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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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FIFTH SESSION, 1963/1885 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by the Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, September, 4, 1963/  
Bhadra 13, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

University Text Books

- +
- \*476. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry of Education have formulated a scheme to assist the publication of university text books written by Indian authors; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main object of the Scheme is to bring out low-priced republications of standard educational works at university level written by Indian authors on the basis of evaluation by a panel of experts. The Ministry of Education will offer a suitable subsidy not exceeding Rs. 5000 to the publishers concerned for bringing down the price of the book.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह योजना सिर्फ अंग्रेजी की किताबों के लिये है या बाकी जो हिन्दुस्तान की चौदह जयानें हैं उन के लिये भी है ?

श्री हुमायून कबिर : पहले तो अंग्रेजी की किताबों से शुरूआत की जायेगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कितनी किताबें तैयार हो चुकी हैं और कितनी तैयार होनी बाकी हैं ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There can be no limit to that. In the beginning, about 25 titles have been evaluated, but this will be a continuous process.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the scheme is confined to mere selection out of existing written material or also extends to the commissioning of new writing, and if the latter, whether Government accept the principle of State direction over such intellectual activity?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This scheme is confined to standard books which have already been established as classics, and, therefore, this will not apply to new books. For new books we have other schemes.

Dr. Ranen Sen: There are some publications by the universities concerned on certain classical matters and important matters. What would be the effect of these publications by the Union Ministry of Education on those publications that are used in the universities?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think that the hon. Member is not perhaps clear about the scheme. If you would permit me, I shall explain it very briefly. One of the major handicaps of students is to get standard text-books at reasonable prices. Most of the textbooks from abroad are very highly priced. So, at first the American Government and then the British Government are co-operating in a scheme to reduce substantially the price of standard textbooks. The Soviet Government have also offered

a similar scheme. When we accepted these schemes, Indian publishers represented that there were also certain standard textbooks by Indian authors, and if these American and British and Soviet books were subsidised, the Indian authors would suffer. So, we accepted the scheme that in the case of standard books by Indian authors, which have recognition not only in this country but outside we should also subsidise them so that they could compete on equal terms with books which are sponsored by the Americans or the British or the British or the Soviet.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know the criteria for selecting the standard books published by Indian authors, whether a committee will be set up to give a list of such standard books, and also whether the list will be placed on the Table of the House?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** My hon. friend is a distinguished educationist himself, and he knows how books become standard. Some books are recognised. Nevertheless, we have a panel of experts in every subject, who will make recommendations, and then these will be placed before a committee consisting of one representative of the University Grants Commission, one of the Ministry of Education and one of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

**Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad:** May I know whether these textbooks will be standardised on an all-India basis, or whether they would vary from State to State and from university to university?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** My hon. friend perhaps did not hear me when I said earlier that these were books which had already been recognised as standard text-books and were sometimes in use even outside the country.

**Dr. Colaco:** May I know whether among these textbooks is included any book on civic education such as is prescribed in some countries from

the primary stage and going up to the secondary and the other higher rungs of education, because that is necessary for the working of a successful democracy?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I have stated, the scope is limited. This concerns only universities. Therefore, primary education does not come into this.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैं यह जनाता चाहता हूँ कि भारत के कल्चर के अनुसार जो इंडियन राइटर्स हैं उन की लिखी हुई पुस्तकों को सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिये मानने में क्या आपत्ति है? क्या जितनी फेमिलिटीज फारेन राइटर्स को हैं उतनी अपने मुल्क के राइटर्स को हैं?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** This is an academic question. If I have to reply to that, it will take too much of time.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, he need not reply.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied with the price at which these books will be sold after the grant of this subsidy under this scheme?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** It is precisely in order to reduce the prices that we have done this.

#### Science Graduates and Diploma Holders

\*477. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a job analysis has been conducted at the instance of the Home Ministry's Manpower Directorate regarding the replacement of science graduates by diploma holders; and

(b) if so, the purpose of such analysis?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). No job

analyses have been conducted regarding replacement of science graduates by diploma holders. A job analysis was conducted in certain engineering departments at the Centre with a view to find out whether the duties of some of the posts meant for engineering graduates at present could not be satisfactorily discharged by diploma holders in engineering or science graduates with some further training. The State Governments have also been requested to carry out a similar job analysis.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the diploma holders be eligible for promotion to higher ranks in the same way as science graduates or will a bar be placed at a certain level beyond which they will not be able to rise?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** This is only a job analysis in certain departments. It is not a general pattern. When we think of such a scheme, all these considerations mentioned by the hon. Member will be taken into account.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** In respect of Central Government departments like the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Irrigation and Power and so on, has the Home Ministry analysed the jobs of class III posts of senior subordinates and subordinates which are now being manned by graduates in engineering or diploma holders in engineering or other science subjects and evaluated them, with a chart of duties to be performed maintained?

**Mr. Speaker:** Disallowed.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I would submit..

**Mr. Speaker:** What he wanted to submit, I have very well appreciated. But it is not relevant.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** She says.....

**Mr. Speaker:** He might just accept my decision. I will request him to do so.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Deputy Minister said that there was

a job analysis. Was this conducted only in respect of those graduates and diploma holders employed by the Central Government or was it a general job analysis?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** It was a general job analysis. There was nothing specific in view. It was just to see whether diploma holders could function and relieve graduates to do a better type of work.

#### Buddhist University at Leh

+  
\*478. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to set up a Buddhist University at Leh in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have been requested for any help in this venture?

**The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) The Central Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

With your permission, I would like to add that a School of Buddhist Philosophy established with assistance from the Government of India has been in existence since October 1959.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Has any proposal at any time been received by the J. & K. Government in this regard?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** That question should be addressed to the J. & K. Govt.

**Mr. Speaker:** That means he has no information.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मंत्री जी ने लेह में जिस महाविद्यालय का जिक्र किया है, उस के विकास करने के लिये, उस विद्यालय को उन्नत करने के लिये क्या कोई कदम उठाया जा

रहा है, और क्या माननीय कुशक वाकुला उन्होंने कोई बात चीत की है ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** This School of Buddhist Philosophy at Leh is intended to be developed as an institution of higher Buddhist learning. The objects are to foster, maintain and strengthen study and research in Buddhist philosophy. It has begun on a very modest scale. At present, there are 30 students and it is proposed to increase the number of students by 10 every year till it reaches 50.

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस महाविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में लाने के लिये क्या भारत सरकार ने कोई आर्थिक व्यवस्था की है, कोई स्कीम बनाई है या उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I stated, it has started on a modest scale. We have given the grants that were asked for, but it will take time before it can develop into a real university.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** यह जो विश्वविद्यालय वहाँ स्थापित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है उस की शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या होगा, इस पर भी कुछ विचार किया जा रहा है ?

**श्री हुमायून कबिर :** उस को स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है, वह विद्यालय तो पहले से ही स्थापित है लेह में ।

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** मैं यह पूछ रहा था कि वहाँ की शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या होगा, कौन सी भाषा होगी ?

**श्री हुमायून कबिर :** यह ठीक है, लेकिन जो उन्होंने पूछा था कि क्या स्थापित करने का खयाल किया जा रहा है, तो उस का खयाल नहीं है, वह तो चालू है १९५६ से ।

वहाँ हिन्दी भी पढ़ाई जाती है और तिब्बती भी पढ़ाई जाती है ।

**श्री त्यागी :** मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि जिस संस्था में केवल तीस पैंतीस विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हों उसको यूनिवर्सिटी कहना ठीक होगा ? और अगर इसको यूनिवर्सिटी बनाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए वाइस चांसलर वगैरह का टाप हैवी एक्सपेंडीचर होगा . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता । उन्होंने कहा है कि यह देखा जाएगा जब वक्त आएगा ।

**श्री त्यागी :** अगर यह यूनिवर्सिटी बनेगी तो क्या उसमें यहीं एक विद्यालय रहेगा या हिन्दुस्तान के और भी विद्यालय उसमें शामिल होंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** त्यागी जी, अभी तो यूनिवर्सिटी का कोई खयाल नहीं है ।

**श्री त्यागी :** इन्होंने अभी का कि वहाँ एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनायी जाएगी ।

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I said, it is on a very modest scale now. We have received a request from Shri Kushak Bakula to establish a university in Delhi. The whole matter will be examined.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ . . .

(श्री शिव नारायण उठे)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने शिव नारायण जी को बुलाया था लेकिन वह उठे नहीं ।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** मैंने मुना नहीं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो क्या वहाँ भी मेरा कुसूर है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बौद्ध विद्यार्थी यहां शिक्षा लेने के लिए आवेंगे उनको आपकी तरफ से क्या सहूलियत प्राप्त होगी।

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** They are given scholarships and stipends, and in the case of this institute at Leh, the students do not have to pay anything at all. Similarly, there is an institution at Gangtok. There also, the students are subsidised, and we have an institution at Nalanda where also assistance is given, but not fully.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I would ask whether this existing institute at Leh encourages studies and dissemination of knowledge of all schools of Buddhism or merely specialises in Lamaism.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** At present it really cannot be called a higher institute, though that is their aim. They are only teaching the elements at this stage, and in course of time, it may develop into a higher institution.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में संकेत किया मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिल्ली का लदाखी बौद्ध विहार है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने कोई निर्णय लिया है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल होगा।

#### Lubricants Plant

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- \*479. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri Morarka:**  
**Shri Ravindra Varma:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a lubricants plant in collaboration with Esso;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A new Indian Company will be established with Government and Esso holding equal shares for the construction and operation of a plant of about 145,000 tons capacity per annum. The cost is estimated at Rs. 7.1 crores excluding the working capital.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** May I know where this factory is going to be located?

**Shri Alagesan:** In Bombay.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** What will be the output of this company?

**Shri Alagesan:** The capacity will be 145,000 tons.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will it be the policy of the Government to set up a lubricants plant along with the refineries that will be started?

**Shri Alagesan:** Yes, Sir. This is going to be established very near the ESSO refinery at Bombay.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know when this factory will go into full production, and how much of the demand in the country it will cover?

**Shri Alagesan:** The demand at present is estimated at 3 lakh tons. It is also estimated that it may go up by another 2 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan. I have said the capacity of this is 145,000 tons.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What will be the percentage of share capital owned by ESSO and that owned by Government?

**Shri Alagesan:** It is contained in the answer. Government and ESSO will hold equal shares.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** In the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India it was stated that further development of the oil industry would be in the State sector. May I know if there has been any change in policy in this respect?

**Shri Alagesan:** There is no change in policy.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त :** इस फैक्ट्री में कितने प्रकार के लुबरीकेंट बनाए जाएंगे और उनकी क्वालिटी इम्पोर्टेड लुबरीकेंट्स से बराबर होगी या घटिया होगी ?

**Shri Alagesan:** I am not able to give the answer at once.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** What about the quality?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let it be produced and then we will know.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** What will be the saving in foreign exchange?

**Shri Alagesan:** We are spending at present about Rs. 14 crores. As a result of this project, the foreign exchange saving is estimated to be Rs. 3.50 crores.

### Child Welfare

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\*480. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shrimati Vimla Devi:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any integrated programme of Child Welfare has been prepared by Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred by the Central Government in this respect?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundram Ramachandran):** (a) Yes sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Rs. 166.25 lakh (Programme limit) and Rs. 91.25 lakh (Financial limit) during the third Five Year Plan.

### STATEMENT

The main features of the scheme known as 'Integrated Services for Child Welfare—Demonstration Projects' are given below:—

- (1) Under this scheme, there will be 20 Demonstration Projects, one in each State-major Union Administration.
- (2) (i) The block selected for locating the Demonstration Project should be a C.D. Block where a good deal of development has already taken place.  
 (ii) It should have a total population of about 75,000, 40 per cent of which or 30,000 should be children of the age-group 0-16.
- (3) The duration of each project should be 4-5 years.
- (4) Each project should provide integrated and comprehensive services in the field of health and nutrition, Education and Vocational Training and Welfare and Recreation in order to meet the total well-being of all the Children in a given area.
- (5) The entire expenditure on each project (Rs. 5.00 lakh on an average) is to be met by the Government of India and the implementation is to be done through the concerned State Government/Union Administration.
- (6) The Voluntary welfare organisations like the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, the State and District branches of the Indian Council for Child Welfare etc. should give their



cooperation and assist the project in achieving the desired objectives.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** In view of the fact that more and more of our women folk are taking to work, have Government any arrangement or scheme for keeping the children of such womenfolk?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** I suppose the hon. Member means creches. The establishment of creches is an important point. But these projects will function in rural areas and in community development blocks. Wherever it is needed, creches would be started. Emphasis would be on immunisation of children of balwadis to begin with.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Has any arrangement been made for distributing free milk and other nutritious food to such children who join primary schools?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** The school meal programme is essentially a State programme subsidised by the Centre. A few State Governments are implementing the school meal programme and are extending it to the balwadis children of 3-5 age group and we are trying to persuade the other State Governments to implement this programme for the children of the 3-5 age group.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** In the statement it says that each project should provide integrated and comprehensive services in the field of health and nutrition and for which there is a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs. What exactly is the integrated comprehensive service which we seek to provide?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** I am glad you asked that question. Rs. 5 lakhs is not meant to give all the services in the block. A certain amount of health, education, recreation, etc. are already available. That is why we say that it should be

a fairly well-developed block. By co-ordinating and improving, quite a lot could be done. All that is the State Government's responsibility and we are giving Rs. 5 lakhs for five years for implementing certain schemes and for strengthening certain schemes. The Social Welfare Board and other voluntary agencies also will work there so that it is a co-operative programme from all sides.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** In the statement it appears that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Central Government. In addition to this is any amount to be spent by the State Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** She has said so.

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** The State Government intensifies all the immunisation programmes, etc.

**Shri Buta Singh:** May I know whether the ultimate object of the Government is to condition the children of the nation by bypassing the parents?

**Mr. Speaker:** He will not be bypassed.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is an interesting question. If you have no objection, it may be answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think any answer is called for.

**Dr. Govind Das:** Does the hon. Minister know that in different States different circumstances prevail? Is this scheme going to be uniform for every State or there will be different schemes in different States?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** This project is implemented through the State Governments where they bring in voluntary institutions' co-operation. But quite a lot of initiative is left with the States. We have only indicated the pattern. So, every State, according to the block and the availability of services, can frame its own budget, etc., and they are given quite a lot of freedom in that.

**Shri D. J. Naik:** May I know whether non-official agencies will be entrusted with the work of pre-primary schools and, if so, what is the basis of grant-in-aid?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** The Central Social Welfare Board is taking a great responsibility in sponsoring and helping pre-primary education. Also in the States, a State level co-ordination committee and a block level co-ordination committee are formed and it is for them to chalk out this programme.

**Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:** May I know when this scheme will begin in the whole of India?

**Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran:** Because of the emergency there was a setback in starting this programme. Out of 20 projects we have sanctioned 17, but only in seven States it is being implemented fully and the others are just beginning.

#### Standard of Science Education

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- \*481. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps so far taken by Government to improve the standard of science education in schools and colleges?

**The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):** A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-1644/63].

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** From the statement, I understand that this department of science education has a very impressive programme. May I know, out of these five items, what concrete achievements can be given to the credit of this department?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I take it that the hon. Member is referring to the schools side.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Yes.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The preparation of model syllabus has been taken in hand. Three committees have been set up for physics, chemistry and biology under the chairmanship of Dr. Kothari, Dr. Bharatan and Dr. Maheshwari respectively. Then, this is proceeding. Then, there is the preparation of model syllabus and model textbooks and supplementary reading. We are encouraging this in various ways. We give grant for the publication of books in different Indian languages in science. We have also assisted in the bringing out of scientific journals in Indian languages for popular reading. These are all matters which will take a long time in working out and showing the effects, but the process has begun.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that many of our schools are lacking in what is called a laboratory? Practically some schools have no laboratory worth the name. May I know what steps the Government are taking to see that all schools have got something which can at least be called a laboratory?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Wherever these schools have been upgraded and higher secondary schools have been established with science courses, the Government of India do give grants for the establishment of laboratories. Unfortunately, there has not been as rapid a progress as we had expected at one time. But wherever there are higher secondary schools, laboratories have been established. In addition, the existing schools are also assisted. Wherever there are Vigyan Mandirs, there are small laboratories there. Science clubs have been established. At the moment, about 650 science clubs have already been established in schools. So, in all these ways we are trying to expedite the process.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** देश भर में बहुत सारे स्कूलों में न तो साइंस के टीचर्स उपलब्ध हैं और न स्कूलों में साइंस की पढ़ाई के लिए जरूरी सामान लेबोरेटरी आदि की व्यवस्था

हैं, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

**श्री हुमायून कबिर :** साइंस टीचर्स की ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम किया गया है। अब हर साल साइंस टीचर्स की ट्रेनिंग के लिए दो सप्ताह स्कूल नगते हैं जहां कि उनको इसकी ट्रेनिंग देने का इंतजाम है।

**Shri Kapur Singh :** I want to know whether the stress on our science education is on the knowledge of science with a view to have technologically trained cadres or to achieve a scientific temper and outlook.

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** It is both. You cannot leave out the one or the other. In the school stage, I think the major emphasis should be on arousing the curiosity of the students.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** इमरजेंसी पीरियड की बढ़ती हुई डिमांड्स को मीट करने के लिए क्या सरकार ग्रोवरसियर और ड्राफ्ट्समैन के क्लासों को एक करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** This question does not arise in this connection.

**श्री कछवाय :** क्या सरकार को इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कुछ साइंस कालिजों के अंदर विद्यार्थियों का सामान और दूसरे सम्बन्धित इन्विपमेंट्स चोरी चले जाते हैं ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** I could not follow the latter part of the question.

**Mr. Speaker :** He wants to know whether there are any complaints that some furniture or other equipments have been stolen from such institutions.

**Shri Kapur Singh :** If so, by whom?

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** I have no information on that matter.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का उत्तर दिया जाय।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह इस में सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैंने पूछा है कि क्या ग्रोवरसियर और ड्राफ्ट्समैन के क्लासों को एक करने के बारे में सरकार सोच रही है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह एक अलहदा सवाल है और उसके लिए आप अलग से नोटिस दें। इसमें जवाब उनके पास नहीं है।

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :** Are the standards visualised expected to be on a par with the standards in other countries like the United Kingdom and the United States of America?

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** Why should my friends be satisfied with a standard which is lower?

**Shri P. R. Patel :** In the rural side we are now getting high schools and colleges. May I know what steps are being taken to improve the education of science in such colleges and high schools situated in the rural side of the country?

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** So far as facilities for teaching of science is concerned like provision of laboratories and other things, obviously, no distinction can be made between rural areas and towns.

**Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi :** May I know the number of Vigyan Mandirs in the country and the visible results achieved by them?

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** It does not arise strictly out of this question, but as far as I recollect their number is roughly about 50.

**Shri Basappa :** May I know whether any extra allowance or extra pay is thought of for the science teachers?

**Shri Humayun Kabir :** I do not think it would be a salutary principle to give any special pay for science teachers, but the pay should be on the basis of qualifications.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** On page two of the statement, in item No. (iii) it has been mentioned that colleges are provided with foreign exchange for purchase of scientific equipments. I want to know what was the amount sanctioned by way of foreign exchange for purchasing equipments from foreign countries, what is the amount that has already been spent and which is the State that has benefited most?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** There are three or four questions rolled into one.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might answer only one.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** The University Grants Commission have informed us that they have made some provision for foreign exchange but they have not given the quantum. But I can tell my hon. friend that the amount required for all the universities in India in foreign exchange is roughly about Rs. 1 crore for the whole country per year.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Even one question has not been replied fully. I want to know what has been already spent.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has chosen one question, but that may not be what she wanted.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** क्या माननीय मंत्री को मालूम है कि डा० कोठारी अनेक बार यह बात कह चुके हैं कि वैज्ञानिक स्तर पर हम इसलिए ऊँचे नहीं हो रहे हैं कि हमें एक विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम द्वारा शिक्षा दी जा रही है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि यह सारी शिक्षा हमें भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम के द्वारा दी जायें ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** So far as secondary education is concerned, by and large the education is through the mother tongue, and, therefore, this question does not arise.

**University at Ramakrishna Mission, Belur**

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\*482. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Dr. P. N. Khan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was made to Government from Ramakrishna Mission, Belur in West Bengal for any financial help to set up a university in the name of Swami Vivekananda to commemorate his birth centenary; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to help setting up the university?

**The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) The Government of West Bengal has forwarded an application and a draft Bill submitted by the Ramakrishna Mission, Belur for obtaining the advice of the University Grants Commission.

(b) Neither the Central Government nor the Commission pay any grants for the establishment of Universities, but the Commission's help is available for development projects after a University has started functioning.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The hon. Minister stated that the Government of West Bengal has forwarded a scheme submitted by the Ramakrishna Mission, Belur. May I know whether the details of the scheme have been given and, if so, what type of university is going to be set up there?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I stated that they have sent not only an application but a draft Bill. So, obviously, all the details are there. The University Grants Commission will send the appropriate advice to the Government of West Bengal.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Since the centenary of Swami Vivekananda is being celebrated throughout the country and, also, all over the world, may I know whether the Government pro-

pose to do anything as was done in the Tagore Centenary?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** This question does not, strictly speaking, arise from the main question. But we have given very substantial assistance for the publication of Swami Vivekananda's books in every Indian language and in English.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is Government considering any proposal to set up a central university in the name of Swami Vivekananda?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I would draw the attention of the hon. Member to an article in the Constitution under which the Government cannot establish a central university. It can only take over an institution and declare it as of national importance.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Is there any such proposal?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Since there is no institution at the moment, the question does not arise.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** The hon. Minister has stated that the detailed proposals about the university are contained in the Bill. May I know whether it will be a unitary university or it will cover all the educational institutions run by Ramakrishna Mission both in Bengal and outside Bengal?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Let us await the recommendations of the University Grants Commission and see in what form it will ultimately emerge and be passed by the West Bengal Government.

**श्री कछवाय :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दक्षिण भारत से भी इसी प्रकार की मांग आई है; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या विचार किया है ?

**श्री हुमायून् कबिर :** ऐसी कोई मांग दक्षिण भारत से नहीं आई है ।

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** It was reported that this university is going to be established by the efforts of the Rama-

krishna Mutt, Belur. It was also reported that they wanted a big plot of land to establish that university by having a building. Has the Government thought over this matter and tried to help them?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** As I said, this concerns the State Government and in fact the question should be addressed to the State Government.

#### Botanical Garden in Delhi

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\*483. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Warrior:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have a botanical garden in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to have the garden located in the "Green Belt" around the Qutab as recommended by the Landscape Committee in the Master Plan of Delhi. The details are yet to be worked out.

With your permission, Sir, I may add that this is only a proposal before the Central Government and final decision can be taken only if the required funds are available and the Planning Commission gives its approval to the scheme.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** May I know the efforts that are being made to get the required amount of funds from the Planning Commission and also from the Government of India?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Some steps are being taken at present. For example, we have written to the Delhi Administration asking for information about the cost of land that will be utilized for this purpose, because the land belongs to private individuals. We have also asked the Botanical Survey of India to send their proposals about it. When the detailed proposals from the Botanical Survey of India are received, we will take up the other necessary steps.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether any special committee consisting of members of the various concerned departments has been set up to expedite this matter and, if the answer is in the affirmative, the names of the members of that committee?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** As I have already stated, it is now only in the proposal stage and a final decision is yet to be taken. The scheme involves a huge expenditure. If we take about 200 acres of land for the establishment of this garden, we have to pay about Rs. 40 lakhs to the owners of these lands. So, we have to receive the permission or approval of both the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Before making this proposal to set up a botanical garden in Mehrauli, may I know if the Landscape Committee took the opinion of certain eminent botanists in the country regarding the choice of the site and the lines on which this garden should be developed?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The Landscape Committee has recommended the establishment of this garden round about Qutab. I do not know whether the Landscape Committee took the views of eminent botanists in the matter.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** There is a botanical garden in Calcutta and another one in Lucknow. What will be the special features of this botanical garden in order to distinguish it from the other two?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** It is obvious that in a vast country like India we must have more botanical gardens than one or two. I think special steps will be taken to see that the botanical garden in Delhi will have some special features.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Tyagi:

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What will be the special feature?

**Shri Tyagi:** Despite these days of emergency.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The special feature will be that it will be in Delhi; otherwise, it will be a botanical garden.

**Shri Tyagi:** What is the justification for incurring an expenditure of more than a crore of rupees on this botanical garden which is a luxury during these days of emergency? Do soldiers not need money? Do we not need money for defence purposes?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Tyagi:** In the light of the emergency and our demand for defence is there any justification for indulging in this luxury?

**Mr. Speaker:** These facts might be kept in view.

**Shri Tyagi:** The Ministry has committed itself.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Shri Bhakt Darshan.

### अखिल भारतीय सेवा परीक्षायें

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\*४८४. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :  
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :  
श्री धुलेदवर मीना :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २७ फरवरी, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय सेवा परीक्षाओं में साक्षात्कार परीक्षा (इन्टरव्यू) को समाप्त करने अथवा उसके विद्ये निर्धारित

अंकों को कम करने के विषय में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है तथा इसके कब से लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) :** (क) और (ख). अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के लिये साक्षात्कार (इन्टरव्यू) को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। केवल इतना ही प्रश्न संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है कि साक्षात्कार के लिये अधिकतम कितने अंक निर्धारित किये जावें। अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

[(a) and (b). There is no proposal to do away with interviews for examinations for the All India Services. The only question that is being considered in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission is regarding the maximum marks that should be prescribed for personality test. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.]

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमन् जहाँ तक मुझे ज्ञान है, भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री, स्वर्गीय पन्त जी, ने इस मुझाव के औचित्य को स्वीकार किया था। मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि फिर इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी देरी होने का क्या कारण है और कब तक इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जा सकेगा।

**श्री हजरतबीस :** निर्णय तो जल्दी से जल्दी हो जायेगा, लेकिन यह एक बहुत महत्व का प्रश्न है और इस बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के साथ विचार चल रहा है।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन :** श्रीमन्, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है, उस में आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सम्मति दी है? क्या उन्होंने इस का विरोध किया है या स मर्यन किया है ?

**श्री हजरतबीस :** किसी निर्णय पर न तो आयोग पहुंचा है और न सरकार। उन्होंने मुझाव दिया है कि इस बारे में एक उपममिति बनाई जाये, जिसका अध्यक्ष उन का एक सभासद हो और वहाँ पर इस के बारे में और विचार किया जाये। मंत्रालय ने खुद जांच की थी। उस में यह पाया गया कि जो गुण किमी व्यक्ति में साक्षात्कार की परीक्षा में मिलते हैं, नौकरी में जाने के बाद वह जिस तरह निकलता है, उससे उनका कोई अधिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** In view of the unsatisfactory position of these interviews, may I know whether Government is proposing to fix any time limit for the submission of its recommendations since it is being questioned in this House for a pretty long time?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** The Government is as anxious as the hon. Member and the House to see that this question should finally be decided, but it is a very difficult and complex question.

**Shri Ranga:** Difficult for how many years?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** For how many years?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is whether Government propose to place a time limit.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** We get the same answer every time. We would like to know whether some time is fixed or not.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** May I state, Sir, that by the time we meet in the next session of Parliament we will have decided the matter.

