखबारों से अधिक बातों की सूचना दे रहा हूँ। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है और मैं इसका प्रतिवाद करता हूँ। जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर तनाव की स्थिति है, इस बारे में मैंने अपने मूल बयान में कहा है कि वहाँ तनाव की स्थिति है, परन्तु हम लोग बहुत सावधान हैं। दोनों तरफ से। हम यह चाहते हैं कि वहाँ अमिकेबल सेटलमेण्ट हो जाय, सभी बातों का सेटलमेण्ट हो जाय, उनके बीच कोई समझौता हो जाय। इसके लिये हम बराबर प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों भी किया है और अभी भी कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हम लोग उनको पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन भी दे रहे हैं और आगे भी देते रहेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं घटेगी। हम लोग बहुत सावधान हैं, अलर्ट हैं। साथ ही, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा हम हरिजनों या जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, जिनको जमीन दी गई है, उनको और सारी सुविधायें दें और अन्य जो मदद देने की बात कही गई है, उसकी अवश्य व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय : आपने कुछ नोट तो किया नहीं। आप जवाब देने वाली बात करिये। महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि पश्चिम बंगाल में एक कानून है वेस्ट बंगाल ऐक्ट : harecroppers and the poor peasants who had cultivated the lands would be able to harvest their paddy. The existing laws even permit this and provide a punishment of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 to those who would illegally deprive the real cultivators of their original share."

तो ऐसा कोई कानून आप बनायेंगे? आप इस सवाल का जवाब देने का कष्ट करें।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** यदि मैं इस सवाल का जवाब न दूँ तो यह आपके लिये अच्छा होगा, मालवीय जी । 1977 में उनकी लीज को लैप्स किया गया था । 1976-77 में उन लोगों ने भूख-हड़तालें की थीं, लेकिन आप उनको जमीन नहीं दिलवा पाये, न वह लोग जमीन जुतवा पाये और न फसल लगवा पाये । इमरजेन्सी की दुहाई देने वालों को यह चीज नोट करनी चाहिए कि हम लोगों ने कानून के राज में, जम्हूरियत के राज में, आजादी के राज में उन लोगों को पैसेन दिलवाया, उनको जुतवाया और उनको सारी सुविधायें दी हैं ।

**श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय :** क्या आप ऐसा कोई कानून बनायेंगे कि अगर कोई काश्तकार किसी हरिजन को, किसी भूमिहीन को, जो जमीन जोतता है, उसकी जमीन से हटायेगा तो उसको 6 महीने की सजा मिलेगी और 100 रुपया जुर्माना होगा । क्या ऐसा कोई कानून आप बनाने वाले हैं ?

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** माननीय सदस्य को पता होना चाहिए कि जो जमीन का मसला है, वह राज्य सरकारों का है ? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को संबोधित करते हुए एक पत्र लिखा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यदि कानून में कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता हो, या कानून में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है, जिसको सुधारने की जरूरत हो, तो उसमें सुधार किया जाये जिससे कि पुलिस को इंटरविन करने का मौका हो जाये ।

**श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय :** यह तो आपने बहुत सही कहा कि...

**श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** इस प्रकार का आलरेडी ला है कि अगर किसी भी हरिजन की जमीन पर कोई कब्जा भी कर ले तो उसका कोई राइट या अप्रॉपर्टी नहीं होती है ।

**श्री हर्षदेव मालवीय :** श्रीमन्, मेरा प्रश्न यह था, यह सही है कि यह मसला प्रादेशिक सरकारों का है, परन्तु कुछ क्षेत्र आपके शासन के अन्तर्गत हैं, परन्तु क्या आप कम से कम दिल्ली और इसी तरह की अन्य जो यूनियन टेरिटरीज जो हैं, उनके लिये इस तरह का कानून पास करेंगे ?

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यदि कुछ किया जाता है तो उसका सारे भारत पर प्रभाव पड़ता है । केन्द्र तो...

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** हरिजन बेदखल नहीं होंगे, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ ।

#### ANNOUNCEMENT RE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 5th December 1977, will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Lok Sabha:—

(a) The Enemy Property (Amendment) Bill, 1977.

(b) The Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1977.

2. Discussion on the Resolution regarding report of the Railway Convention Committee on Tuesday, the 6th December, 1977.

3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 1977, and consideration and passing of the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 1977, as passed by Lok Sabha.