**Shri Tyagi:** Have the Government made any study of the procedure adopted in many other democracies with regard to recruitment to services by written examination alone? Are interviews not held in foreign countries?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That study, of course, must have been undertaken. I do not have the details now at present; but certainly that would be taken into consideration. But, as I said, there is no correlation.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव:** यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय के पास इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आई हैं कि साक्षात्कार के समय कुछ पक्षपात होता था और इस लिए यह फैसला लिया जा रहा है।

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा):** यह फैसला करते वक्त सब बातों का खयाल रखा जायगा।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साक्षात्कार के लिए कितने प्रतिशत नम्बर रखे गए हैं और क्या विचाराधीन विषयों में एक विषय यह भी है कि उस के नम्बरों का प्रतिशत कम कर दिया जाये, ताकि पक्षपात न हो सके।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** इस का उत्तर तो दिया जा चुका है।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** कितने प्रतिशत नम्बर हैं, यह नहीं बताया है।

**श्री नन्दा:** चार सौ हैं।

**श्री प्रिय गुप्त:** जो प्रमोशन क्लास वन में होती है, उनके बारे में जो एक एग्जमिनेशन लिया जाता है, उसके वावजूद भी जब पोस्ट को फिल किया जाता है तो जिसने एग्जमिनेशन पास किया होता है उस आदमी को न लेकर दूसरे आदमी को ले लिया जाता है और बाद में उससे एग्जमिनेशन पास करवाया जाता है, जैसे नार्थ ईस्टर्न फ्रंटियर रेलवे में होता है, क्या इसकी इजाजत है?

इसको भी क्या आप नामंजूर करेंगे?

**Mr. Speaker:** Does he doubt my powers?

**Shri Priya Gupta:** No, Sir. I am very grateful for the ruling. But I could not understand.

**Mr. Speaker:** He should not cast reflections in such a manner. Certainly this question also is no question at all. The question that is being put is whether in the all-India services the number of marks is going to be reduced so far as interview is concerned. Now, what is the question? I put it to him.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The question is: I want to know the policy of the Government in respect of taking a person departmentally to be promoted within the purview of this all-India service, because in the all-India services a certain quota is by departmental promotions and technical examinations and also by interviews as well as on the basis of past service. I wanted to know the policy of the Government in this regard. When the person passes UPSC and qualifies, still he is not promoted. Somebody else is promoted. What is the policy of the Government about this?

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there any answer to this?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** If I may add, this does not arise out of this question. But there is no examination so far as departmental promotions are concerned. There is a quota fixed.

**Mr. Speaker:** What he means to say is whether in departmental promotion tests also there is some number or quota fixed for those interviews, and whether that also is being considered that a reduction might be made there.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** As far as I know, there is no interview for departmental promotions. There is a sub-committee of the UPSC which on the basis of past records makes certain recommendations.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am very sorry, though it is late for me to say, that Mr. Priya Gupta cast reflection on my judgement also and then he said



इसको भी आप नामजूर करेंगे ? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि मैंने गलत किया। मैंने आपकी तसल्ली करने के लिए इसकी इजाजत तो दे दी लेकिन यह सवाल जो था, इसकी मैंने गलत तोर पर इजाजत दी, यह भी रिलेवेंट नहीं था।

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Kindly do not misunderstand me.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have rightly understood him always. He should not misunderstand me.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I ask the Minister to take this House into confidence as to whether this re-examination of maximum marks for *viva voce* has been promoted by some complaints about the improper use of *viva voce* tests or by some fresh insight into the significance of *viva voce* as the base for selection of candidates.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I do not think that we have received any specific complaint against the UPSC of any abuse of power. But all the systems of examinations and recruitments are constantly under review and we are certainly trying to improve them. There was a suggestion made in the House that the marks allotted for the personality test are out of proportion to the marks allotted for the written test. Therefore, the matter is being examined. There is no reflection cast upon the UPSC.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय:** इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की भी प्रतिक्रिया जानने की कोशिश की गई है और यदि की गई है तो कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय दी है ?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That detail is not with me. We will certainly take that in view.

**Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** May I know on what ground the distinction as regards the allotment of marks for the personality test for the all-India

services examinations and the Central services examinations is maintained?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I just could not give you the details about the theory on which distinction rests. Of course, the facts are that for IAS and IFS personality tests the marks are 400 and for IPS and other Central services they are 300.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र:** क्या यह सही है कि आल इंडिया सर्विसिस में जिसकी हिन्दुस्तान के खास खास किन्हीं सूबों के लोगों को ज्यादा प्रतिनिधित्व हो गया है और बाकियों का नहीं हुआ है ?

**श्री हजरनवीस:** यह तपसील मेरे पास नहीं है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Question No. 485. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur. The hon. Member is absent. Now, next question.

**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:** Q. No. 486.

**Shri Ranga:** The NEFA report has not leaked out yet.

**Shri Tyagi:** We have passed on to the next question already.

### हिन्दी की प्रगति

\*४८६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण क्षेत्रीय परिषद् में क्या उन्होंने कोई ऐसी बात कही थी कि राज्यों में हिन्दी की प्रगति देखते रहने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय स्तर पर समिति बनाना ठीक होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अंतिम निर्णय हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस समिति का गठन किस आधार पर किया जायगा तथा इसका क्या काम होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार इस पर गौर कर रही है।

[ (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.]

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** On a point of order. This answer seems to be apparently wrong, because this statement which is attributed to the Home Minister was not made by the present Home Minister. So, the simple answer 'yes' is not accurate really. In the records, it should be made correct.

[(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.]

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever it be, let it be.

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि सरकार हिन्दी के कार्य को प्रगति देने के सम्बन्ध में एक समिति के गठन पर विचार कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक इस पर अंतिम निर्णय हो जाएगा और इस समिति को जो कार्य सौंपे जायेंगे, वे क्या क्या होंगे ?

**श्री हजरनबीस :** यह समिति जल्दी से जल्दी बनाई जाएगी, जल्दी से जल्दी इसकी स्थापना की जाएगी। जो काम इसको सौंपे जायेंगे, वे होंगे, हिन्दी की प्रगति कहां तक हुई है, कितनी जल्दी हो सकती है, कौन सी उसमें दिक्कतें आ रही हैं और किस तरह से उनको पार कर सकते हैं, आदि।

**श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :** राज भाषा विधेयक पर चर्चा के समय भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हिन्दी के कार्य को प्रगति देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों से भी परामर्श लिया जाएगा और एक अखिल भारतीय कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाएगा। क्या राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ परामर्श लिया गया है, यदि हां तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है, उन्होंने क्या परामर्श दिया है ?

**श्री हजरनबीस :** अभी तो परमर्श का कार्य चला हुआ है। कोई साफ इसके बारे में उनकी राय मालूम नहीं हुई है। परामर्श लेने का यह भी तरीका हो सकता है। कि एक समिति बन जाए जिस में उनके प्रतिनिधि हों और उनको जानकारी हो। इस सब के बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं।

**डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :** जो प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, उसकी क्या रूपरेखा है ?

**श्री हजरनबीस :** रूपरेखा तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। जब समिति बन जाएगी तभी पता चलेगा। वह एक प्रतिनिधि समिति हो सकती है, चाहें तो उस में राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि हो सकते हैं, उनको प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जा सकता है, या भाषा को दिया जा सकता है, प्रदेशों को दिया जा सकता है। लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई अधिकृत निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I know what the Government's intention is about the appointment of a second Official Language Commission as required by the Constitution, because the appointment of the Second Official Language Commission has been overdue?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** Firstly, that does not arise out of the main question. Secondly, as I have explained in the House, we have been advised that it is not mandatory to appoint the commission. But, certainly, we have an open mind on the subject, and if necessary we shall do so.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** अब तक क्या प्राप्ति आपने की है ? आप कते हैं कि सोच रहे हैं, प्राप्ति बतायें कि क्या हुई है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल इसके बारे में नहीं है।

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि खेर आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में,

उसके बाद जो संसदीय समिति बैठी, उसके प्रतिवेदन में और उसके बाद जब राष्ट्रपति जी के आदेश निकले, उन में से कोई भी अभी कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया गया है। क्या इस पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है कि इन प्रतिवेदनों में और राष्ट्रपति के आदेश में जो कुछ कहा गया है, उसको तुरन्त कार्यरूप में परिणत किया जाए ?

**श्री हजरतबीस :** बहुत कुछ तो हो चुका है। हो सकता है कि जो कुछ हुआ है, उससे माननीय सदस्य को समाधान न हुआ हो और वह जल्दी करना चाहते हों।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** ग्रान ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सर। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बहुत कुछ हो गया है। थोड़ा सा तो वह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या हुआ है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सवाल यह था कि कोई कमेटी वे बिठाने जा रहे हैं या नहीं। इस तरह की चीजें इस में नहीं आती हैं। पहले जो हुआ था, लैंग्वेज कमिशन जो बैठी थी उसने क्या सिफारिशें की थीं, दूसरी बैठी उसने क्या क्या सिफारिशें कीं और उसके बाद आदेश निकले, उन में से कौन कौन से इम्प्लैमेंट हुए, वे सब इस में से कैसे निकलते हैं।

**डा० रानेन सेन :** इस सदन में पिछली मर्तबा एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर ने, शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था (laughter) आप हंसिये नहीं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सिर्फ मेरी तरफ देखते रहें, मैं नहीं हंसूंगा।

**डा० रानेन सेन :** शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि आफिशल लैंग्वेज कमिशन की सिफारिश के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी अंचलों में मार्टन इंडियन लैंग्वेज की भी चर्चा होनी चाहिये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक इस के बारे में क्या हुआ, क्योंकि एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर का यह जवाब था कि यू० पी०

और बिहार वगैरह जगहों में किसी मार्टन इंडियन लैंग्वेज की चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। उस के बाद आज तक क्या हुआ ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। जब कोई गैर हिन्दी इलाके का आदमी हिन्दी बोले तो हिन्दी वालों को कभी उस पर हंसना नहीं चाहिये। यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** आप ने उल्टी बात कही। हम ने तो तारीफ की थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यहां चूँकि आजादी है इस लिये सभी बातें कही जाती हैं। उल्टी भी कह सकते हैं। इस में क्या किया जा सकता है? माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दें।

**श्री हजरतबीस :** इस सवाल का जवाब शिक्षा मंत्री ही दे सकते हैं।

**श्री कछवाय :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने क्या कोई निर्देश दिये हैं? क्या यह बतलाया गया है कि इसे इस प्रकार से चलना चाहिये? यदि दिये गये हैं तो कौन से आदेश हैं?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What steps, if any, are Government taking to separate the spread of knowledge of Hindi from its attendant emotionalism and linguistic chauvenism?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** It hardly arises out of this question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The only answer is that they are two separate things, they are not being mixed up and every attempt has been made in that respect.

**An Hon. Member:** The Minister should say it.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Is it a fact that the non-Hindi speaking States specially have expressed a

desire that the policy of introducing Hindi should go slow so that there may not be any animosity between the different languages and Hindi?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** The views of the State Governments were obtained when the President's directive was given. I do not think they have changed from that position.

### Mining Industry in Goa

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\*487. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
          **A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the measures proposed to be taken to give a firm basis to the mining industry in Goa?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah):** A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The following measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to give a firm basis to the mining industry in Goa.

(1) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu propose to extend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957, to the territory with a view to ensuring the regulation of mines and development of minerals on scientific lines. With the enforcement of the Act in the territory, the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, and the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958, framed under the Act would also come into force. Besides, the Government of Goa propose to extend the Mines Act, 1952, to the territory to ensure safety in mines and regulation of labour.

(2) The Central Government have approved the scheme for the establishment of a pelletisation plant in Goa for the utilisation of iron ore fines.

(3) The feasibility of establishing a steel plant in the Goa-Hospet region of about 1.5 million tons of ingot

capacity is being examined. A proposal of Messrs. V. S. Dempo & Co., Limited for a pig iron plant in Goa of 1,00,000 tonnes capacity has been approved by the Central Government in principle.

(4) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu is planning a re-organisation of the Government Mining Department in Goa so as to provide maximum service, research and analytical facilities to the mine owners.

(5) The Geological Survey of India are conducting a survey of the area to assess the availability of various minerals in the State.

(6) The programmes for development of power supply, roads and port facilities in Goa are expected to help strengthen the mining industry in the coming few years.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** The statement does not clearly show whether there has been a rise or steep fall in the production. Has there been any improvement in this industry in Goa? If so, what is the percentage?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** In 1962, the production of iron ore in Goa was about 54,40,421 tons and in 1963 (January to July) it is about 33,85,860 tons.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Has any representation been received by Government from the persons engaged in this trade in Goa regarding the difficulties which are hampering progress in this industry?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** The main difficulty was that a large quantity of iron ore was lying idle without any provision for export. This has been taken note of by the Ministry of International Trade. I think they have taken steps to clear up the dump there.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** After independence of Goa, how many prospecting licences were given to private firms for mining in Goa?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** I do not have that information.

**Shri Shivananjappa:** May I know whether there is any proposal to start a pig iron plant in Goa?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** Yes, Sir. A pig iron plant with a capacity of one lakh tons has been approved by the Government in principle.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** We are told that the feasibility of establishing a steel plant in Goa is being examined. We would like to know by when this consideration will be completed, what the capital outlay would be and who would be the persons commissioned to carry it out.

**Shri Thimmaiah:** The Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries have asked Messrs. Dastoor & Co. (Private) Ltd., to submit the feasibility report, and I think it is still awaited by that Ministry.

#### Educational Mission to Liberia

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\*489. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
           **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the request of U.N.E.S.C.O. the Government of India are sending an Educational Mission to Liberia;

(b) the period of stay of the Mission in Liberia; and

(c) the aims and functions thereof?

**The Minister in charge of Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) Yes, Sir. The Mission has already been sent.

(b) Nine to Ten weeks.

(c) To prepare a long-term and comprehensive plan of Educational Development in Liberia.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस पर क्या खर्च करना चाहती है और अब तक क्या खर्च किया गया है ?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** This is a UNESCO mission, so that, apart from the very nominal allowances which are paid to the officers, there will be hardly any expenditure incurred by the Government of India.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The Indians who go there are no doubt members of the UNESCO mission, but I would like to know whether any instructions are given to them that they should mix with the Africans and behave in a manner that really the name of our country will come into respect with them? Or, do they behave in a very high and mighty manner when they go to Africa?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** I think this question is not fair. These officers who have gone have established a reputation for good relations, and that is why UNESCO asked for them specially, and they are working for an African Government who are appreciating their work very well.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** My question was whether our Government makes special efforts to give them this angle.

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** Yes.

**Shri Sheo Narain:** May I know how many persons have been sent in this mission?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** There are at present four persons in this mission.

#### Government Civil Servants

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491. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
           **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued regarding the protection of interest of Government civil servants who take up military service during the present emergency;

(b) if so, what are those instructions; and

(c) whether this will apply to all classes of Government servants?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) Instructions have been issued protecting as far as possible the interests of civil Government servants, who are permitted to take up military service during the present emergency, in matters of lien, pay and allowances, leave, promotion under 'next below' rule, provident fund, medical facilities and residential accommodation.

(b) Copies of the relevant orders are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1645/63]

(c) The above orders apply to all classes of civil Government servants who are permitted to take up military service during the present emergency.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to tell us how many Government civil servants have opted for army service, the total number?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That detail is not with me.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is stated in the order dated 4th December, 1962 that as a result of this they will be entitled to proforma promotion in their present department under the next-below rule. I want to know whether the promotion that they would have not had they continued in their own department will be protected.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That is what is meant by the next-below rule. If a person below him is promoted in his own department, naturally the person in the army will also be regarded as having been promoted.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Let me make it clear. Suppose I am working in a particular department. I opt to the army and I go there. During the last war, my promotion in my own department was protected. I want to know whether it will be protected or not now.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** As I said, the next-below rule does protect the man.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I am entitled to a higher post had I continued in my own department. I have opted in the interests of the country to the army. Will I be protected or not?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That is exactly what the next-below rule means. If a person below the entrant to the defence services is promoted, then naturally the entrant to the service will also be regarded as having been promoted.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Is Government in a position to give some sort of an assurance to those Government servants who are employed in temporary service and who normally....

**Mr. Speaker:** Normally, no assurances are asked for or given during the Question Hour.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** May I know what will happen to those civilians who join the defence services during the emergency, but when they are demobbed, are not able to rejoin their old posts, as those posts may not exist then. Will they be absorbed elsewhere in similar positions?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** As indicated in the order, if the post still exists, he can go back to the post. Even where the post is abolished, every possible attempt will be made to see that he gets employment.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** I want to know one thing. Some officer of other Government Department joins the Army. In the meantime, promotions in that Department for which he is eligible otherwise are to be made and a selection is to be held. In such cases, will the officer be called back to appear for that selection so that he may not lose his chance of promotion? How are his interests to be protected?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** What we are thinking about the UDC's is as follows. When the process of selection is by examination, then the age

limit will be extended so as to accommodate him for the period necessary.

**Mr. Speaker:** He means to say that in the absence of the officer who has gone for military service, an examination is held for promotion. (*An Hon. Member:* selection). Yes, selection. Would he be called there and given an opportunity to appear in that selection? That is what he means.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** No, Sir; while he is in the Defence Services, he will not get that opportunity. As soon as he comes back, if he is overage, the age limit will be relaxed and he will be able to appear in the examination.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** It is not the question of age; it is the question of appearing before the selection board. (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** He has other means to take recourse to, if this answer is not clear to him. The Question Hour is over.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** Then why should he join the Army if he loses his promotion in his own department?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has other means of getting clarification. Now the Question Hour is over.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Leakage of Official Secrets and Confidential Records**

\*485. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of leakage of official secrets and confidential records which have been investigated during the last two years; and

(b) the nature of the cases investigated and the result of the investigations?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** (a) 25.

(b) It would not be in public interest to disclose this information.

**Conference of Chief Justices**

\*488. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opinions expressed by the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held in June last have been studied by Government;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the important matters which were deliberated upon by the Conferences?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) and (c). A Conference of Chief Justices was convened by the Chief Justice of India at Srinagar on the 3rd, 4th and 5th June, 1963. The Government of India have not so far received any communication from the Chief Justice of India regarding the proceedings of the Conference or recommendations made by it.

(b) It does not arise.

**Natural Gas for Tea Gardens in Assam**

\*490. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the supply of natural gas to tea estates situated near the Naharkatiya Project in Assam;

(b) if so, the quantity of gas to be made available for the purpose; and

(c) action so far taken in that direction?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the tea season Oil India propose to supply a minimum of 10

million cubic feet and a maximum of 50 million cubic feet of natural gas per month during the tea off season Oil India propose to supply a minimum of one million cubic feet and a maximum of 15 million cubic feet of natural gas per month.

(c) Oil India is already supplying gas to the nearest of the tea gardens and the supply will be extended to the other tea gardens as soon as the latter have been able to establish their own distribution system.

### अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय

\*४६२ { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद:  
श्री प्र० के० देव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय ने हिन्दी और उर्दू के लिए रोमन लिपि की स्वीकृति दी है ; और

(ख) इस विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी और उर्दू के अनिश्चित अन्य कौन सी भारतीय भाषायें पढ़ाई जाती हैं तथा उनके लिए किस लिपि का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबीर) : (क) जिन विद्यार्थियों की मातृभाषा न तो हिन्दी है और न उर्दू परन्तु जिन्हें प्रारम्भिक हिन्दी या प्रारम्भिक उर्दू एक अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में पढ़नी पड़ती है, उन्हें देवनागरी या फारसी लिपि के स्थान पर रोमन लिपि का प्रयोग की इजाजत दे दी गई है। अन्य किसी आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा का अध्ययन अनिवार्य नहीं है।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा तेलगू, तमिल और मलयालम भाषाओं में डिप्लोमा और प्रमाण पत्र पाठ्यक्रमों की सुविधाएं दी गई हैं और इन भाषाओं को अपनी अपनी लिपि में ही पढ़ाया जाता है।

### Cooperative Societies

\*493. { Shri R. Barua:  
Shri A. V. Raghavan:  
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Company is committed to a policy of encouraging co-operative societies by giving them sales agencies for their products;

(b) the proportion of total business given to co-operative societies as compared to other bodies or persons;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the real organizational set up of 'Hindustan Organizers'; and

(d) whether the State Trading Corporation accord preferential rate to Hindustan Organizers in giving agencies to sell Indian Oil Company products?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesam): (a) All possible encouragement is given by IOC to such cooperative societies as are well-organised and keen to undertake distribution of IOC's petroleum products. Co-operative societies have so far shown interest in the distribution of kerosene.

(b) The proportion of the quantity of petroleum products distributed by co-operative societies in relation to the total sale of IOC varies from State to State, depending upon the organising power and the interest evinced by the apex bodies/primary societies. Over 50 per cent of the total sale of Indian Oil Company in respect of kerosene during 1962-63 has been through co-operative societies.

(c) According to information available with Indian Oil Company Limited, M/s. Hindustan Organisers Private Limited, was established in 1955 as a private company. It carried on business as the marketing organisers of Western India Oil Distributing Company till 23-8-1960; on their concluding



an agreement with the Indian Oil Company they ceased to work as such marketing organisers and thereafter their sole business was to purchase petroleum products from Indian Oil Company under the said agreement and marketing these.

(d) State Trading Corporation are not concerned with the allocation of agencies to sell the products of Indian Oil Company.

### महाराष्ट्र में लौह अयस्क के निक्षेप

\*४६४. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बोरवा :  
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही किए गए सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप महाराष्ट्र में लौह अयस्क के बड़े निक्षेप मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये निक्षेप कहाँ कहाँ पाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण करने में कितना धन व्यय हुआ तथा कितने लौ अयस्क मिलने का अनुमान है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन):

(क) कोई नए निक्षेप नहीं पाये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Indo-U.A.R. Scientific Agreement

\*495. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and United Arab Republic to establish a board of scientists to co-ordinate research programme; and

(b) in which fields of science this facility will be extended?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). The Cultural Agreement between India and U.A.R. provides among other things for the exchange of scientists and scientific knowledge. In terms of that agreement a delegation of Indian Scientists under the leadership of the Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research recently visited United Arab Republic and discussed a programme for the exchange and training of scientists between the two countries in fields like Solid State Physics, Ultra Sonics, Textile Chemistry, Metallurgy, Electrochemical Industries, Glass and Ceramics, Leather Research, Marine Chemicals, Vegetable Oils, Electronic Engineering, Aeronautic Petroleum, Chemical Engineering etc.

The programme will be fulfilled within the available financial resources.

### Setting up Federal Universities

\*496. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**  
**Shri M. P. Swamy:**  
**Shri Arunachalam:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start federal type of universities in different States;

(b) if so, which are the States that have been selected for this purpose; and

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Central Government for establishing one such university in that State?

**The Minister in Charge of Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) No, Sir. The establishment of Universities in the States is the exclusive responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In their interim report, the Committee on Establishment of New

Universities had recommended *inter alia* that a new University may be established in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh informed the Government of India, that due to National Emergency, the State Government could not do so, but the Central Government may consider the desirability of starting a Central or Federal University in Andhra Pradesh wholly financed by the Central Government.

#### Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

\*497. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 138 on the 27th February, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the work of revising the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the main changes proposed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) The work of revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

#### राष्ट्रीय एटलस

\*४९८ { श्री कछवाय :  
          { श्री बड़े :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'राष्ट्रीय एटलस' का कोई सबसुलभ तथा सत्ता संस्करण प्रकाशित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक प्रकाशित किया जायेगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सबाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

#### Manganese and Iron Ore

\*499. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
          { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in manganese and iron ore mines in Orissa and Bihar has considerably gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No, Sir. The production of iron ore and manganese ore in Bihar and Orissa has been increasing except for a small fall in the production of manganese ore in the first half of 1963 compared with the production in the first half of 1962.

(b) The fall in the output of manganese ore was due to the discontinuance of mining operations in some of the mines, the leases for which were not renewed by the State Governments of Bihar and Orissa. The slump in the manganese mining industry also affected the output to some extent.

(c) To provide relief to the manganese mining industry, the Government have been given freight concessions on manganese ore intended for export. As a measure of export promotion, exporters of manganese ore are permitted to import mining equipment and machinery for the improvement of their manganese mines to the extent of 5 per cent of the foreign exchange earned by them through the export of manganese ore in the case of straight sales against cash. A Committee has also been set up recently to study the problems relating to the manganese ore industry.

**Coal Mines**

- \*500. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Dr. Saradish Roy: ..  
Dr. Ranen Sen:  
Shri Sarkar Murmu:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines closed in the State of West Bengal since the declaration of Emergency; and

(b) the reasons for the closure?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Two.

(b) One due to fire and the other due to financial difficulties.

**Model Legislation for Universities**

\*501. **Shri Esvara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether model legislation for the administration of universities has been formulated; and

(b) if not, what are the main reasons for the delay?

**The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Committee set up for the purpose has not concluded its deliberations.

**Production of Children's Literature**

- \*502. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to promote production of children's literature in the country; and

(b) whether any impetus is proposed to be given to the writers for such ventures?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of National Prize competition for children's literature, initiated in 1954, prizes of Rs. 1,000 are given to authors of best books for children in all Indian languages and Government purchases up to 2,000 copies of each prize winning book for distribution to schools.

**Oil Gas in Imphal**

- \*503. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly combustible oil gas was found gushing out from a point in Imphal towards the end of May, 1963 where bridge posts were under construction; and

(b) whether proper prospecting of the area has been taken up, so as to locate gas reserves and to exploit the same?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Combustible gas was found during the last week of May, 1963 in a well sunk for the construction of a bridge pier at Thumbuthong on the Imphal River.

(b) The gas seepage was examined and samples were collected and tested. Rocks exposed in the neighbouring area are under study in the Central Laboratory of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. A proposal for detailed geological survey of the area is under consideration.

विज्ञान अध्यापकों के लिए प्रकाश पाठ्यक्रम

- \*५०४. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के संयोग से माध्यमिक

स्कूलों के विज्ञान अध्यापकों के लिये चार अवकाश पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विश्वविद्यालयों में इन पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यह आयोजन कब होगा ?

**शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के भारसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) :** (क) से (ग). जी हां। १३ मई, १९६३ और १५ जुलाई, १९६३ के बीच, मद्रास और पूना में एक-एक तथा दिल्ली में दो पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया था।

#### **Petroleum Prices**

**\*505. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have requested the Centre to consider Gauhati as a port for the purpose of fixation of petroleum prices; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prices of products from Nunmati refinery are being determined on the basis of supply from Tinsukia or Calcutta, whichever is nearer to the point of sale. This arrangement is suitable, inasmuch as it avoids disturbance in the prices payable by the consumers, consequent upon availability of supplies from the public sector refinery at Nunmati. Moreover, this arrangement is consistent with the recommendations of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee's report which has been accepted and implemented by the Government.

#### **"Freedom from Earthquake" Studies**

**1422. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for some time past the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat has been carrying out "Freedom from Earthquake" studies in order to guide the planners in locating major development projects in non-seismic zones; and

(b) if so, whether this work has been completed, and the extent to which the recommendations of the Jorhat Laboratory in this regard have proved useful to the planners?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) The Laboratory is studying the regional seismicity pattern of Assam and its neighbourhood for zoning out areas according to their graded seismicity with a view to evolve safety factors in different zones.

(b) The work has not been completed and will require 2-3 years before the Laboratory's findings will be available.

#### **Talcher Coal Mines**

**1423. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents, big and small, in Talcher Coal Mines during 1962-63;

(b) how many of these proved fatal; and

(c) the amount of compensation, if any, paid to the dependents of the victims of these accidents during the same period so far?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) There were 11 serious accidents in Talcher Colliery during 1962-63.

(b) One of the above accidents proved fatal.

(c) A total sum of Rs. 6,500/- has been assessed as the compensation payable to the dependents of the victims of this fatal accident. The Workmen's Compensation Commissioner has

been requested to arrange payment to the parties concerned.

**अनुवाद की समस्याओं सम्बन्धी शिविर**

१४२४. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में उन के मंत्रालय की ओर से अनुवाद की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक शिविर का आयोजन किया गया था;

(ख) इसमें अनुवाद के लिये डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करने का सुझाव दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) इस शिविर की अन्य मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

**वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) इस बारे में भारतीय विश्व-विद्यालय और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को लिखा जा रहा है।

(घ) कुछ नहीं।

**पुस्तकालय सलाहकार समिति**

१४२५. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुस्तकालय सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अभी तक क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ;

(ख) १९५८ में किस वर्ग के पुस्तकालयों की क्या संख्या थी और अब क्या है ; और

(ग) १९६२-६३ में किन-किन राज्यों के किन-किन पुस्तकालयों को केन्द्र की ओर से कितना आवर्त्तक या अनावर्त्तक अनुदान दिया गया ?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौंदरम् रामचन्द्रन) :** (क) पुस्तकालय सलाहकार समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य संबंधित संस्थाओं को, उनसे संबंधित सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, भेज दी गई थी। राज्य सरकारों आदि ने आमतौर से समिति की सिफारिशों को मान लिया है।

भारत सरकार ने पुस्तकालयों के लिए सलाहकार समिति की रिपोर्ट के अध्याय IV की सिफारिश सं० १ और २, अध्याय V की सिफारिश सं० २, ३, ७, १० और ११ तथा अध्याय VI की सिफारिश सं० ११ (क) और १९, जो क्रमशः ४९, ६२, ६३, ७७ और ७८ पृष्ठों पर दी गई हैं, को स्वीकार कर लिया है। (रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं)।

भारत सरकार, अध्याय IV में की गई सिफारिश सं० २४, २५, २६ और २७, अध्याय V की सिफारिश सं० १२ तथा अध्याय IX की सिफारिश सं० १, ३, और ८, जो क्रमशः ५२, ६३, ११४ और ११५ पृष्ठों पर दी गई हैं, को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकी।

(ख) १९५८ में वर्गानुसार पुस्तकालयों की संख्या भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित "रिपोर्ट आफ दी एडवाइजरी कमेटी फार लाइब्रेरीज" के पृष्ठ १६ से १८ में मिल सकती है। इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। देश में इस समय कुल कितने पुस्तकालय हैं उन की ठीक-ठीक संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेखिये संख्या LT—1646/6]

### शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण

१४२६. श्री सिद्धन्वर प्रसाद क्या :  
शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण की प्रणाली और पाठ्यक्रम का एक शब्दों से एक-सा चला आ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अवधि में देश में जो सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक परिवर्तन हुए हैं क्या उनके अनुरूप प्रशिक्षण प्रणाली और पाठ्यक्रम को बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में भारसाधक मंत्री ( श्री हुमायून कबिर ) : (क) पाठ्य विवरण और अध्यापक शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम में काफी सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). पाठ्य विवरण राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा विभागों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा तैयार किये जाते हैं और संबंधित प्राधिकारी उनमें समय समय पर यथावश्यक सुधार करते रहते हैं।

### Police Housing Schemes

1427. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far advanced as loans or grants to various States for their police housing schemes during 1962-63;

(b) the total amount given or proposed to be given to various States for their police housing schemes during 1963-64; and

(c) the total amount so far advanced as loan or grant to the Government of Orissa for its police housing schemes during 1962-63 and 1963-64?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** (a) The total loan given in 1962-63 was Rs. 3 crores.

(b) Rs. 3 crores.

(c) Rs. 18 lakhs in 1962-63. The grant of loan for 1963-64 is under consideration.

### National Children's Museum and Bal Bhavan in Orissa

1428. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant or loan given to the Government of Orissa for the construction of the buildings of the National Children's Museum and Bal Bhavan every year during 1960-61 to 1962-63; and

(b) the total amount of money given or proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa for the welfare of the National Children's Museum and Bal Bhavan during 1963-64?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) Nil.

(b) Nil.

### Commissioner of S.C. and S.T.

1429. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meema:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Orissa during 1962-63; and

(b) the places visited by him in the State during the same period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The Commis-

sioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes did not visit Orissa during 1962. During April-May, 1963 he toured the Ganjam, Phulbani and Koraput districts of Orissa.

#### Orissa Government Officers

1430. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of Orissa State Government Officers now working in Central Government offices who belong to the I.A.S. Cadre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): 17.

#### Hostels for S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Orissa

1431. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels proposed to be opened for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) the amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned by Government for the construction of such hostels in Orissa during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have provided, in the Backward Classes Sector of their Annual Plan for 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for opening fifteen new hostels.

#### Theft of Buses in Delhi

1432. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bus thefts committed in Delhi during March, 1963; and

(b) the number of persons convicted and the nature of punishment awarded in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) One report about the alleged theft of a bus was received but the bus was discovered two hours later with a few parts worth about Rs. 60/- missing.

(b) Nil.

#### Pending Cases in Supreme Court

1433. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India as on the 31st July, 1963?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): 1982.

#### Transport of Coal by Ships

1434. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the amount paid by way of subsidies on transport of coal by ships in 1962-63?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): Rs. 356 lakhs.

#### Rape Cases in Delhi

1435. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of rape reported to the Police in Delhi during March, 1963; and

(b) the number of persons convicted and the nature of punishment awarded in each case?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):**  
(a) Four.

(b) All these four cases are pending in Court.

#### High Court Judges

1436. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of High Court Judges who have retired since April, 1963?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):**  
Eight.

#### College Librarians

1437. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**  
Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where college librarians have been given college lecturers' status as per the recommendation made by the University Grants Commission;

(b) the present status and salary of the college librarians of Orissa; and

(c) whether there is any proposal in Orissa in hand or whether the Government of Orissa have implemented the recommendation made by the University Grants Commission, regarding the college librarians?

**The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) Some of the affiliated colleges in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh have adopted the revised scales of pay for professionally qualified college librarians.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Welfare of S.Cs. and S.Ts.

1438. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**  
Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa in the first two years of the Third Plan period has not been spent fully;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount lapsed in the first two years of the Third Plan period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (c). Yes; but a sum of Rs. 173.18 lakhs out of the total outlay of Rs. 220.43 lakhs (78.6 per cent) was utilised by the State Government. The amount which lapsed was Rs. 47.25 lakhs (21.4 per cent).

(b) Many factors such as lack of adequate staff, time taken in fuller examination of Plans and estimates etc. contributed towards the shortfall.

#### Foreign Scholarships

1439. { **Dr P. Srinivasan:**  
**Shri Paramasivan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1689 on the 10th April, 1963 and state the number of scholarships for studies abroad given during 1962-63 to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes separately?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** Scheduled Castes 3  
Other Backward Classes 4

#### Minaret at Sirvendrarajan Pattinam

1440. **Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minaret situated on the coastal line in Sirvendrarajan



Pattinam (Pattukkottai Taluk, Madras State) has been taken over by the Archaeological Department of India; and

(b) if so, when and the amount so far spent on its up-keep?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) No. The Government of Madras are considering the question of taking the monument on the list of the State protected monuments.

(b) Does not arise.

**Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students in Maharashtra**

**1441. Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in Maharashtra during 1962-63 under the schemes of the Ministry of Education;

(b) the amount in each case; and

(c) in which month the scholarships were awarded?

**The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) 9136 Scheduled Castes and 297 Scheduled Tribes students were awarded scholarships under the Government of India Post-Matric Inland Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

(b) Scheduled Castes—Rs. 49,93,758

Scheduled Tribes—Rs. 1,46,507.

(c) Scholarships were awarded within the financial year 1962-63 and no specific month was prescribed.

**दिल्ली पुलिस**

१४४२. { श्री कछवाय :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस की संख्या में शीघ्र ही कुछ वृद्धि की जाने वाली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस): (क) दिल्ली पुलिस को अधिक सशक्त बनाने के कुछ प्रस्ताव अभी विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**हुगली के किनारे तेल-क्षेत्र**

१४४३. श्री भागवत झा आजाद: क्या खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युनाइटेड नेशन्स स्पेशल फंड के अधिकारी प्रोफेसर ईरमेनको ने हुगला के दाहिने किनारे तेल से परिपूर्ण क्षेत्र का पता लगाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका विवरण क्या है ?

खान और ईंधन मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन)

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**ईसाई धर्मप्रचारक**

१४४४. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री बड़े :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने ईसाई धर्मप्रचारक इस समय भारत में हैं; और

(ख) उन के कुल कितने केन्द्र हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबोस) : (क) पहली जनवरी, १९६३ को भारत में पंजीकृत विदेशी ईसाई धर्म-प्रचारकों की संख्या ४,३१४ थी।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत विदेशी धर्मप्रचार संस्थाओं की संख्या ११४ है।

#### Mid-day Meals for Delhi School Children

1445. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have introduced a scheme of mid-day meals for children in schools in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of schools covered by this scheme?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) No, Sir. It is the Delhi Municipal Corporation who are implementing the scheme.

(b) In 1962-63, the scheme was in operation in 600 primary schools with an enrolment of about 2,00,000 children.

#### Indigenous Script for NEFA

1446. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have, in collaboration with the University of Gauhati, launched a

project for evolving indigenous scripts for the NEFA tongues; and

(b) if so, whether any demand was made for the same?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Triple-Benefit Scheme for Teachers

1447. { Shri Warior:  
Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the progress so far made in implementing the Triple-Benefit Scheme for school teachers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1647/63].

#### Mining Survey in Bhutan

1448. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to help Bhutan in mining survey; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Yes. The Geological Survey of India has taken up a mineral survey under the 'Aid Scheme' to Bhutan of the Government of India.

(b) The survey at a total estimated expenditure of Rupees one crore, covers a period of 5 years, 1961-66, and it is proposed to cover about 18,000 sq. km. by general geological reconnaissance and to investigate the reported occurrences of copper, gypsum, dolomite, limestone, graphite, gold and pyrite.

**New Exploratory Wells**

1449. { Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Dr. P. N. Khanna:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new exploratory wells drilled by the O.N.G.C. in Anand area near Ahmedabad proved successful;

(b) if so, the number of such wells drilled and proved successful; and

(c) whether it will be useful for commercial exploitation?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Model Books for Neo-Literates.**

1450. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has introduced a scheme for the publication of model books for the new reading public;

(b) if so, from when;

(c) what are the broad outlines of the Scheme; and

(d) whether the scheme will be confined to English and Hindi only?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) May, 1963.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1648/63].

**Ancient Relics on Narmada Banks**

1451. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

1076(A) LSD—8.

(a) whether some three-lakh-year old relics have been found at Narkhadi, Moria, Nangam and other places on the bank of Narmada river near Chandod in Baroda and Broach districts of Gujerat; and

(b) if so, what are they and the period to which they belong?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Reports about some Stone Age discoveries made by Sri A. V. Pandya of Vallabh Vidyanagar, Rural University of Anand, have been published in the news papers. The tools picked up were presumably of Lower Stone Age, which on present data is datable approximately to 3,00,000 to 2,00,000 years ago.

**सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु**

१४५२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १० अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या १६९१ के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु ५५ से ५८ वर्ष करने का जो निश्चय लागू किया था उसके आधार पर अब तक किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने अपने कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु ५८ वर्ष करने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) शेष राज्यों में से प्रत्येक ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, असम, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान ।

(ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, मद्रास, गुजरात तथा अन्ध्र प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों का विचार अपने कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु बढ़ाने का नहीं है ।

केरल, मैसूर तथा पश्चिम बंगाल की राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही हैं ।

### Coal Productivity

1453. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking to increase the productivity of coal per man-shift; and

(b) whether the recommendations of the Member, National Coal Board of U.K. who visited India recently have been implemented so far?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Steps being taken to improve productivity include the following measures:

(i) improvement in the layout of existing mines by—

(a) provision of better haulage system;

(b) greater use of modern underground mining machinery e.g. coal cutters, mechanical loaders, power drills, mechanical conveyers from the face; and

(c) provision of better ventilation.

(ii) planning of new mines with an accent on mechanisation both underground and open-pit;

(iii) adoption of modern long-wall with caving methods where conditions permit;

(iv) provision of training facilities for making the workers familiar in handling machinery; and

(v) improvement in the measures for the safety and general health of workers, etc.

(b) Yes. In pursuance of those recommendations, the National Coal Development Corporation have decentralised its field activities into 7 areas. Each area is under the charge

of an Area General Manager, posted in the field. Five technical training schools and nine evening lecture centres have been started by the N.C.D.C. to train technicians required in the coal mines of the Corporation. In addition, specialist engineers are being recruited to deal with problems that arise with progressive mechanisation. Also particular emphasis is being given to co-ordinated planning.

### Pending Cases in Allahabad High Court

1454. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of pending cases in the Allahabad High Court and its Lucknow Bench at the end of July, 1963?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajar-navis):** Allahabad Bench—41, 462.

Lucknow Bench—6,511.

### Social Education Literature

1455. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Union Government to the publishers, printers and booksellers of Uttar Pradesh in the field of Social Education literature during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) and (b). No direct assistance was given to publishers, printers and booksellers of Uttar Pradesh during 1961-62 and 1962-63. However, under the scheme of prize competitions for books for Neo-literates, 1500 copies of each of the 3 prize winning books were purchased and a sum of Rs. 4,500/- was paid to the publishers of Uttar Pradesh as per statement placed on the Table of the House.

## STATEMENT

Year	Title of the book purchased	Language	Name of Publisher	Amount paid
				Rs.
1961-62	Masnui Chand	Urdu	Shri Athar Parvez, Hamid Ali Building, Shamshad Market, Aligarh	1500.00
1962-63	Kagaz Ki Kahani	Urdu	M/s. Urdu Ghar, Aligarh	1800.00
1962-63	Panchon Ka Faisla	Hindi	M/s. Literacy House, Lucknow	1200.00
			TOTAL	4500.00

**Bharat Sewak Samaj**

**1456. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grant given to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Uttar Pradesh branch, during 1961-62 and 1962-63 for running different camps?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):**

Year	Amount*
	Rs.
1961-62	2,01,352.72
1962-63	1,11,792.52

\*NOTE:—These grants were paid through the Central Office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

**Education of the Handicapped**

**1457. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the National Advisory Council for the education of the handicapped in 1961-62 and the action taken on the various recommendations; and

(b) the number of recommendations which were made by the above Council in 1960-61 and how many are still pending for implementation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) At its meeting held on the 29th April, 1961, the Council made 29 recommendations. 13 recommendations concerning the State Governments have been forwarded to them for necessary action. The position in respect of the 16 recommendations concerning the Central Government is indicated below:—

S. No.	Summary of recommendations	Present position
1	That the monthly report of the Directorate General of Employment and Training to members of the Council regarding placement of the handicapped should give fuller particulars.	Implemented
2	That the deliberations of the Training Sub-Committee of the Council should be finalized soon.	Finalized
3	That subject to availability of funds, non-matriculate physically handicapped students should also be considered for the award of Scholarships.	Not found possible because the number of eligible candidates was large.

S. No.	Summary of recommendations	Present position
4	That the proposed Training Centre for the Adult Deaf should be established at Hyderabad.	Implemented
5	That no cut should be imposed on the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs made in Third Plan for the training of personnel.	Implemented
6	That the possibility of conducting who types of courses for teachers of the blind should be explored.	With the Council's approval only one type of course is being organised.
7	That a special week should be organised to popularize the use of white cane and to make the public aware of what it represents.	The Council has since recommended the observance of a National Physically Handicapped Week. The State Governments have been requested to suggest the time for the purpose.
8	That the possibility of issuing a special postage stamp might be explored.	The Council has since recommended dropping of this proposal on account of the emergency.
9	That special programmes should be arranged on radio and television to popularize the use of white cane and to make the public aware of what it represents.	Sent to All India Radio who have since arranged some programmes on the rehabilitation of the handicapped.
10	That it was necessary to draw up minimum standards to be adopted by different categories of institutions for the handicapped. The Council authorised its Chairman to appoint a Committee to undertake this task.	Draft standards for certain trades prepared.
11	That the Committee on the Education of mentally Deficient Children should be asked to consider various definitions of mental deficiency.	Will be done when it meets next
12	That a Committee should be appointed to draw up a scheme for the establishment of rehabilitation centres.	Implemented.
13	That the reason for the high incidence of the orthopaedically handicapped in Kanpur should be ascertained.	Ascertained.
14	That the Government of India should appoint a Standing Inter-Departmental Committee for the handicapped.	Implemented.
15	That a survey of select industries designed to ascertain the physical requirements of jobs considered suitable for different categories of handicapped persons should be carried out.	No special surveys have been undertaken but Employment Officers in Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped do this as part of their work.
16	That teachers and workers for the handicapped should be given facilities for observing professional work in other States.	Implemented.

(b) No meeting of the Council was held in 1960-61.

**Rock Excavators**

**1458. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. is going to supply India with any rock-excavators;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether these excavators have been allotted to specific mining areas in the country; and

(d) how far their use will help to increase output of coal and ores?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Yes. The National Coal Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under this Ministry, is purchasing thirteen Rock Excavators from the U.S.S.R.

- (b) 2 Nos. of 4 CU Meter capacity,  
6 Nos. of 46 CU Meter capacity,  
1 No. of 5 CU Meter capacity.  
and  
4 Nos. of 8 CU Meter capacity.

(c) These excavators will be used in the open-cast projects of the Corporation in Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

(d) The Excavators will help the open-cast projects to reach their target output and will be specially suitable for use in the conditions prevailing in the projects concerned.

**अमरीकी शिक्षा प्रणाली का प्रदर्शन**

**१४५९. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की पढ़ाई की पद्धतियों का प्रदर्शन करने हेतु भारत में कुछ संस्थाओं की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये संस्थायें कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित की गई हैं ;

(ग) उनका कार्य कब से आरम्भ हुआ ; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्ति उससे लाभान्वित हुये और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये] संख्या LT—1649/63]

**काश्मीर में विदेशी विद्यार्थियों का शिविर**

**१४६०. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** क्या वंत्ता-निक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी विद्यार्थियों का एक शिविर काश्मीर में मई, १९६३ में सम्पन्न हुआ ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने विद्यार्थी किन-किन देशों से आकर सम्मिलित हुए ; और

(ग) किस संस्था के तत्वावधान में यह शिविर लगा था ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) विदेशी छात्रों के लिए काश्मीर में मई-जून, १९६३ में दो कैम्प आयोजित किए गए थे।

(ख) मारिशस, नाइजीरिया, मलाया, युगांडा, केन्या, वेस्ट इंडीज, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, ब्रिटिश गाइना, श्री लंका, आस्ट्रेलिया, ग्रट ब्रिटेन, बर्मा, अदन, जापान, यूगोस्लाविया, नेपाल, सोवियत रूस, थाइलैंड, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, जॉर्डन, न्यासालैंड, फ्रिजी, कैमरून, टांगानिका, दक्षिण रोडेशिया और जंजीबार के १२३ छात्रों ने दोनों कैम्पों में हिस्सा लिया।

(ग) भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद्।

### Compensation to Coal Industry

1461. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to compensate the coal industry through concessions linked with expansion and modernisation;

(b) whether the development rebate concession carries with it the obligation to earmark 75% of it for future expansion;

(c) whether there has been insistent demand on behalf of the industry for an increase in the price and whether the increase has been accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, the likely effect of such increase in Railways and Public Sector Steel Plants?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesam):** (a) In order to encourage the expansion and modernisation of the coal industry in India, Government have already reduced the import duty on certain items of machinery and equipment needed primarily by the coal mining industry. It is further proposed to increase the development rebate admissible for the purpose of income tax assessment, in respect of new plant or machinery for mining coal which is installed between 1.4.1963 and 31.3.1966, from the existing rate of 20% to 35% of the cost thereof. Necessary steps are being taken for amending the Income-tax Act in this behalf.

(b) It carries with it the obligation to maintain a reserve in the manner prescribed in sub-section (3) of Section 34 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) The Industry has been representing for an increase in the price of coal, but its request has not so far been accepted by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**शिक्षा विभाग, दिल्ली**

१४६२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली

के शिक्षा विभाग में मई, १९६३ में कार्य का बटवारा किस प्रकार था ?

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय में भारसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) :** दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग का अग्र्यक्ष शिक्षा निदेशक है, जिसके ऊपर सारे विभाग के प्रशासन और संगठन की जिम्मेदारी है। निदेशक का प्रधान कार्यालय निम्नलिखित प्रशासन अनुभागों में विभाजित है :—

१. प्रशासन I (लड़कों के स्कूल)
२. प्रशासन II (लड़कियों के स्कूल)
३. सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल, भवन निर्माण, शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा सामान्य
४. योजना और विज्ञान शिक्षा
५. समाज और श्रम्य दृश्य शिक्षा
६. शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण
७. अध्यापक कल्याण
८. पाठ्य-पुस्तकें
९. बजट और हिसाब

हर अनुभाग एक सहायक निदेशक के अधीन है, सिवाय बजट और हिसाब अनुभाग के जो लेखा अधिकारी के अधीन है। सरकारी स्कूलों और सहायता पाने वाले स्कूलों के दिन प्रति-दिन के प्रशासन, देखभाल और निरीक्षण के लिए दिल्ली का संघीय क्षेत्र चार शैक्षिक क्षेत्रों में बांट दिया गया है। प्रत्येक क्षेत्र दो निरीक्षकों के अधीन है, जिनमें से एक लड़कों के स्कूलों और दूसरा लड़कियों के स्कूलों के लिए है।

**दिल्ली शिक्षा विभाग की पाठ्य-पुस्तक निर्धारण समिति**

१४६३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग में पाठ्य-पुस्तक निर्धारण समिति का गठन किस प्रकार किया जाता है ; और



(ख) पाठ्यक्रम के लिये पुस्तकें निर्धारित करने का क्या तरीका है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली निदेशालय की पाठ्य-पुस्तक निर्धारण समिति ने कार्य करना बन्द कर दिया है। अतः बाकी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के लिये पाठ्य-पुस्तकें

१४६४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में स्कूलों की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की सूची जून, १९६३ तक तय नहीं की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) दो पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त बाकी पुस्तकों की सूची अप्रैल, १९६३ में ही तय कर दी गई थी।

(ख) दोनों उपर्युक्त पाठ्य-पुस्तकें उस समय शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली द्वारा तैयार की जा रही थीं। उनके नामों की घोषणा १० जुलाई, १९६३ को कर दी गई थी।

#### Naga Hostiles

1465. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rifleman of Manipur Rifles was killed by Naga Hostiles in an ambush on 6th June, 1963, near Haochong in the old Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) and (b): On June 6, 1963, an advance guard party of Manipur

Rifles, detailed for conducting a search for a gang of Naga goondas reported to be moving in Haochong, Awangkhol, Ejikarong, Marangching and Nagtek villages in Tamenglong sub-division, was ambushed by armed Naga goondas near Marangching. In the exchange of fire one rifleman was killed and another received minor injury.

#### Failures in Examination

1466. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:  
Shri D. J. Naik:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for reorganising education system at the Secondary and University levels, in order to reduce wastage resulting from big percentage of failures at all levels of education; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) and (b). No scheme has been formulated in regard to the re-organising of education system, for the purpose, at the Secondary level. As regards education at the University level, the problem is being examined in detail by the Committee which has been set up by the University Grants Commission to undertake a systematic and objective investigation of the standards of University education.

#### District Gazetteers

1467. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Kachhavalaya:  
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount so far advanced by the Central Government to State

Governments for subsidizing the issue of revised district Gazetteers; and

(b) the number of Gazetteers so far issued and when the entire work is proposed to be completed, State-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) An amount of Rs. 4,19,257 has been given to the State Governments as grants-in-aid for compilation and printing of District Gazetteers upto the end of the year 1962-63.

(b) Twenty-eight District Gazetteers have, so far, been published. The entire work in all the States is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period.

#### 'Rajolibanda' Project

**1468. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to transfer 'Rajolibanda' Project (Irrigation) Headworks from Mysore to Andhra Pradesh has been discussed in Southern Zonal Council meeting held at Hyderabad recently; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached between the two State Governments in this regard?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):**

(a) Yes.

(b) The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore agreed at the meeting to discuss the matter between themselves before the next meeting of the Council.

#### Excavation at Noh

**1469. { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an Indo-American joint excavation is proposed to be undertaken at Noh four

miles from Bharatpur in Rajasthan to bring to light certain missing links in the art history of India from pre-historic period down to Gupta period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** A request has been received from the Government of Rajasthan, Department of Archaeology, that they may be allowed to excavate the ancient site at Noh in collaboration with the University of California.

#### Equipments from UNESCO

**1470. Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total value in rupees of equipment supplied to India by UNESCO during the last three years; and

(b) the distribution of the equipment to different States?

**The Minister in Charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). UNESCO had contracted to supply equipment worth Rs. 126,18,057.11 during the three years, 1960, 1961 and 1962. Part of the equipment ordered in 1962 has not yet been received but it is expected to be delivered shortly. Information regarding the value of equipment supplied to Institutions State-wise is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Call Girl Racket

**1471. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alleged existence of a call girl racket in the capital;

(b) whether any investigation has been made in the matter and if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate the evil?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) Yes. The matter has been under investigation by the Delhi Police for some time.

(b) Investigations brought to light a few cases of the existence of call-girls but the evil was not found to be of any major dimension.

(c) Prosecutions were launched in the cases that came to light and the police exercise special vigilance to detect and take action in such cases.

### Handicapped Children

**1472. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has drawn up a new scheme for the education of blind children which will be more efficient and considerably less expensive than the existing scheme of educating such handicapped children in residential schools; and

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme and when it will be put into operation?

**The Minister in Charge of Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) and (b). Such a scheme is being drawn up.

### प्रतिलिप्यधिकार अधिनियम

१४७३. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने ४ अप्रैल, १९६३ के असाधारण गजट भाग २, सेक्शन ३, सब-सेक्शन (२) में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना के अनुसार फिनलैंड के प्रकाशनों पर भी १९५७ का १४वां प्रतिलिप्यधिकार कानून लागू कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कानून लगाने का क्या कारण था ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। यह यूनिवर्सल कापी राइट कन्वेंशन के उपबंधों के मुताबिक लागू किया गया है।

### रूस को उपकुलपतियों का प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल

१४७४. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से एक उपकुलपतियों का प्रतिनिधिमंडल रूस भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितने प्रतिनिधि होंगे ;

(ग) वे वहां पर किन विषयों का अध्ययन करेंगे ;

(घ) यह दौरा कितने दिनों का होगा; और

(ङ) इनका खर्चा कौन देगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय क भारतसाधक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) तीन।

(ग) उच्च शिक्षा की रूसी प्रणाली— विशेष रूप से शिक्षा के माध्यम तथा पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के निर्माण के संबंध में।

(घ) तीन सप्ताह।

(ङ) भारत में स्थानीय यात्रा तथा दिल्ली से ताशकंद और ताशकंद से दिल्ली तक के यात्रा व्यय को छोड़कर बाकी सारा खर्च रूस सरकार देगी।

### स्कूलों में कार्य के दिन

१४७५. श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश

को है कि छात्रों को स्कूलों में बतमान की अपेक्षा अधिक समय दिया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्कूलों में कम से कम कितने कार्य-दिवस का सुझाव दिया गया है ; और

(ग) इस सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्रीमती सौंदरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) : बोर्ड ने सिफारिश की थी कि माध्यमिक स्कूलों में न्यूनतम १२०० घण्टों के शिक्षण-कार्य के साथ एक-वर्ष में न्यूनतम कार्य-दिवस २२० से कम नहीं होने चाहिएं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे इस सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित करें ।

“बैल्यूज आफ लाइफ इन दी माडर्न वर्ल्ड”

१४७६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह ज्ञताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उस्मानियां विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद के बी० ए० के पाठ्यक्रम में “बैल्यूज आफ लाइफ इन दी माडर्न वर्ल्ड” नामक अंग्रेजी की पुस्तक पढ़ाई जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस पुस्तक के पृष्ठ १२१ पर एक जिम्मेदार भारतीय नेता के नाम से एक ऐसा उद्धरण दिया गया है जिसमें चीन को भारत की अपेक्षा नैतिकता और अन्य कई ऐसे गुणों में अच्छा बताया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं, और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के भारतसचक मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह पुस्तक विभिन्न लेखकों के निबन्धों का संग्रह है । पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा बहुत पहले लिखी गई “डिस्कवरी आफ इंडिया” नामक पुस्तक में से “दी इम्पार्टेस आफ दी नेशनल आइडिया : चेंजिंग नेसेसरी इन इंडिया” नामक लेख इन निबन्धों में से एक है । इस निबन्ध में चीन की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक परिस्थिति का जिक्र तो है, लेकिन इसमें ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा गया है कि चीन भारत की अपेक्षा नैतिकता और अन्य कई ऐसे गुणों में ऊंचा है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Class IV Staff

1477. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the sanctioned strength of Class IV Staff for Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Secretaries in various Ministries and the number of persons actually working with each Minister/Secretary, Ministry-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): The sanctioned strength is as follows:

	Jemadar	Peon
Minister of the Cabinet	1	3
Minister of State	1	2
Deputy Minister	1	1
Secretary	1	1

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Oil India Limited

1478. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burma Oil Company entered into any negotiation with British Petroleum and the Shell Combine to sell its interests in Oil India Limited; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) In June, 1963 The British Petroleum Company Limited and The Shell Petroleum Company Limited made proposals to The Burmah Oil Company Limited for the Capital reconstruction of the Burmah Oil Company and the acquisition by them of the whole of the Burmah Oil Company Limited's capital as reconstructed. There was no specific proposal regarding sale of the Burmah Oil Company's interests in Oil India Limited.

(b) The proposal of the British Petroleum Company Limited and The Shell Petroleum Company Limited was not accepted by the Board of Directors of the Burmah Oil Company Limited.

**Research and Training Wing of  
O.N.G.C.**

1479. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri B. K. Das:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in Research and Training Wing of Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) the number of experts, foreign or local, who have been appointed up-to date;

(c) whether all equipments required have been procured; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) The Training and Research Wing of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Institute for Petroleum Exploration) has been established at Dehra Dun and a few research problems of applied nature have been taken up for study. Training classes of three months' duration have been started in August, 1963 for Geophysicists, Well Site Geologists and Mud-Chemists.

(b) The Project Manager, Professor N. A. Eremenko joined the Institute in the end of December, 1962. Out of the eight other foreign experts to be appointed under the Project, the selection of seven has already been approved and two of these are expected to join shortly. From the Indian side, the Director, Deputy Director, four Assistant Directors and six Senior Scientific Officers have been appointed.

(c) Not yet. Procurement action is under way.

(d) The first list of foreign equipment which was sent to the United Nations authorities in July, 1963 could be finalised only after the Indian Specialists had joined the Institute in June, 1963. Other lists will be prepared with the assistance of foreign experts when they arrive.

**Grants-in-Aid to Municipal Board,  
Port Blair**

1480. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which financial grants-in-aid are sanctioned to the Municipal Board, Port Blair in the Andaman Islands; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned and paid in 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):**

(a) The grants-in-aid are sanctioned after taking into consideration the yearly estimates of income and expenditure of the Board; and for development schemes approved in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The amount of grant sanctioned and paid during 1962-63 was Rs. 2,30,400/-. Till August 1963-64, Rs. 50,000/- has been sanctioned. It will be paid in due course.

**Recoveries of Loans in Andamans**

1481. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans due for recovery disbursed in the Andamans under various schemes (Low Income Housing Scheme, and Taccavi Loan Scheme) upto March, 1963; and

(b) whether there has been undue delay in the repayment of these loans under the terms and conditions of the respective schemes?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):**

(a) Rs. 92,856.18 nP under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme; and Rs. 64,860.28 nP under Taccavi loans.

(b) The delay has been mainly due to the incapacity of the borrowers to pay in time.

**Bureau of Education and Vocational Guidance**

1482. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the total amount of grant and loan so far given to the Government of Orissa during the last three years for the Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** A grant of Rs. 9,215/- has been given so far.

**National Library, Calcutta**

1483. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether valuable books of National Library Calcutta are attacked by insects;

(b) whether machines and equipments for their protection cannot be procured due to foreign exchange shortage; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not procuring alternative indigenous methods and machinery?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) to (c). During the periodic examination of books in the Library, it was noticed by the Staff that some books in the Chinese Collection had been attacked by insects. Immediate steps were taken to deal with them and as a further precautionary measure, the entire Collection has been treated by fumigation at the National Archives, New Delhi. All available indigenous methods for the protection of books etc. are already in use, but a Vacuum Fumigation Chamber could not be set up till now because of foreign exchange difficulties. Attempts are being made again to secure necessary equipment for the purpose.

**Assistance to Theatres**

1484. **Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Vishram Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States to which Central Government have given the aid or assistance to theatres;

(b) the standard prescribed for giving assistance to dramatic institutions; and

(c) the amount given during 1962-63 and to which theatres or dramatic companies?

**The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir):** (a) to (c). The following theatre groups in the States; Union Territories shown against each, were assisted under the Scheme of 'Assistance to Theatres' on their satisfying the prescribed conditions and on their being recommended by the State Governments concerned:—

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of the Theatre group	Amount
			Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Andhra Artists Association, Tenali (ii) Sri Vizyalakshmi Naya-mandali, Anakapalli	4,000 Do.
2	Madhya Pradesh	Kaushal Natya Sangh, Gwalior	Do.
3	Madras	T.K.S. Nataka Sabha, Madras	Do.
4	Maharashtra	(i) Indian National Theatre, Bombay (ii) Little Theatre (Balrangbhoomi) Bombay	Do. Do.
5	Manipur	Manipur Dramatic Union, Imphal	Do.
6	Mysore	Vizya Dramatic Association, Gadag	Do.
7	Orissa	(i) Janta Rangmarcha, Cuttack (ii) Annapurna Theatre, Group 'A', Puri	7,500* Do.
8	Punjab	Indian Cultural Society, Amritsar	4,000
9	West Bengal	(i) Abhydaya, Calcutta (ii) Chaturmukh, Calcutta (iii) Chaturanga, Calcutta (iv) Dasharopak, Calcutta (v) Gandharva, Calcutta (vi) Lok Mancha, Calcutta (vii) Mathurapur Young Men's Association Mathurapur 24-Parganas (viii) M.G. Enterprise, Calcutta (ix) Rupa-Vaswar, Calcutta (x) Sangathan, Udaipur, via Belgharia, 24 Parganas (xi) Sajghar, Calcutta (xii) Shouvanik, Calcutta (xiii) Sreemancha, Calcutta (xiv) Sundaram, Calcutta (xv) Unity Theatre, Calcutta	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

\*Represents both the initial and the final instalments of Government grant.

(2) This excludes grants paid in 1962-63 as the second instalment on plays approved for 1961-62.

#### Records for National Archives

1845. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government tried to obtain certain important records and papers in the possession of erstwhile rulers of the Indian States;

(b) if so, the number of erstwhile rulers who were contacted in this regard and the number out of them

who have refused to part with the records and papers; and

(c) whether any legislation is proposed to enable Government to acquire all such documents for the National Archives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 14th June, 1949, an appeal was issued to all ex-rulers to the effect that such manuscripts and historical documents as they had in their possession may be preserved carefully in a central place and that all such manuscripts as have been acquired out of public funds, may be

made over to the Director of Archives or such other authorities as the Government of India may specify. It was also suggested to them that they might make a gift to the Nation of such of the manuscripts as are admittedly their own private properties and may be required for historical research. But this appeal did not produce any material result.

Again on the 13th June, 1951, a copy of the Resolution passed by the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission in July 1950 recommending that the records and manuscripts in the custody of the rulers should be preserved in accordance with scientific principles and made accessible to bonafide historical research, was forwarded to all Rajparamukhs of Part 'B' States and Chief Commissioners of Part 'C' States requesting them to take up the matter with all the rulers and secure their co-operation. The rulers who replied, stated that they had nothing of importance in their custody. In 1957, the co-operation of the ex-ruler of Gwalior was sought by the National Archives of India for microfilming of the Menavali Daftar in his custody for the use of the historians. This was also not agreed to by him. In view of the attitude of the ex-rulers, the matter has not been pursued further.

(c) No, Sir.

#### केन्द्रीय प्राथमिक शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड

१४८६. { श्री विद्वनाथ पांडेय :  
श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, १९६३ में दटना में केन्द्रीय प्राथमिक शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की स्थायी समिति की बैठक हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किए गए और समिति ने क्या सुझाव दिए ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सोन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

#### Russian Teachers for Indian Universities

1487. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Russian teachers are being brought to teach Russian in some of the Universities in India; and

(b) if so, their number and terms of employment?

**The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About ten teachers are expected to come to India during 1963-64. Their terms of employment are under consideration.

#### Salary of Ministers

1488. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly emoluments of the Ministers including their pay and free amenities and services enjoyed by them; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give a fixed pay to them doing away with the free amenities and services enjoyed by them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):**

(a) The salaries, allowances and other privileges of Ministers are governed by the provisions of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Titagarh Women's Camp

1489. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to



Unstarred Question No. 2394 on the 6th September, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the women living in tents in the permanent liability camp of Titagarh Women's Camp, 24-Parganas have now been provided with living accommodation in permanent structures;

(b) the reorganisational steps that have been taken to improve the facilities being provided to the women for speedy rehabilitation;

(c) how many women are awaiting land and house-building loans so as to enable them to quit the home; and

(d) the reasons for the delay.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran):** (a) to (d). The State Government of West Bengal who administer the institution have been requested to indicate the position. They have not furnished the information so far.

#### Tribals in Vidharba

**1490. Shrimati Reau Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Vidharba only those tribals residing in scheduled areas specified under Article 342 were declared tribals;

(b) whether it is a fact that in rest of the State all tribals whether living in the scheduled areas or outside it are deemed as Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether it is a fact that in 1961 Census, the tribals outside scheduled areas in Vidharba were not even enumerated as tribals; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The specification of the Scheduled Tribes in Vidharba—which has been done under Article 342—has no relation to the question of Scheduled Areas. Some Scheduled Tribes have, however, been specified under article 342 with reference to

particular areas of Vidharba (It is presumed that, by Vidharba, the Honourable Member is referring to the parts of Maharashtra which were in Madhya Pradesh prior to States' Reorganisation). As it happens, these specified areas include all the Scheduled Areas of Vidharba and in addition, cover some non-Scheduled Areas. There is no common list of Scheduled Tribes even for the non-Vidharba portion of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). At the 1961 Census, non-castes or Tribes were separately enumerated unless they were Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

The tribals living outside the 'specified' areas of Vidharba are not Scheduled Tribes and hence, the 1961 Census did not enumerate them.

#### Oil Exploration in Mysore State

**1491. Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out for oil exploration in Mysore State;

(b) if so, where; and

(c) with what result?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No. The rock formations in this State do not hold any prospects for oil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Gauhati Oil Refinery

**1492.** { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri Yajnik:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 209 on the 14th August, 1963, regarding the unit of the Gauhati Oil Refinery and state:

(a) how long it is likely to take to revive working of the unit; and

(b) whether there is a dispute between the Swiss suppliers of the connected equipment and the Rumanian contractors who built the refinery.

over the responsibility of break-down of the unit and whether this dispute is likely to hold up the repairs; replacement work of the unit, necessary to put the unit into operation again?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesam):** (a) The Kerosene Refining Unit was re-started on 25th August, 1963, and is working since then.

(b) No.

### सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार

१४६३. { श्री कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

नया शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार के कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिमजातियों के लिये सुरक्षित हैं ; और

(ख) इस समय इन जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी इन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौंदरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जहाँ तक आरक्षा का प्रश्न है, इन पदों को कुछ अन्य प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों के साथ मिला दिया गया है। इसलिए इन पदों के लिए अलग से आरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) सारे वर्ग में कुल मिलाकर तीन व्यक्ति हैं, जिनमें, दो सहायक शिक्षा सलाहकार भी शामिल हैं।

### केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष

१ : ६४. { श्री कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

नया शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम

जातियों के लिये ग्रेड १, ग्रेड २ और ग्रेड ३ पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के कितने कितने पद सुरक्षित हैं ; और

(ख) उन पदों पर इन जातियों के वास्तव में कितने कितने कर्मचारी इस समय काम कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौंदरम रामचन्द्रन) (क) जहाँ तक आरक्षा का प्रश्न है, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष प्रथम श्रेणी के पद को कुछ अन्य द्वितीय श्रेणी के राजपत्रित पदों और पुस्तकाध्यक्ष द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों को कुछ अन्य तृतीय श्रेणी के अराजपत्रित पदों के साथ मिला दिया गया है। इसलिए, इन तीन श्रेणियों के पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के लिए अलग से आरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) पुस्तकाध्यक्ष प्रथम श्रेणी—  
कोई नहीं

पुस्तकाध्यक्ष द्वितीय श्रेणी—  
कोई नहीं

पुस्तकाध्यक्ष तृतीय श्रेणी—एक  
(अनुसूचित जाति)

(अनुसूचित जाति के द्वितीय श्रेणी का एक, पुस्तकाध्यक्ष और तृतीय श्रेणी का एक पुस्तकाध्यक्ष, जिनका मंत्रालय में स्थायी पद पर पूर्वाधिकार (लियन) है, इस समय अन्य कार्यालयों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर कार्य कर रहे हैं।)

### शिक्षा अधिकारी

१४६५. { श्री कछवाय :  
श्री बड़े :

नया शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में शिक्षा अधिकारी के कितने पद हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये सुरक्षित हैं और

(ग) इन पदों पर इन जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी वास्तव में इस समय काम कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सोन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) (क) तरह ।

(ख) जहाँ तक आरक्षण का प्रश्न है, इन पदों को कुछ अन्य प्रथम श्रेणी के पदों के साथ मिला दिया गया है । इसलिए शिक्षा अधिकारी के पदों के लिए अलग से आरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ग) सारे वर्ग में कुल मिलाकर तीन व्यक्ति हैं, जिनमें एक शिक्षा अधिकारी भी शामिल है ।

केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी

१४६६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री ५० ला० बाहूपाल :  
श्री रामे वरानन्द :  
श्री कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज-काज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में उनके मंत्रालय ने मार्च, १९६१ में जो आदेश दिये थे उन्हें संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में किस प्रकार और कहाँ तक कार्यान्वित किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हुबेरनबोस) : मार्च १९६१ में जारी किये गये आदेश संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों में आप से आप लागू नहीं होते । दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिये जो काम उठाये गये हैं उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LTI650/63]

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प्रश्नों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

१४६७. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री कछवाय :  
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
श्री ५० ला० बाहूपाल :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे कौन से कार्यालय हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक केन्द्रीय हिन्दी देहालय के माध्यम से हिन्दी अनुवाद लिये नहीं भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के कार्यालयों से अब कितने फार्म आने शेष हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सोन्दरम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) कोई भी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Traffic Congestion in Delhi

1498. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1248 on the 14th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether there is still an acute traffic congestion in some main bazars of Delhi, particularly G.B. Road and Naya Bazar;

(b) whether there is any proposal in the Master Plan of Delhi to provide parking places outside the city to ease congestion in the city;

(c) if so, the sites proposed to be developed during the Third Plan period; and

(d) other steps proposed to be taken to ease the traffic congestion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sites for Inter-State passenger bus terminals and parking are as

given below. Some sites have already been taken up for development.

(i) A site South of Idgah near Jhandewalan.

(ii) A site North of Central Road Research Institute on Mathura Road.

(iii) A site near Shahdra Railway Station between the Railway line and G.T. Road.

(iv) A site out-side Kashmere Gate.

(v) A site East of the Sanitary drain between the National By-pass and the Western Bund of the Yamuna River.

*Sites for Goods parcel terminal and parking:*

(i) A site of suitable dimension in the Motia Khan area, South of Idgah Road.

(ii) A site in the Shahdra area, west of the proposed airport road and north of the proposed National Highway.

(iii) A site near Azadpur Police Station on Grand Trunk Road to Ambala.

(iv) A site between Ring Road and Lawrence Road and North of Rohtak Road in the vicinity of Nangal Power Station.

(v) A site near Okhla Industrial Estate on Mathura Road.

(d) A Committee on Traffic in Delhi was appointed in June 1962 to make suitable recommendations on improvement of traffic conditions in Delhi. Its report has been submitted. The recommendations are under examination.

**जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से आये आई० ए० एस० तथा आई० पी० एस० पदाधिकारी**

१४६६. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर राज्य के अधिकाधिकारियों को भारत सरकार के आई० ए०

एस० तथा आई० पी० एस० के केडर में लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और केडर में शामिल किये जाने से पहलू व जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में किन किन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) आई० ए० एस० के केडर में १६ व आई० पी० एस० के केडर में ११ । केडर में शामिल किये जाने से पहले ये अधिकारी जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में किन किन पदों पर कार्य कर रहे थे, यह सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है, और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रखी जावेगी ।

#### Coal and Lignite in Madras

1500. { Dr. P. Srinivasan;  
Shri Paramasivan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Madras State where coal and/or lignite were found recently; and

(b) the steps taken to extract the same?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) Occurrences of coal near Kattavakkam in Chingleput district and lignite near Karaikudi in Ramanathpuram district have been reported.

(b) The Geological Survey of India is now investigating the reported occurrences of coal in Chingleput district and will thereafter undertake investigation of lignite occurrences near Karaikudi.

#### Grants to Colleges in Assam

1501. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges in Assam which received grants from the Uni-

versity Grants Commission during the Second and Third Plan periods upto 1962-63; and

(b) the particulars of the grants with the names of the colleges?

**The Minister in charge Ministry of Education (Shri Humayun Kabir):**

(a) Twenty-seven.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1651/63].

#### **Coal Deposits near Karaikudi**

**1502. Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether large deposits of coal have been discovered near Karaikudi in Madras State;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to tap them in the near future; and

(c) if so, when necessary drilling operations will be conducted?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan):** (a) No. But an occurrence of lignite has been reported.

(b) The Geological Survey of India will make further investigation into the occurrence.

(c) Drilling operation would be undertaken if the preliminary investigations justify such a course.

#### **Pay Scales in Delhi Administration**

**1503. Shri Yaspal Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the offices of the Delhi Administration other than that of the Chief Commissioner, pay scales have not been brought at par with those in the Central Government in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations though the posts carry similar duties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):**

(a) The pay scales of the posts which have identical duties and responsibilities were revised in accordance with Central Pay scales; whereas the scales of other posts were revised on the relative evaluation of the duties and responsibilities as recommended by the Pay Commission.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### **Theft of Cars and Motor-Cycles in Delhi**

**1504. Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases of theft of cars and motor-cycles registered and detected in Delhi during the current year so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** 71 cases (for the period between 1st January, 1963 and 31st July, 1963).

Out of the 71 cases registered, 16 were cancelled as the ingredients of the offence of Theft could not be substantiated by the Police. The Police also recovered in all 46 of the stolen vehicles. The accused in 9 cases are under trial.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुप्रिम कोर्ट ने पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में जो अपना निर्णय दिया है उसमें सारे पंजाब में असंतोष फैला हुआ है, इसमें यह स्पष्ट लिखा है कि छोटी चीजों की रिश्वत लेने के संबंध में अप्टाचार वहां चल रहे हैं। मैंने इस के संबंध में कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया था . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप इस तरह से दखल नहीं दे सकते। आप तो इतने सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। इस के बारे में कितनी बार दरख्वास्त कर चुका हूँ। फिर भी मेम्बर साहब खड़े हो जाते हैं। आप थोड़ी सी तकलीफ करते और मेरे पास आ कर कते। आप मुझे यकीन करा देते कि मैं किस कायदे या कानून के मातहत इस को मंजूर कर सकता हूँ। अगर आप ऐसा करते तो आपको शिकायत नहीं रहती, और अगर नहीं तो मैं उस को या उठाने की इजाजत दे देता। लेकिन अगर रोज इस तरह से माननीय सदस्य उठें तो आर्डरनी बिजनैस का काम नहीं चल सकता मैंने आपको इतना ही बताया कि मुझे कोई कानून ऐसा नहीं मिला जिस के मातहत मैं इजाजत दे सकता। अगर आपको तसल्ली नहीं हुई थी तो आप मेरे पास आते मैं आप की तसल्ली करा देता और अगर आप मेरी तसल्ली करा देते तो मैं उस को जरूर लाता, लाजमी तौर पर लाता। पर आप इतनी तकलीफ कर लेते, आज नहीं कल यः आ सकता था। वैसे भी जब इस तरह का मोशन मेरे पास आता है तो मुझे उस पर बिचार करने के लिए २४ घंटे का समय होता है। अगर आप मेरे पास आ जाते तो आपको यः शिकायत न रहती।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शस्त्री :** यह तो संविधान में स्पष्ट दिया हुआ है कि अगर किसी प्रान्त का शासन वहाँ के शासकों की वजह से बिगड़ जाता है और वहाँ सरबिसेज में अमरुक्षा की भावना फैल जाती है, डिमारेलाइजेशन पैदा हो जाता है, तो केन्द्र को अधिकार है कि वहाँ की समस्याओं पर बिचार करे। संविधान में यह स्पष्ट व्यवस्था है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब यहाँ यः बस चलेगी, तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि मैंने यः फैसला किया है कि कल सुबह ही अखबार में यः निकला है, अभी तक गवर्नमेंट को जजमेंट लेने का मौका नहीं हुआ, न उन्होंने देखा होगा। सिर्फ अखबार में निकलने से

यह बात नहीं हो जाती कि गवर्नमेंट फेल हो गयी है और उन्होंने इम्प्टूकशन नहीं दिए। इस वास्ते यह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन एडमिनिस्त्रल नहीं है।

There has been no failure on the part of the Government. Therefore, it is not admissible and I have disallowed it.

**Shri Priya Gupta (Katiyar):** On a point of order. When the Supreme Court has delivered its judgment in the open court, then, is it required that we should wait till a copy of the judgment is available to the House, or, is it from the time the judges have delivered the judgment that we can take cognizance of it?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot take cognizance of that, when I see it only in the papers that the judgment has been delivered. The Government will have to get a copy: some time must be spent. We cannot say that there has been a failure as soon as the judgment has been announced. We cannot say that.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** The Supreme Court has decided that.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** The wording that has been used in the papers that have published the news is this: the language used about the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court—the announcement is to the effect—is that all his actions were *mala fide*. Once the word *mala fide* has been used, the only point for us to consider is whether the man who had taken the oath under the Constitution as provided for in Schedule III has failed to discharge that duty and fulfil the oath and here is the highest court in the land which has given a finding that—

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I have followed him. All the argument that he has mentioned is that the Chief Minister of Punjab has failed to fulfil the oath that he has taken. On account

of his failure, can I allow an Adjournment Motion here? The question is whether this Government has failed; that is the question that I have to consider. (*Interruption*).

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** No, Sir. The question for you to consider is whether the man who has contravened the provisions of the Constitution, whether that will be the function of Parliament or not....

**Mr. Speaker:** If he has failed, I cannot take that up.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** You have posed the question whether this Government has failed. This is not the first time that this question of the Chief Minister of Punjab has been brought up either before this House or before the Prime Minister. On many occasions representations were made to the Prime Minister as well as to the previous Home Minister, and all this time they have kept mum; they did not do anything. "We cannot take any action", they were saying repeatedly. To that extent, that is my answer to that question you put—whether this Government has failed in its duty.

Secondly, you were good enough to say that the judgment was delivered only yesterday. We do not have copies of it. Now, it so happens that some friends have placed this copy of it in my possession. I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House for this purpose: you were good enough to send word to us that in regard to the Calling Attention Notice that we have given you would be glad to meet us sometime this afternoon to discuss this matter in order to enable you and us also to have a useful discussion in regard to this matter. I request you to let me place my copy of it a private copy, or whatever copy has been placed in my possession, on the Table of the House. (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Speaker:** This cannot be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Priya Gupta:** On a point of clarification.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. What is the clarification that the hon. Member wants? He must sit down first. Now, Shri Ranga has said that he has got word that I requested him to see me this afternoon at 3 O'clock in order to discuss this matter. If he is going to place that on the Table that would not be available to me—that cannot be done—but he should bring that copy to me, and we will discuss the matter with that copy, as to what we can do in this matter. That is exactly my object. When we meet certainly we can discuss, it, and then if he can convince me that in some form it can come up, I would have no objection.

**Shri Ranga:** The reason why I made that request to the Chair is that we should try our best to see within the four corners of our rules and regulations that we do not allow ourselves to be criticised in the same manner as this Government has been criticised, that it has been shielding the Chief Minister of Punjab.

**Mr. Speaker:** What does he want. I do not know. I have told him we are meeting to discuss it.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त आपने जब प्रकाशवीरजी का मोशन डिमण्ड किया तो आपने कहा कि जजमेंट मिलेगा तभी हम करेंगे। इसीलिए मैंने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया कि जजमेंट निकल चुका है। If I have correctly understood you, you have said that this cannot be allowed on the plea that the judgment is not available. But I say that since the Supreme Court has delivered that judgment, it is out. Apart from that point is there any other consideration for disallowing it? That is my submission.

**Shri S. N. Banerjee** (Kanpur)  
 rose—

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले मुझे उन का जवाब तो दे लेने दीजिये। मैंने इस वजह से नामंजूर नहीं किया जजमेंट नहीं मिला है। मैंने यह कहा कि अभी फैसला हुआ है। लेकिन अभी गवर्नमेंट का फेल्योर नहीं कहा जा सकता।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** My submission is only this. You have just now said that there is no failure on the part of the Central Government and on that ground the adjournment motion has been disallowed. But what about the Calling Attention Notice?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is on that that I have called the hon. Members to meet me in the afternoon.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I only want to say that this is not the only charge. There have been sweeping allegations against the Chief Minister of Punjab, that he has been demoralising the services. This is known to the entire country.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. If Shri Banerjee wants to make a speech, this is not the occasion for that. There were two notices before me. The adjournment motion I disallowed.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** There is the case of Makhan Singh Mikhaji. The case was transferred from Punjab to Saharanpur on the ground. . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Is that before me now that I should take cognizance that some case was transferred from Punjab to Saharanpur (*Interruption*). Order, order. I have only to take into account what is before me just at this moment and not other things. About the Calling Attention Notice I have requested the hon. Members to meet me.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They are aware of it.

**Mr. Speaker:** They may or may not be. That is not my concern at this moment. I have to decide on the notice that is before me. It is a different thing altogether whether Members can have discussion in any other manner. I am not coming in their way. As I said, there were two notices before me, one of an adjournment motion and the other for Calling Attention. I disallowed the adjournment motion. Regarding the Calling Attention notice, I have asked the hon. Members to see me at three o'clock. I hope I can have this indulgence of the House that when I am not sure and I want to know some facts I can request hon. Members to see me and discuss it with them after some time. I want to know what wrong I have committed that there ought to be so much impatience in this matter.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी को इतना तो कः दोजिये कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्णय मंगा कर पढ़ लें और उचित समझें तो उस पर वे यहां एक वक्तव्य दें कि वे पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के संबंध में क्या करना चाहते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इसके लिये क्या मेरे डाइरेक्शन की जरूरत है? क्या यः उन का फर्ज नहीं है?

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Raiganj): May I submit, Sir, that it would be proper and fair to proceed on a certified copy of the judgment of the Supreme Court and not on any copy.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us proceed now—  
 Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE  
 DECLARATION OF EXEMPTION UNDER THE  
 REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNER ACT, 1939.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs** (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy



of Declaration of Exemption No. 6/21/62-(iv)-F.1, dated the 7th August, 1963, under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1636/63].

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COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao** (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

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STATEMENT RE. ABOLITION OF POLL TAX IN MINICOY ISLAND

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda)**: On 1st May, 1963, in reply to part (d) of the Starred Question No. 1115 tabled by Sarvashri A. V. Raghavan and Pottekkat, regarding Poll Tax in Minicoy Island, the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs had stated that this tax will be abolished after modern land revenue system is introduced in the island.

The matter has been given further consideration and it is now being proposed to abolish it as soon as possible. Government intend to ascertain the steps necessary for its abolition and will take them without delay.

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12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER

**Dr. Saradish Roy** (Katwa): Sir, on 17th April, 1963 while replying to Starred Question No. 907, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs stated in the House that judiciary has completely been separated from the executive in West Bengal along with other States.

The actual fact is that the process was initiated a few years back in West Bengal but subsequently it is not completed but in almost all districts again one and the same officer is vested with both the judicial and executive duties, and the administrative control over these officers still continue to be exercised by the District Magistrates and not by the District Judges of the High Court. So, the statement of the hon. Minister is not in conformity with the facts, so far as West Bengal is concerned. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a statement.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis)**: Sir, I regret to say that there was a mistake in the reply which I gave to Starred Question No. 907 on the 17th April, 1963 in so far as the separation of the judiciary from the executive in West Bengal is concerned. On checking up the facts once again, it has been found that the separation of the judiciary from the executive has not yet been completed in that State. I express my gratitude to the hon. Member who drew my attention, and the attention of the House, to the inaccuracy in my statement, which I now hasten to correct.

**Dr. Saradish Roy**: When is it expected that the judiciary will be separated from the executive in West Bengal and the judicial officers will be administered by the district judge or the High Court?

**Shri Hajarnavis**: As a matter of fact, this is a subject which is entirely and exclusively within the purview of the State Government. We have been informed by the State Government of West Bengal that they have formulated a comprehensive scheme of having a separate cadre of judicial officers, having their own rules of recruitment etc. and they hope to implement it.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya** (Serampore): Is it not a fact that there is a constitutional obligation on the part

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

of the Government to see that the judiciary is separated from the executive?

**Mr. Speaker:** What does he want to know from the hon. Minister? Of course, the constitutional provision is there.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** When there is a specific constitutional provision, why is there so much delay in the separation of judiciary from the executive in this State alone especially when it has been implemented in other States?

**Mr. Speaker:** That question should be addressed to the State Government.

**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** It is the duty and responsibility of the Central Government to see that constitutional obligations are properly discharged by the State Governments.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Central Government can see whether they can do anything in the matter.

—

12.17 hrs.

## CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL

### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians be further extended upto the last day of the next session."

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law

relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians be further extended upto the last day of the next session."

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I have to make a submission in this respect. The extension of time requested for is not only up to the first day of the next session but up to the last day of the next session. Now, this extension has been going on for one year. I would like to know from the Chairman of the Committee as to what is happening in the Joint Committee, whether the Committee is serious about this business, what are the difficulties encountered by it and whether all the Christian organisations have given evidence before it.

**Shri Kapur Singh** (Ludhiana): May I enquire whether any specific inconvenience is caused to the hon. Member because of the delay in the passage of this Bill?

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi** (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, I also what to express my concern regarding the request for extension of time.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do realise that there has been extraordinary delay in this matter; nobody doubts it. The mover of this motion is also quite aware of it. At the same time, she has also conveyed to me the difficulties experienced by the Committee in the consideration of this question. It is a delicate matter because a section of our community is involved. Now, it seems, a certain section of the community has objected to certain provisions in the Bill. That has to be considered. I hope the house would accommodate them. Though there has been long delay, then too, the Committee, I am assured, has been doing its best to expedite matters. There is delay because there were certain difficulties which could not be surmounted. Therefore, a request is being made for further extension of time.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): For thousands of years, the community has

lived happily without this enactment. Could it not wait for some more time? I do not think there is any necessity for urgency in this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is quite a different matter.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Mr. Speaker, my brief submission is this. We may not grudge the extension of time; in fact, we may gladly agree to it. But, in such matters, as a matter of procedure it would be desirable that a statement of the reasons leading to the delay should follow every request for extension of time for presentation of report of committees. It should not be taken as a matter of course.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** The first meeting of the Joint Committee was held round about July or August last year. After that we did meet at that time. Immediately after that we had the emergency and then, unfortunately, the Chairman of the Joint Committee passed away. Then there was quite a bit of delay and for a time it was almost being talked of that it will not be taken up at all and that it will be dropped.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Who is the Chairman now?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** I am the Chairman. I was selected round about the beginning of this year. We have been meeting since then. We have met on three occasions or so and we have had to take a large volume of evidence because an objection was raised by certain Members that the Law Commission had not visited Kerala, and that Kerala being the State which has the largest number of Christians, there was quite a vocal demand that the Committee should go to Kerala. But our Rules did not permit that. The hon. Speaker also said that the Rules did not permit us to undertake a tour to take evidence. Therefore we had to say that anybody who wanted to come to give evidence

should be asked to come to Delhi. We had asked for evidence and have taken evidence from a very large number of people. Unfortunately, no women's organisation or woman in the community has come forward to give evidence. We have also laid it open that if anybody else, specially women, would like to come and give evidence, we would again hear them; otherwise, more or less the evidence is over.

There is a feeling among certain hon. Members that this Bill which deals with a minority community should not be hustled. Several members of that community in the Joint Committee felt that we should not hustle matters. Therefore in deference to their wishes so that they do not feel at any stage that we are really trying to hurry them into taking decisions we have extended our work upto the last day of the next session. But I may assure this House that we shall try our best to finish our work earlier so that we might be able to present the report as early as possible. I may assure the House of that.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians, be further extended upto the last day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

12.23 hrs.

MOTION RE:  
REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar on the 2nd September, 1963, namely:—

[Mr. Speaker]

"That his House takes note of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962 and 16th August, 1963, respectively."

Out of ten hours allotted for the discussion, 7 hours and 20 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 40 minutes remain.

**श्री उइके (मंडला) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस को आज शाम तक बढ़ा दिया जाये और इस को पूरा दिन दे दिया जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि जो लगभग तीस चालिस सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं, उन सब को अवसर मिल जायेगा।

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना)**  
मैं इस मुद्दाव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda):** I also support this.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आज तीन बजे एक और बहस शुरू होगी है।

**श्री राम सेवक (जालौन) :** उस को किसी और समय के लिए स्थगित कर दिया जाये और इस को शाम तक बढ़ा दिया जाये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जिन माननीय सदस्य के नाम पर बहस है, उन की भी तो मर्जी लेनी होगी। इस के अलावा जितना समय ज्यादा होगा, उतने ही नाम बढ़ते जायेंगे।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** A stop should be put to the list.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं अपना तजुर्बा बताता हूँ कि अगर समय बढ़ाया जायेगा, तो नाम भी बढ़ते जायेंगे। अब मैं इस बहस को शुरू करते हैं। अगर जरूरत हुई और इस हाउस की मर्जी हुई, तो मुझे समय बढ़ाने में कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। श्री बाकर अली मिर्जा।

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal):**  
**Mr. Speaker, Sir,** we have been considering the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since yesterday. Looking at the Reports we are grateful to the work done by the Commissioner. While he has pointed out the work done for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes by the Government, he has also pointed out what remains to be done. He has also made recommendations, in fact, numerous recommendations. But I would ask the hon. Minister and this House as to what is the use of these recommendations when even after their acceptance.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Pratap Keshari Deo is not here. In deference to the wishes of hon. Members I would extend the time for this debate for the whole of this day. Shri Deo's motion may be taken up on some other day. But we must finish it by the end of this day. But every hon. Member should try to finish his observations within 10 minutes. The Minister will take one hour.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** No, Sir. I will take 45 minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will call her at 4 P.M. or at 4.10 P.M.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** I was saying that there are numerous recommendations made by the Commissioner. But what is the use of these recommendations if even after their acceptance they are not implemented by the Government and the Government departments? I do not wish to suggest that there is no sympathy or there is no concern on the part of the Government for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I know there is a considerable amount of that. But after reading the report, one is compelled to come to

the conclusion that what was needed is not properly done by the Government departments. In fact, half of the complaints made in this House about the work for the welfare of these classes could not have been there if the Government departments had worked efficiently. Take, for example, the Governors' report to the President about the scheduled tribes. The Report says that excepting Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, no report reached in time. Even about the previous year's report, reports of some States have not yet reached the President. Take, for instance, the report of Andhra for 1960-61 which has also reached late. The report says that adequate facilities are being provided for the scheduled tribes. The Commissioner says that this is not correct. The report speaks about the colonisation schemes. While the report gives the figures for Telengana, it gives no figures for Andhra. The report says about good relationship existing between the forest department and the scheduled tribes while the social welfare department of the Government says that this is not correct. Then there is the question of yaws which could be easily cured by one injection of penicillin. Even there the work done is inadequate. Then, the training is given in tanning, while the leather work is taboo for the scheduled tribes. All this shows gross inefficiency, gross neglect and not sufficient contact with the problem itself. It shows that the Government departments are not taking the matter seriously enough.

My hon. friend, Mr. Hansda the other day pointed out of the case of non-recognition of certain tribes in certain areas. Now, in the case of lambadas, the lambadas are considered scheduled tribes in Andhra, while they are not so recognised in Telengana. Well, I myself brought this matter to the notice of the late Mr. Datar and he promised me that he would look into it. But I understand there are some technical considerations. The State has to make recommendations. It is

only when these recommendations are made that the Centre takes action. Well, Sir, I ask the Home Ministry, if an important Commission like the Dhebar Commission makes certain recommendations, is it not the duty of the Home Ministry to get the reaction of the States on these recommendations and reach finality about it? Andhra State was formed in 1956. Now it is 1962. After certain time, the reservation might be dropped. How long are the poor people to wait? What are the reasons for this delay?

12:28 hrs.

[DR. SAROJNI MAHISHI in the Chair.]

Then, in the Report, there are references to the ill-treatment given to the scheduled castes. After so many years of independence, we still find a mention about some Harijans not being allowed to ride a horse while in the bridegroom's procession or they are allowed to wear dhoti only at some length. While this has been reported, at the same time, we find that the number of cases that are brought to book is so small; in the whole country, the number comes to only four hundred or five hundred, and the number of cases where punishment is given is also so low. That means that even when it is known that the problem is serious, effective measures are not taken by the Government and the Government Departments.

To add to this, we find that this neglect is also spreading to the voluntary organisations. The targets which they set themselves are not fulfilled. I thought that being voluntary organisations feeling acutely over the distress of these classes they would take special steps to see that the targets were fulfilled and that the work which they allotted themselves was done properly and in time. On the contrary, there are complaints about the working of these voluntary organisations. Since it is a matter of public interest, we must investigate how these organisations are functioning, and whether what they aim to do or what they intend to

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

do is really reaching the proper places and the proper people.

I am stressing this because this is not just a matter of social reform or of removing the distress of any particular class in India, but it is a matter of the prestige of India. The face of India that we present before the world should be one which should be true and at the same time one of which we should feel proud. Today, untouchability is a blot on the face of India. It is a matter of our prestige in the whole world; in fact it is not only a matter of our prestige, but it is also a question of integration; it is also a question of importance for our defence. Therefore, this matter is not just a local matter or a matter concerning a particular community, but it is a matter which concerns the whole of India, and which concerns the integrality of India.

Mahatmaji started this movement forty years ago, and he not only propagated the removal of untouchability but he linked it with the struggle for freedom, at the same time, it leads to always used to speak about these two things, namely freedom and the removal of untouchability. After forty years now, which is not a small period, with a campaigner like Mahatmaji, and with protection from the Constitution and with the sympathy of the Government of India, why is it that this evil still lingers? Why is that this problem still persists?

It is difficult to answer the question what the vitality of this caste system is, and what it is that makes it grip us and what it is which makes it difficult for us to get rid of it. I tried to learn something about this, and I have consulted quite a number of friends on this subject, but I have found it difficult to get a proper answer.

I feel that the caste system is unique really in the whole history of the world. The caste system was the only institution in the whole world, as it was conceived, which reconciled free-

dom with stability. It is an important question even today. It is an important question even in the political field today. Take our democracy, for instance. When we have only two or three parties, it functions properly. If there are five hundred Members in the House, if there are five hundred parties, then surely that would be an ideal state of freedom, because no two persons may have the same opinions over a number of questions at the same time. But while 500 parties or a multiplicity of parties is an ideal state from the point of view of maximum freedom, at the same time, it leads to instability. And then, for the sake of survival dictatorship steps in, and the cycle then continues. While dictatorship is an ideal thing for stability, it is ideally unfree. The desire for freedom again asserts itself, and dictatorship topples down, and the cycle goes on.

So, what have the Hindus done in our country? They evolved a system in which they gave complete freedom of thought. There was no limit. You could believe in one God or you could believe in a hundred gods or you could believe in no God. But still you will have an honoured place in society, and you will have an honoured place under the sun. There was no restriction whatsoever in the field of thought, and there was such an amount of freedom as existed nowhere else in the world, and there was such tolerance of which history has no parallel. For the sake of stability, they had designed this caste system based on division of work and division of functions. Even this division was not made rigid. When a Brahmin was not found suitable for the function which he was given, he used to climb down and become a *shudra*. Similarly, a *shudra* could rise to the state of a Brahmin. So, there was this stable structure, and at the same time there was this mobility and there was this flexibility. It was because of the combination of these two that the caste system continued to exist, and there was so much of vitality in it that even

today when it is supposed to be dead, it still continues to exist.

But, today, what do we find? My hon. friends from the Jan Sangh have given a go-by to the question of tolerance. They have made these divisions and functions so rigid and one is born in one place and one cannot get away from it to any other state at all.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member has already taken ten minutes. He should try to conclude now.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** It has become so lifeless and so dead today, because of this. Today, it is just like the dead body of Sati on the shoulders of Shiva. The situation demands that the *chakram* of Vishnu should operate and get this dead body cut into pieces. Otherwise, we shall face destruction.

While I am trying to explain this caste system, at the same time, I would like to stress that if those friends of mine from the Jan Sangh, who consider themselves an authority on the Vedic scriptures and Vedic times, could get one *panchama* lifted to the caste of a Brahmin, and if they could bring down one Brahmin to the caste of a *panchama*, they will be doing a service to the caste system which their forefathers had created, and they will also be doing a service to this country and to the bringing about of the emotional integration which we all need most today. But instead of doing this, they have formed a closed door, they have formed closed castes, and in fact, they are following and practising the concept of one road for salvation, which is entirely against the Hindu concept or Hindu thought. I hope my hon. friends from the Jan Sangh will consider this matter.

Now, what is it that the Scheduled Castes want? Some people have talked about their recruitment in the services, while some others have stated that this is not being done or that is not being done. There is a feeling perhaps that if they get a certain number of posts in the services, or a certain number of Governors or a

certain number of Ministers, then the problem is solved. Is the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes just a problem of the services? My hon. friend, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia wants that whether they are suitable or not, fit or unfit, they should be provided for. Suppose, tomorrow 17½ per cent of the posts or so are given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, do you think that that would solve the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? I submit that the problem of the Scheduled Castes is not a problem of poverty; it is a problem of their integration, and creating a feeling of confidence in themselves.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** The time has been extended for this debate.

**Mr. Chairman:** Even then, there are a number of Members who are desirous of participating. So, the hon. Member may kindly co-operate with the Chair and conclude.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** I shall conclude with just two or three sentences more.

If the Scheduled Castes want to rise, they have to stand on their own legs. Merely depending on some outside agency or some Government or some Constitution to protect them will not succeed. In our country, before Independence, we had Governors, Executive Councillors and what not, and yet we had that feeling of inferiority. When Independence came, the whole thing changed. Similarly, if the Scheduled Castes want to rise, they must assert themselves, and they must assert in such a way that they break their chains themselves. Why offer satyagraha? It is for them to assert and establish that they are as fit, as good, as anybody else in this country. Only then can they find their salvation. It is not by protection or reservation of offices that they can do so; neither protection nor reservation is going to help them.

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा (पटना)

सभापति महोदय, मैंने शुड्यूल्ड काम्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की सन् १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्टों को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा। इतने कम समय में इन दोनों रिपोर्टों के तमाम पहलुओं पर विचार करना कठिन ही नहीं, असम्भव है। इसलिये मैं केवल शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार यहाँ पर व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ।

यह समस्या उन्नत समझे जाने वाले मुल्कों के सामने भी थी। अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड के सामने यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल था। किन्तु इतिहास बतलाता है कि प्रजातन्त्र के हामी भरने वाले मुल्कों ने किस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान किया था। अमरीका में नैग्रो जाति की समस्या उन्हीं समस्याओं का एक अंग थी। जिन की आजादी और सम्मान के लिये अब्राहम लिंकन जैसे महापुरुष को जंग छेड़नी पड़ी। आस्ट्रेलिया में मध्य गोरों को बसाने के लिए वहाँ के आदिमों का सत्यानाश किया गया। धीरे धीरे किस प्रकार रेड इंडियन व आदिम जातियाँ नेस्तनाबूद कर दी गयीं। य पिछले दिन इस की एक लाल लकीर है और खून के आसुओं की दर्दनाक कानियाँ हैं जब बन जातियों का जानवरों की तरह इस्तेमाल किया गया, उन्हें गुलाम बना कर रखा गया और खरीदा और बेचा गया। स्वयम् साम्यवादी रूस में स्टैलिन सा ब के जमाने में कई माइनाग्रीटिज को मर्दा के लिए संसार से खत्म कर दिया गया। हमारे भारतवर्ष की संस्कृति ऐसी नहीं रही है। सदियों से हमारा आदिम जातियों के साथ घना और मजबूत सम्बन्ध रहा है। उन की अपनी सदियों पुरानी पंचायतें हैं, उनके कानून, नृत्य और संगीत तथा मकानों की नक्काशी इत्यादि

पर हम लोगों को आज भी गर्व है। आज भी वे हिमालय के पहाड़ों में हमारे चौकम संतरियों का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहूंगी इस मदन को रांची के बिगमा भगवान की और ताना भगत के उन काफिलों की जिन्होंने आजादी के लिये ब्रिटिश हुकूमत से लोहा लिया था। तो आज इन सारी समस्याओं पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना जरूरी ही नहीं है बल्कि आज हमें ऐमा कदम उठाना है कि आज इस आधुनिकता और औद्योगीकरण के जमाने में वे किसी से भी पिछड़े न रहें। मुझे इस मौके पर आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल जी के वे शब्द याद आते हैं जब उन्होंने कहा था :

We must approach the tribals with affection and friendliness and come to them as a liberating force. That is the kind of psychological integration India needs. If we go to them in order to try and to change their methods of living, to take away their lands and to encourage our businessmen to exploit them, then the fault is ours.

मैं यहाँ पर यह कहना चाहूंगी कि आज इन तमाम समस्याओं का समाधान उन्हीं मनो-भावों और तत्वों के आधार पर होना चाहिए। आज यह समस्या हमारे समाज के बदलते हुए ढाँचे की समस्या है। एक जमाना था जब वे लोग पशुपति कहलाते थे, जंगलों के राजा कलाने थे। वहीं उन के आश्रित शिकार आदि के साधन थे, वहीं उन का जीवन था, वहीं उन का घर था और १९वीं शताब्दी के मध्य तक उन का जीवन खुशगवार था।

मेरे अपने बिहार राज्य के बारे में कुल ३.९ करोड़ की आबादी है जिसमें वे ३९ लाख हैं। और उनमें से १० फीसदी आदिमी ऐसे हैं- जो कि कुल क्षेत्र के २० क्षेत्रों में फैले हुए हैं। लेकिन उनके एकान्त जीवन पर, उन की



पुरानी पंचायत की शैली पर, उन के कानूनों पर, उनके पुराने नृत्य और संगीत की सुन्दर प्रणाली तथा रीति रिवाजों पर सब में पहली चोट तब लगी जब १८९४ में ब्रिटिश हुकूमत ने अपनी फारेस्ट पालिसी बनाई। सन् १९५२ में जब मारी सरकार ने इस नीति का सि. वलोकन किया, तो उसे कबूल ही नहीं किया बल्कि उस फारेस्ट पालिसी को और सख्त बना दिया। मैं यहां पर यह एक ता चाहूंगी कि १८९४ से लेकर १९५२ तक देश की जनसंख्या में ४० प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो चुकी थी, इसलिए खानों और औद्योगिकरण की आवश्यकता के लिये जंगलों में और उन जंगली जातियों के पुराने रीति रिवाजों में परिवर्तन लाना आवश्यक हो गया था। लेकिन देखते देखते आज जालन यह हो गई है कि उन के घर बार उन में छिनने लगे, उन की जमीनें उन में छिनने लगीं और वे सूखी लकड़ी के लिये भी मो. ताज हो गए। इनका ही नहीं, आज भी बनियों द्वारा, वं. के महाजनों द्वारा और ठेकेदारों द्वारा उन का शोषण हो रहा है। आज इन समस्याओं का समाधान निकालना है। इन जंगली जातियों के दुःख का निवारण तभी हो सकता है जब उन्हें हम फेयर वेजेज दिलाने की कोशिश करें। ठेकेदारों में मुक्त करने के लिये वहां फारेस्ट कोआपरेटिव और लेबर कोआपरेटिव की हम व्यवस्था करें। महाजनों से सस्ते मुद पर ऋण दिलाने सस्ते दर पर अनाज दिलाने के लिये क्षेत्रों मस्टी कोआपरेटिव की व्यवस्था करें।

मैं सदन को याद दिलाना चाहूंगी कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की अध्यक्षता में एक स्टडी-ग्रुप भी बना था। उस ने बतलाया था कि जिस परिवार की वार्षिक आय २५० रु. हुआ करती है उन लोगों की गणना डेस्ट्र्यूट्स में होनी चाहिये। इन आदिमों और हरिजनों की आज हालत यही है। मैं जंगली इलाकों के क्षेत्रों में गई

हूँ, जहां वाक्साइट, है, जहां लो. है, जहां कोयला है, जहां अबरख है, और जहां स्टोन कटिंग और स्टोन ब्रेकिंग का काम होता है। वहां मर्दों की हालत में औरतों की हालत और दर्दनाक है। वहां एक तरीके काम के लिये एक तरह की वेजेज नहीं है, वहां ईक्वल पे फार ईक्वल वर्क के स्लोगन ही नहीं लगाये जाने चाहिये, उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोशिश भी करनी चाहिये। मुझे हैरत होती है, आश्चर्य होता है कि हमारी तरफ की बच्चों हों के एक मदस्य ने कल बोलते बोलते यह कहा कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को भोजन चां. ए. मकान चां. ये रहने के लिये, वस्त्र चां. ये पड़ने के लिये। नहीं। आज इस आधुनिकता के जमाने में एक एक मनुष्य की जो जरूरियात हैं उन को देखते हुए वे लोग मारे सामने सिर्फ मकान, वस्त्र और खाना ले कर ही सन्तुष्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं। उन को आधुनिकता के स्तर पर लाना होगा और आज की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई का जो आलम है, उसे मटे नजर रखते हुए उन के लिये में फेयर वेजेज की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में यह देख कर मुझे कुछ हंसी आई कि सरकार के स्टाफ और उन के आफिसर ट्राइबल एरियाज के भीतर जाने में हिचकिचाते हैं इसलिये उन के काम में इमैफिटव देने के लिये उन को कुछ स्पेशल अनाऊंस दिया जाना चाहिये, उन के बच्चों को ट्राइबल एरियाज में न रख कर, ट्राइबल एरियाज के बाहर उन की शिक्षा दीक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो। मैं कहना चा. ती हूँ कि इस तरह के स्टाफ और इस तरह के अधिकारियों को वहां न रख कर, इस तरह के अधिकारियों और स्टाफ को वहां भेजा जाय जिन को उन गरीबों से सहानुभूति हां, उन पिछड़ी जातियों से, वन्य जातियों से जिन को हमदर्दी हो और जिन के प्रति उन के हृदय

[श्रीभारती रामदुलारी सिंहा]

में उद्गार हों। आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वहां पर जैसे ही आफिसमें भेजे जायें जिन को उन की समस्याओं के साथ हमदर्दी है और जो कि उन के कष्टों के निवारण के लिये, उन के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिये हर तरह से कटिबद्ध है। उन क्षेत्रों में हमारे यहां के नेताओं का भी जाना जरूरी है। किसी विरोधी सदस्य ने कल फरमाया था कि जिन मिनिस्ट्रों ने त्याग पत्र दिया है उन में से कम से कम एक उन क्षेत्रों में जाये। मैं तो कहूंगी कि वे लोग संगठन के क्षेत्रों में काम करने के साथ-साथ ट्राइबल एरियाज को भी अपना कार्य-क्षेत्र बनायें और ठक्कर बापा के सिद्धान्तों को अपने जीवन के क्षेत्र में कार्यरूप में उतारें और कुछ सुधार करें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। तभी इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों को हम उठा सकेंगे और सही तरीके से उन की भलाई का काम हो सकेगा।

हमारे जंगलों की सुरक्षा और जंगलों का योजनाबद्ध फीलाव आज हमारी अर्थनीति के लिए लाजिमी है। लेकिन मैं यहां पर यह काना चाहूंगी कि बिहार में नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद इन जंगलों की जितनी बरबादी हुई है उतनी बर्बादी तमाम वन जातियां मिल कर नहीं कर सकती थीं। और आज वहां हालत यह है कि लाख के उत्पादन में कमी आ गयी है चूंकि आदिवासियों का इन क्षेत्रों में घुसना बन्द कर दिया गया है और वहीं बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार ठीकरों के दाम पर सिल्लियां खरीद कर मालामाल हो रहे हैं। अगर इन की समस्या का ठीक तरह से समाधान किया गया तो इन जंगलों से लकड़ी, रेशम, लाख, लोहे, मधु, ऊन, कागज इत्यादि तमाम उद्योग लहरा उठेंगे।

इस रिपोर्ट में बिहार के असुर जाति के वन जातियों से पोर्टेडो उत्पादन कराये जाने की चर्चा की गयी है। यह एक हास्यास्पद बात है। वास्तव में ये लोग पत्थर से लोहा

बनाने के काम में प्रवीण हैं। अगर इन से पोर्टेडो का उत्पादन न करा कर इन से इन का पुराना काम यानी पत्थर से लोहा बनाने का काम कराया जाये तो देश के लिए बड़ा फ़ायदा हो सकता है और उन लोगों का भी इस में हित होगा। आज जो चीन दुश्मन बना हुआ है, उस ने लोहा बनाने के नये और पुराने दोनों तरीकों को अख्तियार किया था। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि असुर जाति के लोगों से यह लोहा बनाने का काम लेना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इसी तरह राजमाल के निकट बसने वाले पहाड़ियों को कागज उद्योग में लगाया जा सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट की हर सिफारिश का समर्थन करती हूं और उससे सहमत हूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर डेबर भाई कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर अमल किया जाता तो इन तमाम समस्याओं का हम समाधान कर सकते थे।

हरिजनों की छूतछात के बारे में विरोधी सदस्यों के भाषणों से ऐसा लगता है कि हम कांग्रेस वालों ने ही इस समस्या को उभार रखा है। लेकिन मैं तो काना चाहती हूं कि कांग्रेस ने गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में जितना काम आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए किया है वह स्वर्णधरों में लिखने योग्य है। किन्तु हम अभी इतने से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। शीघ्रताशीघ्र हम इन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को शिड्यूल से निकाल कर ग्राम भारतीयों के स्तर पर ले आवें। और वह दिन दूर नहीं कि हम इन को अपनी कोटि में ला कर बिठा देंगे। लेकिन मैं इन लोगों को सलाह दूंगी कि वे आपस में कम से कम छूत छात को मिटा लें।

अगर हम इन पिछड़ों के तमाम पहलुओं को ध्यान में रख कर इन की समस्याओं का

समाधान करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, तो भारत विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा जो फिजो जैसा पुतला खड़ा करके भारत विरोधी प्रचार किया जाता है उस का हम कड़ा जवाब दे सकेंगे ।

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): I personally feel that this report and the report of the Dhebar Commission ought to have been studied very properly by the Government, and a consolidated report embodying matters in both ought to have been placed before the House, so that we would have been able to study how the position stands today.

This report is not a statutory report, while the report of the Dhebar Commission is a statutory report, and therefore, I feel that to discuss this report without having the report of the Dhebar Commission before us, is, to say the least, putting the cart before the horse.

However, this report has been discussed at great length, and so many Members have taken part in it, each one trying to place some grievances before the Government. Some have only taken the opportunity to eulogise the efforts of the Congress from the house-tops, as if it is the duty only of the Congress and not the duty of Indians as such, as if the Congress is the only party which has been able to do something for the uplift of the scheduled castes and the others have really kept mum and stood by.

I was very much puzzled when I heard the speech of Shri Bakar Ali Mirza accusing the Jana Sangh of putting down the scheduled castes. I pity his ignorance, I pity the ignorance he has got and the bias with which he has spoken. I think he must reorient his thinking.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:** I did not say they were putting down the scheduled castes, but about their attitude I said.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Yes, I am talking of the attitude.

I was reminded of the saying that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings

ings sometimes wisdom also comes. I was just wondering whether that was the wisdom that was coming out of the mouth of Shri Mirza. I may tell Shri Mirza for his information that the Jana Sangh is the one and only party which recognizes no distinction between caste and caste. There has absolutely never been any occasion when caste distinctions have been made in the Jana Sangh. It counts one and all only as Indians. It makes no distinction on grounds of caste, race, religion. This is the one and only party which refuses to recognise the existence of minorities. It says there are no minorities. When this country was divided, it was only on the basis of Indians and Pakistanis. Pakistanis are in Pakistan, Indians are in India. This party, my party, refuses to recognise anything more than that. Let him once and for all shed himself of any doubt about that position.

When I read this report, I was surprised to find that somehow or other the scheduled tribes have not received the consideration at the hands of our country which is their due. Why is it that the scheduled tribes do not get proper recruitment in the army? The Gurkha is recruited even if he is only 5' 5" or half an inch lesser. How is it that the scheduled tribesmen do not get recruited in the army? I put this very pertinent question to the Minister. What steps have been taken so that they may also be recruited? They are fighting tribes, martial tribes, mind you. All the Bhils and Meenas living in my area have got great courage to fight. The report itself says that there is no reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the armed forces of India, and that this still continues. Leave aside the question of reservation. Let them have an opportunity to be recruited by reducing the requirement of height, which you have done already for the Gurkhas. I see no reason why this should not be done.

We have got a huge Central Reserve Police as a matter of policy. I shall

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

not give the total strength of this force, but it is a big force. Not one man from the scheduled tribes is recruited to this force. Occasionally they have been recruited at the age of 45 to 50, with the sanction of the IGP and DIG concerned. For what? Most of them were masons, and so they were recruited to build good bungalows for the DIGs and Superintendents of Police. As soon as the bungalows were completed, they were asked to get out. Orders were passed: it is not possible to get your age condoned. The Scheduled Tribes were ordinary, unskilled labourers and therefore, no one has been recruited. What effort has been made in this direction? I know the Commissioner, Shri Sri Kant. He is a city dweller and a man living only in Gujarat. His knowledge of other places is very meagre and he has not been able to locate even the existence of the Central Reserve Police and ask for recruitment of these people. What about raising special forces which were raised during the British days? Where have the Mewar Bhil Corps and Malwa Bhil Corps gone? Even today there is a small unit of Mewar Bhil Corps but its pay and salary paid to the officers is lower than what is paid to others. Why this distinction? In fact they ought to be paid more than the others. They are poorer people.

13 hrs.

Now, Sir, we have created a State out of Nagaland with a population of three lakhs; it happens to be our favourite. We want to do everything for Nagaland and for nobody else. On page 288 there is one sentence which says that three seats in the Centre have been reserved for candidates from Nagaland for IAS. Why for Nagaland? Why this special solicitude for this State where you have got hostiles who want to kill our people. Why not for the Bhils of Gujarat, of Rajasthan, Bhilalas of Madhya Pradesh?

There is one point and I do not know whether the Law Ministry has

studied this point or not. Very recently there was a communique issued by the Law Ministry about Scheduled Castes who have changed their religion and gone away to other religions. I do not say that any other religion is bad, that Hindu religion is a good religion; that is immaterial for my purpose. The bane of Scheduled Castes is a bane on Hindu religion. But my point is different. The moment a man thinks that he is not a Hindu, he becomes somebody else and belongs to some other religion. He has a right to decide for himself. So when he goes away from this religion, he is no longer a Scheduled Caste. So, the decision of the Law Ministry in respect of Scheduled Castes was a wise one and a legal one; it says that a man who has changed over to another religion no longer enjoys the benefits or reservations which are meant for the Scheduled Castes. Why not say the same thing for the Scheduled Tribes also? What is a tribe? It is a community of people governed by certain customs, traditions etc. He renounces that tribe, he does not belong to that tribe and the tribe does not recognise him as one of them. Any reservation meant for those who belong to the tribe, should not be made applicable to a person who is no more a member of that tribe and whom the tribe does not recognise as a member. So, this should be studied in its proper perspective.

It is not enough that reserved posts must be created for these people. There should be a practical approach by the Government. There are Scheduled Castes even among the Scheduled Tribes. They must be told what their rights are and they must be educated on these lines. They must not be kept in ignorance. I have noticed that even among the Scheduled Castes there are some who are trying to enjoy the benefit at the cost of all the others. Some castes have developed in that way while the others are still lagging behind.

Coming to untouchability, I saw Dr. Lohia and other Members running

down untouchability. Personally I do not believe in untouchability. I consider no human being as untouchable. From my childhood I have never observed anything of that type. But among the untouchables themselves the greatest offenders are those who consider some others as untouchables. About two years ago we were observing Harijan Day when all those who belonged to Scheduled Castes were taken from one hotel to another and were provided with meals; they were taken to the temples and so on. One Brahmin was running a hotel and he was told that Harijans would come and take tea at his place on that day. He was a man of orthodox views. He was thinking: what will happen to my hotel? I will have to close it down but if I do so my licence will be cancelled. He was in a difficulty. Another untouchable showed him the way. He said: look here; you ask somebody from the dhobi community to prepare tea. The mehthars and others who come to take tea at your place must know that it is a dhobi who is preparing this tea. He did so. What was the result? All the mehthars and others came to take tea and they found the dhobi boy—he was of the same village—preparing tea; they said: Dhobi ki banai hui nahin piange. They all went away.

13-07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

They all went away without eating there. The Brahmin felt that he was not polluted and that his hotel was not polluted. Because the poor dhobi boy prepared the tea, the whole thing was gone.

What I say, therefore, is that all should join hands with the Scheduled Castes and all those who call themselves leaders of these communities and leaders from other communities also should join in a drive to put out this evil of untouchability. You cannot look upon a man as a sort of an inferior being. All are creatures of God, we are all equals. There cannot be a

distinction between man and man. Unless and until that feeling comes into the minds of our people, it will be difficult for us to wipe out untouchability. For that, education must be spread to all the levels of our society.

(The reservation of seats, of jobs and employment will not help much. True, people get employment. Becoming an IAS is not going to serve much purpose. I will point out many communities who do not care for employment in these jobs. I was just calculating one day. How many Gujaratis are there in IAS, IFS, IPS; etc.? Very few. Why? They do not care; they get employed by their own methods in business. What do they care for the IAS, etc.? I therefore say that let the Scheduled Caste communities also rise with their own power and in such manner that there may be no need for temptations of this type. They are only tempting, because some money, some power can be obtained.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** But they should rise and make themselves one with the nation, part and parcel of the Indian nation. There should be no distinction on account of caste; it must go.

**Shri Basappa (Tiptur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today when we are discussing the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we cannot forget the fact that we are dealing with nearly one-fifth of the population of this country who are exploited beyond measure and who deserve the sympathy of one and all. A situation is developing in this country, and if this is not taken note of properly at a suitable time like this, it may develop into a very dangerous situation and it may be beyond redemption. Therefore, we must take note of the conditions—social, political and economic—of these people and take more drastic steps in this direction. Otherwise, the penalty that this country will have to pay will be very great. We the so-called upper

[Shri Basappa]

class people have to perform what is known as *prayaschitha*.

I am saying this in the context of the constitutional provisions made for these people and in the context of the Plan that we have before us and also in the context of what is called the socialist society that we have to develop in this country. So, looking at the problem of these people in these contexts which I have mentioned, I have to say that what has been done is a drop in the ocean. In this connection, naturally our minds go back to that great father of the nation, Gandhiji, who had love for these people. Even before Gandhiji's time, you, Sir, who come from my part of the country, know that there was a great social reformer, Shri Basaveshwara in the eleventh century, who did a lot for the upliftment of the Harijans. He even went to the extent of advocating inter-caste marriages in his time, but unfortunately, the social integration of society did not take place as was desired, but now, his unfinished work has to be continued.

The hon. Deputy Minister was telling us the other day that these people have to be brought to the level of the other communities. What are the steps she was advocating, and are those steps going to take us forward and, if so, when and how? These are the questions to be answered. This way of dealing with this question will not take us very far. A sense of urgency has not been felt at all and a time has come now when the Ministry must give more attention to this subject. It was in an apologetic tone that she was expressing the steps that are being taken to ameliorate the distressing condition of these people. She knew the big problem before this country, and therefore, it was but right that she was dealing with it apologetically, but when I read this report, I find that even the Commissioner says that it is regrettable that the Ministry of Home Affairs has ignored this organisation, namely, the organisation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes headed

by Jaiprakash Narayan. It shows that the Home Ministry is not very serious about considering the report of the Jaiprakash Narayan Committee. Under these circumstances, I can only say that the sense of urgency has not been brought to this problem. Every effort should be made, and drastic steps will have to be taken, if we want to achieve the results that we want to achieve.

Coming to the economic condition of these people, now and then the question of economy comes in. I am sorry to say that when dealing with this question, such a consideration should not be allowed too far. Even on the question of appointment of an officer in the office of Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi, a decision was taken in 1957 that such an officer should be appointed, but in 1959 the post was abolished on grounds of economy. In these matters, if economy has to be effected, the question of where and when it should be done has to be decided correctly. It becomes a policy of penny-wise and pound-foolish if we adopt such a policy like this. Even the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been framed up-to-date. They say it is due to inadequate staff. The report says so. So, these things should not come in the way of improvement.

Again, there is the question of untouchability that is prevailing either in Andhra or in some parts of Maharashtra. They say it still persists in a very great measure, and so effective steps will have to be taken to book the people concerned. The cases registered may be few, but the cases unregistered are very many. Under these circumstances, it is not enough that these cases are handled so leniently, and in order to abolish untouchability completely greater efforts are necessary.

About scavengers, some steps are being taken; wheel-barrow has to be introduced in every town and municipality. Even there, sufficient improvement has not been made. We cannot

see any more the degradation of the scavengers carrying nightsoil on their heads.

Then, with regard to the amount that has been set apart and the amount that has been spent, we have been hearing of the shortfalls and of un-utilised amounts. In the first place, the amount set apart is small; in the second place, it is not spent fully; in the third place, it is mis-spent. The results are not commensurate with the amount that has been spent. So, these things have to be watched more carefully than before so that results can be achieved.

A lot of things has been said about the education of these people. You can see large numbers of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural parts walking long distances—five to six miles—to their schools and you find them coming back at 6 O'clock without having had any food in the interval. What have we done for their mid-day meals? That is a very meagre thing. That has not been done. Again, are those boys getting scholarships, the post-matric scholarships in time? We reserve seats for them in the schools and colleges, but have they been filled up? I think we reserve 20 per cent of seats for them. Then, even those hostels that are meant for them are not managed well. You know how they have been mis-managed in different parts of the country. As regards medical aid, they still remain in a very filthy and insanitary condition, and the doctors refuse to go and live amidst them. So, something must be done to encourage the doctors by giving them special pay and allowances.

About giving land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the report says that there are no available figures. Of course, here and there lands are being given to these people, but I would suggest that when lands are given individually to the extent of two or three acres, it will not suffice, and instead, plots of land to

the tune of 100 or 200 acres may be given to them to form co-operative ventures and help them in all possible ways, so that they may be benefited by these co-operative farms when land is given freely by the Government.

Again, the indebtedness which they are suffering and the unemployment that is existing among them are matters which are beyond redemption. Even in the case of the leather industry in which they are a little trained, they are exploited to a very great extent. So it has been suggested that an All-India Footwear Board be established so that it will do them some good.

Regarding representation in Parliament, in the legislatures and in government service, we are very sorry that one of the stalwarts of this House, Shri Jagjivan Ram, is not there now as a Minister. I know he has gone for a good cause. But I want to say that people belonging to Scheduled Castes should occupy places in the Cabinet not only in the Centre but also in the different States. About increased representation in the various government services, I would like to say that the increase is not adequate, it is very unsatisfactory. As has already been represented, greater care should be taken to see that all the reserved posts are filled up in time.

I would like to say, Sir, that the constitutional provisions are there and they must be respected *in toto*. Under article 338(3) there is an obligation to set up a Backward Classes Commission and the report to be considered carefully. By an executive order of the Government they cannot dispense with a constitutional right that is given under the Constitution. What I find is, by an executive order the Government has taken away that right. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes says here:

"My Organisation is now not to be entrusted with matters relating to other Backward Classes as

[Shri Basappa]

referred to in clause (3) of Article 338 of the Constitution, because the Government of India has finally decided not to maintain lists of such classes on the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission appointed in 1953..."

Sir, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes represent not only the Central Government but also the various States. So he is a person under the Constitution. By an executive order a right given under the Constitution cannot be taken away, and if that is done it would be doing a great injustice to us.

Then, I read certain statements in these reports which are not well conceived. I am sorry to say that some of these statements embitter the feelings of one community against another community. I very much wish that the drafting should have been more careful. They should not single out a community and say that they have tried to include themselves in the list of Backward Classes. That would not be a correct thing to do. Instead of adding to the national integration of this country it might do more harm to the cause. I would, therefore, suggest that when comments are made they should be more careful to see that the national integration of this country is not jeopardised to any extent.

श्री राम सेवक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्व प्रथम मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत देर के बाद ही सही, मुझे आप ने बोलने के लिये समय दिया है। दूसरा धन्यवाद मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने दो साल की इकट्ठी रिपोर्ट इस सदन में डिसकशन के लिए रखी है। मैं तो सोचता था कि शायद पांच साल की इकट्ठी रिपोर्ट रखी जायेगी लेकिन हमारा यह बड़ा सौभाग्य है कि उन्होंने दो साल की इकट्ठी रिपोर्ट ही डिसकशन के लिए रखी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : देर है अंचर नहीं।

श्री राम सेवक : सब से पहले मैं आप के द्वारा होम मिनिस्ट्री से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के साथ उसे इस बारे में लिखा पढ़ी करनी चाहिये कि हमारे देश में साढ़े २१ प्रतिशत हरिजनों और आदिम जाति के लोगों की देखभाल करने के लिए तथा उन की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के लिए एक अलग से मंत्रालय खोला जाना चाहिये और उस मंत्रालय में एक फुल फ्लेज्ड कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिये।

आप देखें कि चैप्टर १८ में पेज १२५ पर हमारे कमिशनर महोदय ने लिखा है :—

"If in course of time, a sufficiently large number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons get elected to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas from general constituencies, there will be no need for continuing the reservation of seats for them and the constitutional provisions in this regard can be allowed to lapse. To bring about such a situation, it is necessary that all the political parties in the country should consider this problem very carefully and endeavour to set up as many suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons, as possible, from their parties for the general seats in the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas."

आप फिगरज़ को देखें। मन् १९५७ में इलेक्शन के अन्दर छः हरिजन जनरल सीट्स से चुने गये थे और तीन शैड्युल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के लोग जनरल सीट्स से लोक सभा के लिए चुने गये थे। लेकिन सन् १९६२ की इलेक्शन में उन की संख्या बहुत कम थी। सिर्फ एक जनरल सीट से हरिजन चुन कर आया और दो सीटों से आदिम



जन जातियों के लोग चुने गए । इस के अलावा राज्य सभा और विधान परिषदों में हरिजनों को रिजर्वेशन नहीं दिया गया है । हमारे देश के आठ प्राक्सिस में अपर हाउसिस हैं । उन में टोटल संख्या मेम्बरज की ६२४ है । आप इस रिपोर्ट को देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि सारे देश में सिर्फ पंद्रह सदस्य हरिजनों में से चुने गए हैं । जबकि वहां रिजर्वेशन नहीं है । राज्य सभा को आप देखें । राज्य सभा में पहले १८ शैड्यूलड कास्ट के लोग थे और ५ शैड्यूलड ट्राइबज के लोग थे । लेकिन सन् १९५७ को इलेक्शन के बाद उन की संख्या घटी है और वह घट कर १५ और ५ ही रह गई है । जहां जहां रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है वहां वहां तो वे अपनी संख्या के अनुपात में चुन कर आ जाते हैं और जहां जहां रिजर्वेशन नहीं दिया गया है, वहां वे नहीं आ पाते हैं । इसलिए मैं आप से दख्खवास्त करता हूं इस में जो इन्होंने यह दिया है १८:५ में दिया हुआ है उस को डिलीट कर दिया जाये, उस रिजर्वेशन को डिलीट कर दिया जाये और रिजर्वेशन की अवधि बराबर बढ़ती जानी चाहिये और तब तक यह व्यवस्था जारी रहनी चाहिये जब तक कि वे जितनी उन की जनसंख्या है, उस के अनुपात में चुन कर नहीं आ पाते हैं ।

मैं मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान रिजर्वेशन इन दी पोलिटिकल पोस्ट्स की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस में लिखा हुआ है :

“The number of the Scheduled Caste persons appointed as Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries in the Union Cabinet, has gone up from 3 in 1960-61 to 5 during the year under report. As regards the Scheduled Tribe persons, the number increased from 1 to 2. In the States, the number of the Scheduled Caste Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Sec-

retaries increased from 26 in 1960-61 to 28 after the last General Election, while the number of the Scheduled Tribe Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries decreased from 15 to 11.”

सारे देश में सिर्फ २८ अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को वह अप्वाइंट कर पाये । ११ शैड्यूलड ट्राइबज के लोगों को सारे देश में वह अप्वाइंट कर पाये । चूंकि यहां उन का रिजर्वेशन नहीं है इसलिए इस तरह के अप्वाइंटमेन्ट्स होते हैं ।

इस के अलावा मैं सरकार का ध्यान न्याय पंचायत की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । न्याय पंचायत में कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है । रिजर्वेशन न होने की वजह से यहां हरिजन जातियों या अनुसूचित जन जातियों का रिजर्वेशन नहीं के बराबर है ।

इस के अलावा मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान चेप्टर १९, सर्विसेज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । अगर आप शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट देखें तो पैरा १९२२, पेज १३७ पर दिया हुआ है :

“The only member of the Union Public Service Commission belonging to the Scheduled Castes retired on the 17th August 1961. Thus, on 31st March, 1962, no member of this Commission belongs to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. In so far as State Public Service Commissions are concerned, the only change that has taken place during the year under report is in regard to the Mysore Public Service Commission to which a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes was appointed. In the last Report it was mentioned that one Scheduled Caste member was serving on the Public Service Commission in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra and one Scheduled Tribe member in the Public Service Commission in Assam.”

[श्री राम सेवक]

यह हालत पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की है सारे देश में। हमारा तो यह कहना है कि अधिक से अधिक मेम्बर हरिजनों के स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन और यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में अप्वाइंट किये जायें। अगर उन को अप्वाइंट नहीं किया जाता है तो यह बात नामुमकिन है कि जो उन को १२॥ परसेंट और ५ का परसेंटेज दिया गया उस की पूर्ति हो सके।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह दिया गया है कि हरिजनों के सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन का परसेंटेज १०॥ है और सैंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का ५ परसेंट। यही नहीं, अगर फिगर्स को देखिये तो उस से पता चलता है कि क्लास १ सर्विसेज में चाहे परमनेट पोस्ट्स हों चाहे टेम्पोरेरी पोस्ट्स हों, दोनों में १.०८ और १.०५३ अप्वाइंटमेंट्स हुए हैं। क्लास २ सर्विसेज में २.८४ और ३.१८ परसेंट अप्वाइंटमेंट्स हुए हैं। सैंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज तो बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर हैं। अभी हाल में होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से एक न्यूज बुलेटिन निकला था, यह २४ फरवरी १९६३ की संडे स्टेट्समैन की न्यूज है

“Posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes” on 23rd February.

“The Union Government is understood to have set apart 12½ per cent of the posts in class 3 and class 4 of the services for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But there will be no such reservation so far as the higher rungs of the service ladder are concerned. Accordingly promotions will continue to be governed by merit in class I and class II services.”

इस के बाद मैं ने होम मिनिस्टर महोदय को यह लिखा कि आप ने इस तरह का आर्डर क्या सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स को भेज दिया? उन्होंने मुझे लिख कर उत्तर दिया कि अभी

सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है और समय आने पर हम इस को कंसीडर करेंगे, और उस के बाद अगर जरूरत समझी गई तो आर्डर्स भेजे जायेंगे। अगर हमारी सरकार वाकई यह चाहती है कि हरिजन कैंडिडेट्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा महकमों में जायें, चाहे क्लास १ हो या चाहे क्लास २ हों, तो उन को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को डेफिनिट इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स देने पड़ेंगे कि जब तक हरिजनों का कोटा उन के रिजर्वेशन के हिसाब से पूरा नहीं हो जाता तब तक स्पेशल रिक्लूटमेंट के जरिये उन की भर्ती की जानी चाहिये। इसी हिसाब से यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को भी इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स भेजे जाने चाहियें कि वे स्पेशल रिक्लूटमेंट के जरिये से आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० और आई० पी० एस० की सर्विसेज में हरिजनों को क्लास २ और क्लास १ पोस्ट्स में दें ताकि उन का परसेंटेज पूरा किया जा सके।

श्री सरंडी (राजमूल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, २ और ३ तारीखों और आज का अधिवेशन कुल हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिये बहुत ही शुभ दिवस है क्योंकि जो जातियां हजारों वर्षों से वनियों के द्वारा दबाई गई थीं, उन को ऊपर उठाने के लिये इस सत्र में बस हो रही है। हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से सब से पहले यह पता चलता है कि आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों की भलाई के लिये हमारी सरकार काफी कोशिश कर रही है। मगर दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : काम कर रही है तो इस में दुःख किस बात का ?

श्री सरंडी : मगर दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार के इतनी कोशिश करने के बाद भी, इतनी मेहनत करने के बाद भी आदिवासियों की उन्नति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। इस विषय पर हमारे बहुत से

मित्रों ने दुःख प्रकट किया है कि आदिवासियों की उतनी उन्नति नहीं हुई है जितनी होनी चाहिये थी। मैं भी इस का समर्थन करता हूँ और अब भी ऐसी स्थिति है कि उन की उन्नति नहीं हो पाई है। इस का कारण यह है कि आदिवासियों या हरिजनों के इलाकों में जो भी सरकारी कर्मचारी जाते हैं वे ईमानदारी से काम नहीं करते हैं। बहुत से ऐसे आफिसर्स हैं जो कि आदिवासियों की उन्नति तक नहीं चाहते। ऐसे भी बहुत से आफिसर्स होंगे जो आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को घृणा करते हैं।

यह सर्वविदित बात है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिये जो रुपया रक्खा जाता है वह खर्च नहीं हो पाता है। पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो रुपया रक्खा गया था वह खर्च नहीं हुआ बल्कि वापस कर दिया गया। इसी तरह दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी जो रुपया रक्खा गया था वह खर्च नहीं हो सका, बल्कि वह वापस कर दिया गया। यह कितने दुःख की बात है कि रुपया रहते हुए और हमारी सरकार के कोशिश करने पर भी आदिवासियों की उन्नति का काम नहीं हो पाया है। अतः मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि राज्य सरकारों को हिदायत दी जानी चाहिये ताकि हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों का काम काफी तेजी से प्रगति कर सके।

आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों के बीच में सब से बड़ी समस्या रही है महाजनों के शोषण की। हमारे सथाल परगना जिले में महाजनों को शोषण है। इस के लिये मैं इस संसद् में बहुत मर्तवा बोल चुका हूँ लेकिन इस की ओर अभी तक सरकार ने कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं इस के सम्बन्ध में वहाँ के डी० सी० को भी पत्र लिख चुका हूँ, लेकिन हमारे डी० सी० महोदय ने कुछ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

हमारे इलाके में सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं के बराबर है। सरकार काफ़ी रुपया

खर्च करती है लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं होता है। आप को ताज्जुब होगा वहाँ की स्कीमें देखने से कि एक बूंद पानी मिलना भी मुश्किल है। वहाँ अधिकतर आदिवासी लोग ही बसे हुए हैं और वे खेती कर के अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस प्रकार से काम करना चाहिए ताकि ठीक रूप से उन का खेती का काम हो सके।

शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकतर आदिवासी अशिक्षित हैं। शिक्षा के बिना मनुष्य पशु के समान होता है। सरकार वहाँ के आदिवासियों के लिये जो रुपया दे रही है वह कम है। ज्यादा देना चाहिये। वहाँ गरीब लोगों के जितने भी बच्चे हैं उन सभी को स्टैंडर्ड मिलना चाहिये। मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार को आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन कर देना चाहिये और दोपहर के खाने की व्यवस्था हो जानी चाहिए।

हमारे सथाल परगना जिले में रास्ते नहीं के बराबर हैं। जहाँ खनिज पदार्थ पैदा होता है और जहाँ से सरकार को काफी आमदनी होती है वहीं आदिवासी लोग बसे हुए हैं। मगर दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार के इतनी काफी आमदनी होने पर भी सरकार ने वहाँ रास्तों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया है। बैल गाड़ी चलाना भी मुश्किल है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आदिवासी इलाकों में जितने भी रास्ते हैं उन को पक्की सड़कों में परिणत कर दिया जाये और यह काम जल्द से जल्द हो जाय ताकि आदिवासी एक गांव से दूसरे गांव को इन सड़कों द्वारा सुविधापूर्वक आ जा सकें।

यदि सरकार आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की भलाई करना चाहती है तो हर एक राज्य में एक एक मंत्री आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को देखने के लिए रहना चाहिए, और हर एक राज्य में एक आदिवासी डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड होना।

[श्री मरंडी]

चाहिये । जितने भौ पढ़े लिखे आदिवासी और हरिजन हैं उन की लिस्ट रखी जानी चाहिए और गरीब बच्चों को नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

**Shri Muthiah** (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reveal the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes today. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes form more than one-fifth of the population, and so, their problem is really a national problem. Their uplift is absolutely necessary for full national integration.

There are several problems relating to the Scheduled Castes, and one of them is untouchability. Untouchability is still prevalent in the country. Article 17 of the Constitution says that it is forbidden, and the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, makes the practice of untouchability a penal offence. With all this, it is sorrowful to find that the practice of untouchability is prevalent in a large measure particularly in the rural areas.

I submit that mere legislation is not enough to eradicate untouchability. Apart from legislation, intensive and continuous propaganda is to be carried on to eradicate this evil. A great change, a moral revolution is to be brought about in the attitude of the caste Hindus towards these unfortunate Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes in the villages are even today not able to assert their legitimate right conferred upon them by the Constitution and the Government, in spite of the great protection given to them by the Government. The reason is that most of the members of the Scheduled Castes in the rural areas are afraid of the caste Hindus because they are poor, uneducated and dependent upon the caste Hindus economically. Many of them, even today, are in the grip of the caste

Hindu landlords and money-lenders. If we analyse the figures of cases registered from 1955 to 1962, we find that only a small number of cases, about 3,000, have been registered for the years 1955 to 1962 and a very large number of cases have not been registered. Let me say, Sir, that the Police also seem to be a little indifferent in this matter.

Various steps have to be taken to eradicate this evil. Firstly, village level workers and welfare officers and members of Panchayats have to work together to eradicate this evil. Secondly, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has to carry on intense and continuous propaganda through the All India Radio, songs and dramas and films and publications. These should reach the people in the rural areas. This is very important. Thirdly, free legal aid should be provided promptly for the Scheduled Castes in cases of untouchability and harassment and eviction from land. The Harijan masses should be educated about such an aid being there, because many of them do not know that such an aid exists. There should be representatives of the Harijans on the various Harijan Welfare Boards and Committees.

Then I come to welfare schemes. A number of welfare schemes are being implemented by Government to better the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Third Plan, Rs. 100 crores have been allotted for this purpose and in 1961-62, Rs. 12 crores have been spent. The welfare schemes are intended to promote education at all levels among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to improve the living conditions of the scavengers and sweepers and to provide house sites and cultivable land to poor Harijans, particularly landless labourers among the Harijans.

Of the various welfare schemes education is the most important. The Central Government and the State

## and Scheduled Tribes

Governments have a special responsibility in this matter of promoting education among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Rs. 29 crores have been spent in the First and Second Plans and Rs. 34 crores are allotted for the Third Plan. A large number of post-matric scholarships of the value of about Rs. 250 lakhs have been awarded, and overseas scholarships are also given.

I should say something about the fees. We all know that Scheduled Caste students are exempted from the payment of fees in schools and colleges, but special fees are collected in a number of institutions. This is a hardship and a handicap to poor Harijan parents. I plead that this should be disallowed.

We know that there is 20 per cent. reservation for Scheduled Caste students in institutions but this is not at all adhered to in a number of institutions so far as my knowledge goes. Education in villages has made poor progress. In my own constituency, there are hundreds of villages which I have visited where educational facilities are insufficient for the poor Harijans. So, I plead before this august House that free and compulsory primary education with mid-day meals should be introduced without delay. This will surely prove a boon to the Scheduled Castes in villages. A sufficient number of schools should be started in scheduled caste areas.

With regard to schemes for scavengers and sweepers, the Third Plan has allotted Rs. 3 crores for the housing of the scavengers and sweepers. But this amount is not well-utilised. According to statistics, only 25 per cent. of municipal scavengers are provided with houses. The housing conditions of scavengers are most unsatisfactory. The scavengers are most backward, and most illiterate. They are doing the most menial work and they are the most unfortunate. They are the lowest of all in society. Jesus said to his disciples about two thousand years ago: "Whatsoever you

do to the lowest of these my brethren, you do it unto me." And the scavengers are verily the lowest of all among men, and service to them is service to God. Ruskin in his famous book *Unto this Last* most eloquently pleads the cause of the lowest man in society. The municipalities and major panchayats should be persuaded to make use of Central subsidies for providing good housing conditions to the poor scavengers.

I want to speak a few words about the miserable living conditions of the scavengers in Tirunelveli town. In Tirunelveli municipality—it is my constituency—the living conditions of the scavengers are most miserable. Their life is very miserable and the housing conditions particularly are most pathetic and pitiable. The houses are too small. They are old and leaky. They are not at all adequate for big families. The family usually consists of 5 or 6 people and there is a very small room for a family and these people are not able to live in that small room. They have submitted a number of petitions to the municipal authorities but up till now all their appeals and petitions remain unheeded. So, I request the Home Minister here to be kind enough to make a note of this and communicate this to the Madras Government and to the municipal authorities of Tirunelveli and make them do something positive for the sake of these scavengers and improve the housing conditions of these most unfortunate people.

Further, I should point out that these scavengers are heavily in debt and on the pay day most of their pay is snatched away by the usurious money-lenders. So, I plead that scavengers credit societies should be started by the Government without delay. The Government should also take measures to civilise these people and to elevate them in status. A special officer should be appointed in the local self-government department in every State to look after their interests.

[Shri Muthiah]

Then, I come to services. The Constitution, the Parliamentary Acts and the Government orders give protection to the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the matter of services, both at the Centre and in the States. There is 12½ per cent. reservation for the scheduled castes, but still the percentage of scheduled castes in the services is very low as the 1961-62 figures show: Class I—1 per cent.; Class II—2 per cent.; Class III—7 per cent. and Class IV—16 per cent. of the total number of employees. I appeal to the appointing authorities to be more liberal towards the scheduled castes and to consider only written tests and not oral tests till 1970. I feel that in the interest of the scheduled castes, there should be one Harijan member in the Union Public Service Commission and the State Public Service Commissions at least till 1970. This will improve the lot of the scheduled castes.

I come to cooperation, I have to say with sorrow that the scheduled castes are deeply in debt in the village and they are in the grip of money-lenders. In order to remove this evil, agricultural credit societies should be opened in sufficient numbers in the villages for the benefit of scheduled castes and a sufficient number of consumers' cooperative societies also should be opened.

With regard to landless agricultural labour, let me say that the number of landless agricultural labourers among the Harijans is ever increasing and they are suffering very much. Bits of cultivable land, either the Government land, or the panchayat land, or the bhoodan land or the surplus land created by the Ceiling Acts may be given to them in order to improve their living conditions. The Government should also ensure fair minimum wages to them to better the lot of these agricultural labourers.

Let me conclude with a prayer that the day should not be far off, when

there will be no scheduled caste as such, when there will be only one caste, one community, in the whole of India, when all the castes will be integrated into one nation, the Indian nation. I pray for that happy day.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (मिरमूर) : उप-ध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के सामने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स चौर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की सन् १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ की दसवीं और ग्यारहवीं रिपोर्टें विचाराधीन हैं।

सदियों से हमारा भारतवर्ष देश गुलाम रहा। हमारे देश के नेताओं ने जिन के दिल में इस मुल्क से प्रेम था, मुल्क को आज़ाद कराने में बराबर जद्दोज़हद की और आखिर में पूज्य महात्मा गांधी जी के आदेश के अनुसार उन के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चल कर उन्होंने ने आज़ादी हासिल की। इसलिए आज हमारा मुल्क बराबर तरक्की के रास्ते पर चल रहा है। बहुत मी नई योजनाएँ बनाई गईं। कई नई इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगाने की योजना है तो कई नये उद्योग धंधों को स्थापित करने की योजनाएँ हैं। बहुत से कारखाने चलाये जाते हैं। उन का एक आधार होता है। उन के ऊपर यह विश्वास किया जाता है कि एक इंडस्ट्री जिस के कि लगाने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपया हम खर्च करेंगे तो पांच साल के बाद उस से हमें क्या आमदनी होगी उस का एक हिसाब लगाया जाता है। उसी आधार के ऊपर हम नई इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगाते हैं। लेकिन जब हम इस हरिजन समस्या की ओर देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि बावजूद इस के कि मुल्क को आज़ाद हुए १५-१६ साल हो गये, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों के बारे में जिस क़दर ध्यान

दिया जाना चाहिए था, उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। जिस तरीक़ से हम योजनाएं बनाते हैं और उन के काम आदि का एक हिसाब रखते हैं अगर उसी तरीक़ से हम इस छुआछूत के कलंक को मुल्क से नहीं निकालेंगे और ठीक योजनायें नहीं बनायेंगे, ठीक स्कीमें बना कर ठीक ढंग से उन को लागू नहीं करेंगे तो कोई उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती कि यह मसला जल्दी हल हो सकेगा और अभी सैकड़ों साल तक इसी तरह से यह जारी रहने वाला है। इस तरीक़े से यह मसला कभी हल होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार के इस विभाग के साथ दोअमली का सलूक किया जा रहा है। इस की तरफ़ कमिशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में ध्यान दिलाया है। यह सब सदन जानता है कि कितनी ही बड़ी फौज क्यों न हो जब उस का सरदार ठीक नहीं होगा, उस फौज के पास चाहे कितने ही हथियार हों या रुपया हो, सामान हो या दारूद हो, कोई धी चीज़ उस के पास क्यों न हो, वह फौज कभी भी लड़ाई के मैदान में कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है। इसी तरीक़े से जब तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट विभाग के आला अफसर ठीक तरीक़े से और ठीक ढंग से नियुक्त नहीं किये जायेंगे, वह कभी भी अपने मक़सद में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे।

दोनों रिपोर्टों में जोकि हमारे सामने पेश हैं यह कहा गया है कि अभी तक उस के अधिकारी, स्टाफ़ जो चलाने के लिए आवश्यक है, वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। अब जब तक स्टाफ़ पूरा नहीं होगा, तब तक कैसे वह स्कीम जोकि हम उन को उंचा उठाने के लिए कर रहे हैं, कामयाब हो सकेगी? जाहिर

है कि उस हालत में वह स्कीमें हमारी कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगी।

अकेले ऊंचे लेवल की बात नहीं है, स्टेट लेवल पर भी स्टाफ़ की यही हालत है। जितनी भी योजनाएं यहां से बन कर वहां जाती हैं स्टेट लेवल पर यहां से लागू करने के लिए पहुंचती हैं, वहां स्टेट्स में कोई पक्का और पूरा विभाग ऐसा नहीं है जोकि उन स्कीमों को ठीक ढंग से चला सके। वहां भी दो अमली काम करती है।

पानी की स्कीम के लिये पहले वहां कोई स्कीम पहुंचती है तो वह डिप्टी कमिश्नर या जिला अधिकारी के पास आती जाती है जिसको कि वह वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट के पास भेज देते हैं और चूकि उनके पास कोई उसके लिए अलहदा से अफसर नहीं होता है जो कि उसको ठीक ढंग से कर सके इसलिये वह उस स्कीम को बी० डी० ओ को पास पास और कर देते हैं। जब बी० डी० ओ० साहब कहते हैं कि यह मेरे महकमे का काम नहीं है। मेरे पास इस समय अफसर नहीं है। और इस तरह की टाल मटोल में साल भर गुजरने को होता है और जब पैसा लैप्स होने की बात आती है तो जल्दी में जहां चाहा उस पैसे को लगा देते हैं और नतीजा यह होता है कि जितना फ़ायदा शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। इस तरह लापरवाही और टाल मटोल के उन स्कीमों की तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुल्क के बेस्तर हिस्सों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग शहरों की निस्बत ज्यादातर देाती इलाके में रहते हैं, पहाड़ी इलाके में रहते हैं। शहरों में तो बहुत थोड़े हरिजन लोग रहते हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका तो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

उद्धार हुआ है। उसमें उन्होंने थोड़ी बहुत उन्नति की है, लेकिन मैं एक पहाड़ी इलाके से आया हूँ, हिमाचल प्रदेश से आया हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में रिजनों की आज क्या दशा है। मैं आपकी तवज्जह उस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहाड़ों में ये लोग रहते हैं और इनके पास थोड़ी थोड़ी जमीनें हैं—किसी के पास दो-बीघे और किसी के पास चार बीघे। इस रिपोर्ट में भी दर्ज है कि स्टेट लेवल पर इस बात का सर्वे किया जा रहा है कि कौन सी जमीनें खाली हैं, जोकि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को दी जा सकें, ताकि वे लोग खेती-बाड़ी पर ठीक ढंग से गुजारा कर सकें। पहाड़ी इलाकों में और मैदानी इलाकों में के देहातों में वे लोग ज्यादातर खेती-बाड़ी पर निर्भर करते हैं। वे लोग चमड़े का, सफाई करने और डोली उठाने वगैरह का भी काम करते हैं, लेकिन इनके अलावा उनका सीधा सम्बन्ध खेती-बाड़ी से है। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला सिरमूर से आया हूँ और मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ क्या सर्वे हो रहा है।

आज से चालीस साल पहले राजाओं के जमाने में एक कानून बना था, जिसके आधार पर खेती के अलावा सब जमीन को, चाहे वह जंगल हो, झाड़ी हो, नाला हो, बंजर हो, कौमी भी जमीन हो, रिजर्व फारेस्ट करार दे दिया गया था। आज भी वः रिजर्व फारेस्ट है। हमारे यहाँ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लैंडलेस आदमी, दो तीन बीघे वाले आदमी सरकार को कहते हैं कि फलां जमीन काबिले-काशन है, उसमें दरख्त नहीं उग सकते हैं, वह जमीन हमको दे दी जाये। इसके जवाब में क्ता जाता है कि चूक यः जमीन रिजर्व फारेस्ट में आई है, वः जंगल के विभाग के पास है, इसलिये वह नहीं दी जा सकती है। मैं यः अर्ज करना चा ता हूँ कि जो कानून शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा

उठाने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं, अगर उन पर ठीक ढंग से अमल नहीं किया जायेगा, तो फिर उन लोगों की उन्नति कैसे हो सकेगी। एक तरफ तो आदेश दिया जाता है कि उन लोगों को जमीन दे दो और दूसरी तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि वः जमीन रिजर्व फारेस्ट में है। ऐसी सूरत में मैं नहीं समझता कि उन लोगों को कैसे जमीन मिल सकेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों व आदिम जातियों को उठाने के लिये एक बड़ा अच्छा कानून बनाया गया था एबालिशन आफ बिग लैंडिड एस्टेट्स एंड लैंड रिफार्मिंग एक्ट, १९५३। उस कानून को बने हुए दस साल हो गये, लेकिन अब भी वः खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है और उसको अमल में नहीं लाया जाता है। आम् पूछने के लिये कभी दो चार केसिज कर दिये जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि उन बेचारों को जमीन नहीं मिलती है। मैं आपको बताना चाःता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ एक किस्म का पटवारी राज कायम है। कई एसोसियेशन्ज ने वहाँ पर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया कि उस पटवारी राज को ख़त्म किया जाये, लेकिन वः अब भी जारी है। होता यह है कि जमींदारी एबालिशन एक्ट के मातहत कोई गरीब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मुजरा पटवारी के पास जाता है और क्ता है कि जिस जमीन पर वह काश्त करता है, उसका नम्बर उसको दे दिया जाये। वह नम्बर लेकर अदालत में जाता है और तीन चार साल तक मुकदमा लड़ता है और उसके बाद कानून की वजः से उसको जमीन मिल जाती है। लेकिन जब वह फ़ैसला लेकर आता है तो कोई दूसरा पटवारी बदल कर वहाँ होता है, जो कहता है कि यः तुम्हारे कब्जे की जमीन नहीं है, दूसरे की जमीन है। उस बेचारे की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। इस पटवारी राज का नतीजा यह है कि गरीब लोग सैकड़ों की तादाद में चार चार साल मुकदमा लड़ने के बाद वापस आते हैं।



उनके पास जो भी धन-दौलत होती है, वह बर्बाद हो जाती है और वे पले से भी खराब हालत में वापस चले आते हैं। अगर सरकार इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देगी, तो वे लोग कभी भी उन्नति नहीं कर पायेंगे।

अब मैं आपके सामने फ़ोर्ड लेबर का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने सुना होगा कि लोगों को सरे बाजार लाकर फ़रोख्त किया जाता था और भेड़-बकरियों की तरह बेचा जाता था। हम ऐसी कथावतें सुना करते थे, लेकिन यह कोई कथावत नहीं है। यू० पी० और हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में यह तरीका सदियों पहले की तरह जारी है। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि वाकई यह बात है, लेकिन उसमें पूरी बात नहीं कही गई है, बल्कि कुछ हद तक ही जाहिर की गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र किया गया है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है, हालांकि हिमाचल प्रदेश की भी यही हालत है। उत्तर प्रदेश का वह इलाका, यानी जोन्सार-भावर, हिमाचल प्रदेश से मिलता है। एक दरया टांस उनको जुदा करता है। हमारी तीन तहसीलें, पांटा, रेनका और पछाद बिल्कुल उस इलाके से मिलती-जुलती हैं और वही हालत उनकी भी है।

१९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट के सफ़हा १४ पर उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों का जिक्र इस प्रकार किया गया है

"In the Jaunsar-Bawar area of Dehradun District, a system of bonded labour is prevalent. Persons belonging to the Kolta community are required to work in the house of moneylenders in return for loans. They are given food and clothing and no wages are paid but the loan is free of interest. The Committee appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, to enquire into the conditions of the Koltas of Jaunsar-Bawar areas of Dehradun District

and Jaunpur Ravain area of Tehri Garhwal District, have classified Koltas into three categories, viz. (1) Khundit Mundit—who almost work like slaves for their masters who, in turn, provides facilities like clothings, food, expenses for marriages, etc. (2) Mat—who work in the house of moneylenders in lieu of interest; majority of Koltas fall in this category, and (3) Sanjayat—who work for the entire village and are paid some *faslana*."

यह हालत है उन लोगों की।

**उपध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण खत्म करें।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह :** मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ।

अगर इन लोगों का सुधार नहीं किया जायेगा, तो ये लोग कैसे तालीम पा सकेंगे और कैसे उनको को-ऑपरेटिव्स से और जंगलों से फ़ायदा होगा? सरकार की तरफ़ से यह भी देखने की ज़रूरत है कि जो एड उन लोगों की भलाई के लिए दी जाती है, वह किस ढंग से उनके पास पहुंचती है और उसका इस्तेमाल सही तौर पर किया जाता है या नहीं।

जहां तक लीगल एड देने का सवाल है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में वह बन्द कर दी गई है, जहां उसकी बहुत ज़रूरत थी, ताकि वे कोई वकील मुकरर करके ज़मीन को हासिल कर सकते और उन लोगों का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठाने में मदद मिलती।

हाउसिंग के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वीपज के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए रुपया रखा गया है। उनकी हालत खराब है और उनको वह रुपया मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन जो रकम रखी गई है, वह और भी ज्यादा होनी चाहिए थी।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members who have spoken before me.

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** मुझे पूरा विश्वास है मंत्री महोदय जो इशारा उनमें मिलता है उसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे । शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के भाइयों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार ने जितना पैसा सर्फ किया है, या तो वह सही तरीके से सर्फ नहीं हुआ है या कुछ ऐसे सर्फ हुआ है कि जितने अच्छे उसके परिणाम निकलने चाहिये थे, नहीं निकले हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भी हम हरिजनों के उत्थान की बात करते हैं, तो कोई न कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने रख दी जाती है और कहा जाता है कि इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ कर देखिये कि कितनी उन्नति उनकी हो गई है । उस रिपोर्ट को अगर हरिजनों के सामने रखा जाए और उनसे पुछा जाय कि उसके बारे में उनके क्या विचार हैं तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है । वाकई में जिस तरीके से वे जीविका चलाते हैं, जिस तरीके से वे रहते हैं, जिस तरीके से वे खाते हैं, उस सब का मिलान अगर उस रिपोर्ट के साथ किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम यह पायेंगे कि वह रिपोर्ट शायद किसी दूसरे के लिए लिखी गई है, हरिजनों के लिए नहीं लिखी गई है । मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हरिजनों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया है । उसने किया है लेकिन जितना करना चाहिए था नहीं किया है ।

मैं आपके सामने बड़े ताज्जुब के साथ दो बातें रखना चाहता हूँ । मद्रास हाई कोर्ट का एक जजमेंट हुआ था जिसमें कहा गया था कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट जो कैंडीडेट्स हैं उनकी जब भरती हों, उसी वक्त उनका रिजर्वेशन नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि प्रोमोशन के वक्त भी रिजर्वेशन हो । सरकार जो कि अपने

आपको जनवादी सरकार कहती है और जिसक दिल हमेशा हरिजनों के लिए पिघलता रहता है उसने बजाय इसके कि इसको लागू करती, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सहारा लिया । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी यह फैसला दे दिया कि नहीं प्रोमोशन में भी इनको रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिये । इसी सदन में हमारे योग्यतम मंत्री वाबू जगजीवन राम जी को जो इस वक्त हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि उस फैसले को लागू किया जाएगा लेकिन कुछ सवालालत ऐंसे उठाये गये हैं कि जिस शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में भेदभाव तक करने की कोशिश की गई है । उस आश्वासन के बाद भी मंत्री महोदय से मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर यह क्यों लागू नहीं किया गया है । आज भी उसके बारे में सही तरीके से इलाज नहीं हुआ है और उस आदेश को सही तरीके से लागू नहीं किया गया है ।

अभी ३० तारीख के अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा था सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जजमेंट को । उस में कहा गया था कि कैरी फॉर्बर्ड करने के लिए जो रूल था १९५५ का, वह गलत है । एक विभाग में अगर चौदह परसेंट हमारे हरिजन भाई रहने चाहिये, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के रहने चाहिये और दुर्भाग्य से अगर ऐसे आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं जिन की नियुक्ति की जा सके और रिलैक्सेशन के बाद भी उन की भरती नहीं की जा सकती है तो चौदह परसेंट को अगले साल २० परसेंट में बदला जा सकता है । लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद अगर चौदह परसेंट एक साल में भरे नहीं गये तो अगले साल वह कोटा खत्म हो जायेगा, वह कैरी फॉर्बर्ड नहीं होगा । अगर आज चौदह परसेंट लोग इन जातियों के नहीं मिले और इसलिए जगह भरी नहीं जा सकी किसी भी कारण से, चाहे शिक्षा पूरी नहीं थी, इसलिए या क्वालिफिकेशन में वे पूरे नहीं उतरे, इसलिए तो यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों पर यह जिम्मेदारी थोपी जा सकती है या सरकार

पर। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपने कर्तव्य को समझे। सरकार को यह चाहिये था कि वह उनका उत्थान करती, उन को सही स्थान समाज में दिलाती। अगर सामाजिक उत्थान या आर्थिक उत्थान उनका नहीं हुआ तो इस की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जब जजमेंट निकला तो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया फौरन सरकार पर होनी चाहिये थी और उसको चाहिये था कि फौरन एक विधेयक इस सदन के सामने लाती। जब संसद् का अधिवेशन नहीं हो रहा था तो एक सरमायेदार की जमीन के मामले में अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था, लेंड एक्वीजिशन के सम्बन्ध में। यह तब किया गया था जब कि सदन की बैठक पंद्रह या बीस दिन बाद होने जा रही थी। लेकिन आज लाखों शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के भाइयों के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले ने एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या ला खड़ी कर दी है। उस के सम्बन्ध में अध्यादेश की बात तो मैं नहीं कहता क्योंकि संसद की बैठक इस वक्त चल रही है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को एलान करना चाहिये था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले से जो नुकसान हरिजनों को होने जा रहा है, उस से उन को बचाया जायेगा। उन को चाहिये था कि वह एलान करते कि हम एक विधेयक सदन में ला रहे हैं। कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस और दूसरी चीजें यहां दी गई थीं। लेकिन किसी कारणवश उन को मंजूर नहीं किया गया। शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया गया तो उसकी ग्रहमियत को इतना कम समझा गया कि उस को एक आर्डिनरी क्वेश्चन ही ट्रीट किया गया और अब वह १८ तारीख को आयेंगा जब कि सदन में उस पर बहस भी नहीं हो सकती है।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक जो मद्रास हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट है और जिस को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपहोल्ड किया है और दूसरे जो अभी जजमेंट हुआ है, इन दोनों के बारे में जो सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया है वह साफ साफ हमारे

सामने आनी चाहिये। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के भाइयों की जब बात की जाती है तो मैं देखता हूँ कि बाहर तो एक तरीके से बात की जाती है, मंत्री महोदयों की तरफ से और इस सदन में जब बात की जाती है तो दूसरे ही तरीके से वह होती है। जब सदस्यों ने इस बात की मांग की कि श्री अम्बेदकर की तस्वीर सेंट्रल हाल में होनी चाहिये तो यह कहा गया कि आफ्टर आल ही वाञ्छ नाट ए नैशनल लीडर। सारे कागजात इस सदन में हों या अध्यक्ष महोदय के पास हों, यह चीज उस में मिल सकती है। दूसरी बात यह कही गई थी कि अम्बेदकर साहब की तस्वीर के साथ एक और तस्वीर नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की भी लगाई जाये। बाबा अम्बेदकर के नाम से वोट मांगने के लिए तो हम चले जाते हैं जब जरूरत होती है, उस वक्त बाबा अम्बेदकर का नाम तो चलता है, हरिजनों के रक्षक महात्मा गांधी का नाम तो चलता है, भगी कालोनी में जिन के चरणों में बैठ कर नीति सीखी थी, उनका नाम तो चलता है, लेकिन जब इस तरह से हरिजनों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात हो रहा है, तो उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा करने की फिक्र आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं? हजाराों चीजों के बारे में आप ने अध्यादेश जारी किये हैं, नये-नये विधेयक पास करवाये हैं, संविधान को पंद्रह मर्तबा आप बदलवा चुके हैं और सोलहवीं या सत्तरहवीं मर्तबा बदलवाने जा रहे हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि करोड़ों हरिजनों के शोषण को आप खत्म करने की बात नहीं सोचते हैं। उनके शोषण को खत्म करने के लिए अगर एक बार और संविधान की किसी धारा को बदलने की जरूरत है और उसको बदला जाता है तो इस में कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है, बल्कि मैं तो कता हूँ कि एक-एक माननीय सदस्य इस सदन का उस को मंजूर करेगा।

दो जजमेंट्स जिन का मैंने इवाला दिया है, इन के बारे में क्लियरकट रिप्लाइ मैं चाहता हूँ मुझे मिले। घुमा फिरा कर

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

इस का जवाब न दिया जाये। अगर इस का सीधा सादा जवाब दिया जा सकेगा तो वाकई में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की तकदीर का फैसला इस सदन में हो सकता है।

**श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) :** अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर तीन दिन से बहस चल रही है। श्री बन्धोपाध्याय बनर्जी के बाद तथा बड़ी तपस्या के बाद, बोलने का जो मुझे अवसर दिया गया है, उसके लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ . . . . .

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** बन्धोपाध्याय अगर कहते हैं तो बनर्जी न कहें क्योंकि दोनों एक ही हैं।

**श्री बाल्मीकी :** ऋग्वेद में आया है—  
नहि वश्चरमं च न वसिष्ठः परिमंसते।

अस्माकमद्य गस्तः सुते सचाविश्वे  
पिवन्तुकामिनः ॥

अर्थात् परमेश्वर सब से पिछड़े हुए का भी आनादर नहीं करता। हे मनुष्यो, हम में से जो सुख के अभिलाषी हैं वे सब एक साथ मिल कर आनन्द रस और सुख का पान करें।

जब हमारे सामने चीनी आक्रमण की विभीषिका विद्यमान है, हमारी सीमाओं पर खतरा है, हमारे देश के अन्दर भावात्मक एकता और राष्ट्रीय एकता उत्पन्न हुई है, फिर भी हम इन तरह के विचार, अस्पृश्यता के विचार, हरिजनों के विचार, इस सदन में ले कर चलें, तो य बात उतनी अच्छी प्रतीत नहीं होती है। यह शिकायत करना कि ये दो रिपोर्टें एक साथ आई हैं और सन् १९६२ में जो चुनाव का वर्ष था, नहीं आई, मेरे विचार में इस का कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता है। इस शिकायत में कोई वजन नहीं है। चुनावों के अन्दर जातीयता, घोर जातीयता सब पार्टियों

की ओर से बरती जाती है और उसका एक प्रकार से फायदा उठाया जाता है। मैं किसी भी पार्टी विशेष को दूध में धुली हुई नहीं मानता हूँ। सभी पार्टियाँ इस बात का घोर प्रयत्न करती हैं कि जाति के नाम पर वोट लिये जायें, जातिवाद को उभारा जाये। इस प्रकार की जातिगर्दी घोर निन्दा के काबिल है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उस वक्त यह रिपोर्ट आती, तो सभी के दिमागों में जातिवाद का जोर होता और जो मजबूत जातियाँ हैं, वे तो इस का फायदा उठा लेती हैं लेकिन जो कमजोर जातियाँ हैं, जैसे बाल्मीकी, वे घाटे में रहती हैं, उन को उतना अवसर नहीं मिलता जितना मिलना चाहिये।

हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर यह अस्पृश्यता आती कहाँ से है, इसकी जड़ें कहाँ पर हैं। इस की तीन हजार जड़ें हैं। जितनी जातियाँ हैं, उतनी ही इसकी जड़ें हैं। तीन हजार से ज्यादा जो उप-जातियाँ हैं, वे भी उप-जड़ें हैं। वर्ण भेद, जाति भेद, जाति अभिमान, अपने तथा वंश पर अभिमान, उसके अन्दर भी इस की जड़ समाई हुई हैं। यह बीमारी बहुत पुरानी है। आज भी वे पुरानी कट्टर परम्परायें चली आ रही हैं, पुरानी रूढ़िवादिता आज भी दृढ़ से दृढ़तर होती जा रही है। समाज की कई बुराइयों के लिए यह जातिवाद उत्तरदायी है। जब तक इस अस्पृश्यता की समस्या पर गम्भीरता से हम विचार नहीं करते और पूरे जोर से इस को अपने विभागों से निकालने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते, तब तक यह निकल नहीं सकती है। मेरे हाथ में एक पुस्तक है "कास्ट इन इंडिया" जिसके लेखक जे० एच० हटन हैं। जे० एच० हटन ने ध्यान दिलाया है उन बातों की ओर कि जिन की वजह से यह अस्पृश्यता है और जिन की वजह से इस देश के अन्दर यह कास्ट सिस्टम विराजमान है। मैं अपने आयुक्त महोदय का और उस मंत्राणी जी का ध्यान

उस और आकर्षित करूंगा। उन्होंने बताया है :

"the more obvious factors which have been indicated as probably contributing to the emergence and development of the caste system.

The geographical isolation of the Indian peninsula as a whole and of individual areas within it.

Primitive ideas about the power of food to transmit qualities.

Similar ideas of totemism, taboo, mana, and soul-stuff, or life matter.

Ideas of pollution, ablution, purification, and ceremonial purity with associations of ritual sacrifice.

Ideas of the exclusive family, ancestor worship, and the sacramental meal.

Beliefs in reincarnation, and in the doctrine of karma.

Belief in magic associated with crafts and functions.

Hereditary occupations and trade and craft secrets.

Guilds and associations of that character and various factors in the development of economic life.

Clash of antagonistic cultures, particularly between cultures with matrilineal and patrilineal modes of descent.

Clash of races, colour prejudice and conquest.

The development of classes with exclusive religious and social privileges.

Individual isolation of tribe and polities and their inclusion without absorption in larger administrative units.

Deliberate economic and administrative policies.

Exploitation by a highly intelligent but by no means entirely altruistic hierarchy which had evolved a religious philosophy too subtle for the mass of the people."

इस और मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो भौगोलिक विभिन्नता रही है उस के कारण और कर्म, भाग्य, संस्कार के अनुसार उन को एक खास निम्न जाति में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है। यह उचित नहीं है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में भी समय-समय पर मानवीय प्रयत्न चले हैं, प्राचीन काल से मानव को मानव समझने के लिए प्रयत्न किये गये हैं और इस तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है। ये प्रयत्न वेद के द्वारा और ऋषियों के द्वारा तथा महापुरुषों और सन्तों के द्वारा किये गये हैं, विशेषकर महात्मा गांधी तथा स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती के द्वारा। लेकिन वेद-शास्त्रों में और देश में ये उच्च विचार होते हुए भी मानव को इतना गहिरा समझा गया। ऐसे विचार आज भी इस देश के अन्दर विद्यमान हैं, और इस और मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिशा में जिस तरह से आप प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं वे चलते रहने चाहिए और जिस तरह का प्रवाह चल रहा है उस को जारी रना चाहिए।

आज देश के अन्दर यह भावना पैदा हो गयी है कि हमारे जो हरिजन भाई हैं, और जो हरिजन जातियाँ हैं वे सुविधाएँ और संरक्षण मिलने के कारण काफी उठ गयी हैं। लेकिन आज भी उन की सामाजिक दिक्कतों को देखा जाये कि किस तरह से उन के साथ व्यवहार होता है, कौन सा स्थान उन को समाज में प्राप्त है, उन को कौन सा स्तर दिया जाता है। मैं इस और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है कि हरिजन जातियों ने काफी उन्नति कर ली है।

## [श्री बाल्मीकी]

आज सदन में यह भी विचार आया कि हरिजन जातियों में आपस में एक प्रकार की अस्पृश्यता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उन का ध्यान क्राइस्ट के इन शब्दों की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि उन्हें अपनी आंख का तो टेंटरा नहीं दिखायी देता पर दूसरे की आंख में शहतीर देखते हैं। हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने भी दोनों रिपोर्टों पर विशेष कर कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है :

“A deplorable trend is the rigid observance of untouchability among Scheduled Castes themselves. Due to historical reasons they attach considerable prestige value to a high place in the caste hierarchy and an individual caste, though listed among Scheduled Castes, seeks psychological satisfaction in being able to parade itself as 'superior' to another.”

मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अस्पृश्यता की बीमारी कोई नहीं है। हमारे अन्दर यह बीमारी आयी है केवल ऊपर वालों से। यह बीमारी ऊपर के समाजवालों से आयी है। वें लोग पहले अपने अन्दर इस का इलाज करें तब हम से कुछ कहें। मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि आज देश में हमारे हरिजन जातियों के लोग आपस में, खान पान और दूसरे प्रकार का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। इसलिये इन बातों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम पर यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि हम लोगों में आपस में शादी विवाह नहीं होते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है, हम में इस प्रकार की शादी होती है। इस का एक बड़ा उदाहरण प्रोफ़ेसर यशवन्त राव हैं जो कि बाल्मीकी हैं और उन के घर में जो बीवी है वें चमार जाति की है। तो इस प्रकार की मिसालें मौजूद हैं। कल डा० लांहिया जी ने कहा कि जहाँ विभिन्न जातियों के लोगों में प्रेम हो जाता है और उन का विवाह होता है तो समाज में एक तूफान आता है। यह ठीक है समाज में अभी ऐसी

व्यवस्था नहीं आयी है कि इस चीज पर समाज में हलचल न हो। मैं ने भी देखा है कि अगर किसी जगह किसी बड़ी जाति की लड़की का प्रेम हरिजन से हो जाए, या इधर से उधर हो जाए तो समाज में तूफान पैदा हो जाता है। अभी समाज इस के लिये तैयार नहीं है। फिर भी यदि हमें तीन हजार जातियों और उप-जातियों को तोड़ना है और गोत्रों को समाप्त करना है, देश की राष्ट्रीयता को मजबूत करना है, देश के अन्दर जो समाजवादी ढांचा या समाजवाद उभर रहा है उस को मजबूत करना है और उस की परम्पराओं को मजबूत करना है, तो आवश्यक है कि इधर ध्यान दें। इस दिशा में उन्नति करें। अगर आप इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सामाजिक बन्धन टूट सकते हैं। इस प्रकार के प्रयत्न करने आवश्यक हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीतिक स्तर पर भी इन जातीय बन्धनों को तोड़ने के प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं; लेकिन ये उस से अलग हैं। उन के अलावा भी और प्रयत्न होने चाहिये जिस से इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों का आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तर अन्य लोगों के बराबर हो, उन को उन्नति के समान अवसर मिलें और वे पूरे समाज के साथ मिल कर चल सकें। अभी तक इन लोगों को यह अवसर प्राप्त नहीं है।

जो लोग यह दोषारोपण करते हैं कि इन लोगों को संरक्षण प्राप्त है, तो यह कोई अहसान नहीं है। हम ने सदियों तक समाज का जुलूम सहा है। आजसमाज या सरकार उस खराबी को दूर करने के लिये प्रयत्न करती है तो यह उचित ही है। हम नहीं चाहते कि हम को बराबर संरक्षण मिलता रहे। यदि हम लोग बाकी समाज के साथ बराबर के स्तर पर आ जायें और हम को समान अवसर प्राप्त होने लगे नौकरियों में, जमीन के बंटवारे में, धन के बंटवारे में और हम को सब के समान स्थान प्राप्त हो जाए, फिर हम को इन संरक्षणों

की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन जब तक यह स्थिति नहीं आती तब तक इन की आवश्यकता रहेगी।

मैं आप का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अब केवल बातों से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज हरिजनों पर हर प्रकार से दबाव पड़ रहा है। उन के ऊपर आर्थिक दबाव है, उन के ऊपर अस्पृश्यता का दबाव है। आज समाज में आर्थिक विषमतायें हैं उन के वे शिकार हैं। जब तक इन बन्धनों को और इन आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमताओं को दूर नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक हम लोगों को समाज में समान स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता।

प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने धर्म परिवर्तन की बात कही। मैं धर्म परिवर्तन को बहुत महत्व नहीं देता। मैं इस को बहुत बड़ी चीज नहीं मानता। लेकिन जिन स्थितियों में यह धर्म परिवर्तन होता है उन को भी आप देखें। आज इस के लिये दोषारोपण किया जाता है ईसाइयों और मुसलमानों पर। और इस के खिलाफ हिन्दू जाति में प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इस धर्म परिवर्तन का सब से बड़ा कारण तो हिन्दू जाति के अन्दर मौजूद है। इस को निकालने के लिये हम को धार्मिक संग्राम करना होगा। गांधी जी ने कहा है अस्पृश्यता को मिटाना एक धार्मिक संग्राम है और हम को इसे जारी रखना होगा! उन्होंने कहा है :

“अस्पृश्यता के साथ संग्राम एक धार्मिक संग्राम है। यह संग्राम मानव सम्मान की रक्षा के लिये है। यह संग्राम हिन्दू धर्म में बहुत ही बलवान सुधार के निमित्त है। यह संग्राम सनातनियों के खाईदारगढ़ों के विरुद्ध है।”

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है कि यह अस्पृश्यता हिन्दू धर्म में एक सड़न है, अगर इस का इलाज नहीं किया गया तो हिन्दू धर्म का सुधार नहीं हो सकता।

अन्त में मैं आप का ध्यान भंगियों के पेशे की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से भाइयों ने इस का जिक्र किया है और कहा है कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। माननीय उप मंत्राणी जी यहीं बैठे हैं। वे हमारी समस्याओं को समझती हैं। सर पर पाखाना ढोने की लानत को दूर करने के लिये प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर प्रदेश सरकारों और विशेषकर म्युनिसिपैलिटियाँ उदासीन हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रथा का नाश करने के लिये कोई कानून लाया जाये। भंगियों के आवास, रहन-सहन की समस्या और दूसरी आर्थिक समस्याओं और उन के काम के तरीकों में सुधार की समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। इस काम के लिए तृतीय योजनायें में जो ३ करोड़ रुपये का अनुदान है उसके अनुसार कार्य चलना चाहिए। यदि ठीक प्रकार से काम किया गया तो अस्पृश्यता जा सकती है। हम चाहते हैं कि सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त हो, सब के समान स्तर पर काम आएँ और हम को उन्नति के समान असवर मिलें।

**Shri David Munzri** (Lohardaga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Report, that is before the House, of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will, I believe, be welcomed on both sides of the House, especially when we have accepted the Dhebar Commission Report in this House the other day. It is important that public confidence in the administration of justice should be secured, maintained and strengthened. It is to that aspect of the problem that I propose to address myself.

I shall not burden the House with so much of statistical figures, but I would straightway go to the attitude of the Government, which was clear when the Deputy Minister the other day stated that the endeavour of the Government was to bring up the level of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the level of the rest

[Shri David Munzni]

of the population and that various welfare schemes had been designed to that end.

Sir, I was listening with great interest to the argument produced by Shri Trivedi, leader of the Jan Sangh group in this House, who had confusing and contradictory remarks to make about the tribals. In one breath he states that he does not believe in inequalities, that his party is for equality and that there is no caste system; and in the other breath he comes out with certain remarks about Scheduled Castes and religion, about tribals and religion, where definitely the interests of the tribals are affected.

Sir, yesterday in this context I was listening to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who attacked the Government as well as the missionaries in his own way, serene way though, but poisonous. He said:

"It was scandalous for any Government to allow that the people should thus be exploited by foreigners on the score of their economic and educational backwardness."

The foreign missionaries were carrying on their activities in almost all the border States."

And then he goes on to say:

"A number of Christian organisations which were directly associated with the foreign organisations were indulging in those activities; there was no reason why such organisations should be allowed to function."

His argument ranges from Kerala State to Nagaland and the Christian missionaries and their activities.

At this moment, I would like to express a measure of gratitude on behalf of the tribals all over India to the missionaries' work in India. It is on their effort and their sacrifice that the tribals have come to this level of standard of living, *as par* with others.

It is the missionaries and their efforts which have given a scope for the tribals to see the political activities in India, the administration in India, and it is because of this that they are taking part today in this Parliament.

Sir, it is this section, I believe, which is an iron curtain to the progress of the tribals in India; it is this section of people who stand as a bar to the development and progress of tribals in India.

**An Hon. Member:** Why section?

**Shri David Munzni:** The section, I believe, who are occupying posts in the judiciary. Here I would like to quote a judgment of Shri B. Palai, Magistrate, Uditnagar, Panposh in the district of Sundargarh in Orissa where his judgment reads as follows:

"According to provisions laid down under section 145 Cr.P.C., it is not the lookout of the Criminal court to enquire into the merits of the claim of the contesting parties or to their rights to possess the subject of dispute. The security proceedings are meant for maintenance of peace but not in the interest of preservation of rights. According to provisions of section 145(4) Cr.P.C. the scope of enquiry is confined to an enquiry to decide which of the contesting parties was on the date of the order in possession of the land under dispute."

Sir, this is what is taking place at the helm of affairs all over the country and this is how the tribals are treated by the judiciary. Tribals possessing land are displaced by non-tribals. This is the type of cases we will find and, as was submitted yesterday by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, there are so many cases which will show what type of decisions are taking place in favour of the tribals.



Sir, I find from the Report how the laws are taking effect and what the Tribal Commissioner has done so far. I know, all the efforts are there, endeavours have been pronounced, but I am sorry to say that in action the position is entirely different. This is what appears in the Report on page 17 so far as lands are concerned:

"4. 12. Certain deficiencies in the laws on the subject, at present in force in Orissa, were pointed out in the last Report. These deficiencies do not seem to have been removed by the State Government. It has been reported that the Revenue Officers authorised to grant permission for transfers of lands by the Scheduled Tribe persons, generally, do not make any careful enquiry into the circumstances and merits of such cases. They usually permit such transfers as a matter of course and seldom refuse permission. Such a practice, as can be easily realised, defeats the very purpose of the protective laws."

And then again, the Report says:

"4. 10. Legislative and executive measures to prevent alienation of tribal lands—The position regarding the existence of legislation to give protection to the Scheduled Tribes, and also the Scheduled Castes, against alienation of their lands in different States/Union Territories, has been described in detail in the previous Reports."

Sir, we are making laws in this House, and whether it is land laws or forest laws or excise laws, these laws are being enacted in the States. But what we find is that this type of work which has been recommended by the Commission....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri David Munzani: Sir, I shall not take much time. I was saying that

various laws are made in this House and in the States. But this Commission and the Commissioner have not seen about the implementation, how these Acts are affecting the people at large and the tribal people in particular. The tribals live on land and forest, and the second alternative for them is employment. In employment preference should have been given to the tribals when they have got no scope in the field of cultivation and forest. But both in the public sector and the private sector, both in the State Governments and in the Central Government, we know the figures which have been produced by the Deputy Minister. Land and forests are the life of tribals. So much has been said in this House about them. I think the Deputy Minister will assure the House to give tender care for the tribals in India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार हरिजनों के लिये और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो कुछ कर रही है, उस का तो अन्दाजा इसी से लग सकता है कि दो दिन से बहस चल रही है, लेकिन एक भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर ने इस बिस को एटेंड नहीं किया है। सरकार थोड़ा-बहुत इसलिए कर देती है कि रोते हुए के भ्रातृ पोंछ दिये जायें और ये लोग साथ लगे रहें। वैसे मैं असल में देखता हूँ कि सरकार उन के लिए पांच साल में एक दफा तो पब्लिक में बोल देती है और साल में एक दफा इस हाउस में बोल देती है। इसके अलावा और कोई काम मुझे नजर नहीं आता है। यह इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट रिपोर्ट है और सेंट-परसेंट मेम्बरान ने इस की तारीफ की है, लेकिन सरकार आज भी यह नहीं कहती है कि हरिजनों के उद्धार के लिए कोई ऐसी कोशिश की जायेगी, जिस से वे उन्नति कर सकें और ऊंचे उठ सकें।

. सरकार बेकार चीजों पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र में जो सब से

[ श्री यशपाल सिंह ]

जहूरी वर्ग है, उस के लिए आज तक कोई कोशिश नहीं की गई है। आज भी अगर भूदान आन्दोलन चलता है तो हरिजनों के लिए चलता है। क्यों चलता है यह भूदान आन्दोलन ? दान देते हैं अपाहिज को, कोठी को, उस को, जिम के हाथ और पैर टूटे हुए हों। ये लोग तो इस देश के मालिक हैं। जिन्होंने पहाड़ों को खोद कर सुरंगें तैयार की हैं, जिन्होंने रेगिस्तान को चीर कर चमन खिलाए हैं, जिन्होंने आना सागर को बांध कर डाल दिया है, जिन्होंने भाखरा डैम खड़ा कर दिया है, उन लोगों को यह कहा जाये कि भूदान पर जिन्दा रहो, यह सरकार के लिए कोई गौरव की बात नहीं है।

हमारे मुताल्लिक यह कहा जाता है कि ये जमींदार थे। मैं न तो जमींदारों का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हूँ और न खुद जमींदार हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आज भी हमारे बीच में, हमारी पार्टी में, श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद सिंह जैसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने मजदूरों को का है कि मेरी बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन बगैर किसी मुआवजे के ले जाओ। जो सरकार देती है, वह तो हम सब का है, व तो हरिजनों का है, व तो उन २८ करोड़ इन्सानों का है, जिन के तारे में माननीय श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा यह मान चुके हैं कि वे सात आने रोज पर गुजारा करते हैं। ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि हर एक मिनिस्टर अपनी हैसियत का, अपने स्टेटस का एक-चौथाई हरिजन फंड में दे, हरिजनों को दे, और उसके बाद मिनिस्ट्री की कुर्सी पर बैठे।

आज हम देखते हैं कि अमरीका की सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने, सब से बड़ी अदालत ने, यह तय कर दिया है कि वहाँ के शिशुओं को, नोप्रोज को, हर जगह दाखिला मिलना चाहिए। प्रैजिडेंट कैनेडी में इतनी शक्ति है कि वह कानून को अमल में ला सकता है और नोप्रोज को खड़ा कर के दाखिला दिलवा सकता है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर

गोवा म जाते हैं। वह मंगेश मंदिर में दाखिल होते हैं, लेकिन हरिजन भाई पीछे रोक दिये जाते हैं और वह अकेले अन्दर मन्दिर की प्रदक्षिणा कर के आते हैं। अगर मुझे मन्दिर जाना हो और मेरे साथ मेरा हरिजन भाई हो और उस को रोक दिया जाये, तो मैं हरगिज-हरगिज उस मन्दिर में प्रवेश नहीं करूंगा, जिस में मेरा भाई हरिजन नहीं जा सकता है। हरिजनों के उद्धार और प्रगति के लिए कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम बनाना पड़ेगा। सिर्फ झूठे गीत गाने से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अनटचेबिलिटी को रीमूव करने के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर क्या किया गया है। मैं आप को हरिद्वार की हर की पौड़ी की बात बताना चाहता हूँ। उस को कुत्ता गन्दा कर सकता है, बिल्ली गन्दा कर सकती है, वहाँ सैकड़ों मन हड्डियों डाली जा सकती हैं, लेकिन आज भी अगर कोई बाल्मीकी या भंगी भाई वहाँ पर स्नान कर ले, तो सवर्ण हिन्दू उस की बोटी बोटी नोच कर खा जायें। हम कहते हैं कि सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठाए, सरकार कुछ कर के दिखलाए, लेकिन सरकार कुछ करती नहीं है।

मैं व बता जाता है कि यह जमींदारों की पार्टी है। न मैं जमींदार था और न जमींदारों का रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हूँ। लेकिन आज भी यू० पी० में पांच हरिजन ऐसे हैं, जो कि हलिंग पार्टी के हरिजनों को हरा कर आये हैं। अगर ये खून पीने वाले लोग थे, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी रिज हाइनेस को कांग्रेस क्यों नहीं हरा सकी ? अगर ये पैराजाइट्स थे, अगर ये ऐयाशी में रते थे, तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक मिसाल तो ऐसी होती कि किसी रिज हाइनेस को किसी कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार ने हरा दिया। अगर वे जनसंघ से खड़े हुए, तो आ गए। अगर वे झारखंड से खड़े हो गए, तो वहाँ से आ गए। अगर वे पी० एस० पी०

ये खड़े हुए, तो आ गए। अगर वे कांग्रेस से खड़े हुए, तो आ गए। अगर वे इंडिपेंडेंट के रूप में खड़े हुए, तो भी वे आ गए। वे जिस पार्टी से भी खड़े हुए, आ गए, इसलिए कि जनता लैसर ईन्विल को चूज करना चाहती है। जनता यह मागती है कि जमींदारों में कुछ बुराइयां रही होंगी लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी में उन जमींदारों से ज्यादा बुराइयां हैं। इसलिए जनता हमेशा उन को सपोर्ट करती है और यहां भेंजती है।

जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट ने हरिजनों के हक में फैसला दिया है, तो क्यों उनको अधिकार नहीं दिये जाते, क्यों कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये जाते? आज भी मैं जिला सहारनपुर में देखता हूँ कि सीटें इस लिये खाली पड़ी हैं कि काबिल हरिजन नहीं मिले और चूक काबिल हरिजन नहीं मिले इसलिये गैर-हरिजनो को लगा लिया गया। सवाल यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के लिये काबिल हरिजन कहां से मिल जाते हैं, वजारती के लिये काबिल हरिजन कहां से मिल जाते हैं। लेकिन जब कोई जगह देने का सवाल आता है, उस वक्त कहा जाता है कि काबिल हरिजन नहीं मिलते हैं। इसका इलाज करना होगा।

मेरा ताल्लुक एक ऐसे घराने के साथ है, जिसने हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिये पूरी शक्ति के साथ काम किया है। मेरे पिता, महात्मा काली कमली वाले, ने आज से पचास साल पहले हरिजनों के उद्धार का बीड़ा उठाया था और वह आउटकास्ट किय गए थे। कौन नहीं आउटकास्ट किय गए? क्या रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर नहीं किये गये? क्या महात्मा गांधी नहीं किये गये? लेकिन आज जो सरकार कहती है कि हम महात्मा गांधी के नक्शे-कदम पर चल रहे हैं, वह सरकार बता दे कि क्या हरिजनों के निर्माण और प्रगति में उसका कुछ सहयोग है। क्या हमारी किसी एम्बेसी में कोई हरिजन है? क्या किसी सब का वजीर-आला हरिजन है? कोई

गवर्नर ऐसा है, जो कि हरिजन खानदान से हो। क्या किसी भी सूबे में कोई हरिजन उम्मीदवार वजीरे-आला बन सकता है? नहीं बन सकता है। माननीय श्री गिरधारी लाल का चांस था, पिछली दफा यू० पी० में चीफ मिनिस्टर बनने का, लेकिन इन सवर्ण लीगों ने, कांग्रेस पर आये हुए लोगों ने, इन बड़े बड़े लोगों, कांग्रेसियों ने कहा, "नहीं नहीं। यू० पी० के बावन जिलों की कुर्सी पर कोई चमार नहीं बैठ सकता" और इस तरह माननीय श्री गिरधारी लाल का चांस खराब किया गया और उनको उस कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठने दिया गया।

इस हाउस में बाबू जगजीवन राम बैठें हुए थे। हालांकि वह यैसमैन थे, लेकिन सी फीसदी यैसमैन नहीं थे। वह इंडिपेंडेंट व्यूज रखते थे। उनमें कुछ बोलडनस थी, कुछ निर्भीकता थी, कुछ अपने विचार थे। वह चाहते थे कि हरिजन ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में तरक्की करें। कामराज प्लान आई और उनको अलग कर दिया गया। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कामराज चाहने वाले कामराज कहां से ले आए। रामराज और कामराज में जो अन्तर है, अगर मैं उस पर बोलू, तो देर लगेगी। पढ़े-लिखे लोग समझते हैं कि रामराज और कामराज में जो अन्तर है, वही कांग्रेस सरकार और महात्मा गांधी में अन्तर है। कामराज प्लान इस लिए नहीं आई थी कि कुछ सुधार किया जायें। कामराज प्लान इसलिये आई थी कि इंडिपेंडेंट व्यूज के लोगों को अलग कर दिया जाय।

कम से कम यह देखा जाए कि हमारी अकेली स्वतन्त्र पार्टी में ऐसे कितने हरिजन हैं, जो कि रूनिंग पार्टी के हरिजन उम्मीदवारों को हरा कर आये हैं। अगर उनके साथ गरीबों की दुआए न होंतीं, उन के साथ गरीब किसान और मजदूर न होते, तो उन को कभी भी यह मौका नहीं मिल सकता था।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

आज श्रमदान किस से लिया जाता है ? हरिजन से । श्रमदान कौन करता है ? शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के आदमी । श्रमदान कौन करता है ? मजदूर । कौन भरता है श्रमदान में ? गरीब आदमी भरता है । वह लोग अपने बच्चों को भूखा छोड़ कर श्रमदान करते हैं, लेकिन उस श्रमदान को देखने के लिये जो कलेक्टर जाता है, वह उस दिन का भी भत्ता बनाता है । उस श्रमदान को देखने के लिये जो एस० डी० ओ० जाता है, वह उस दिन का टी० ए० और डी० ए० लेता है । एक तरफ एक हरिजन अपने बच्चों को भूखा छोड़ कर श्रमदान करने जाता है—हालांकि कहा जाता है कि फोर्ड्स लेबर खत्म कर दी गई है, लेकिन पक्की बेगार तो यही है —, अपना घर मिलियामेंट कर के श्रमदान करने जाता है, लेकिन उस श्रमदान को देखने के लिये जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर, एस०डी०ओ० या तहसीलदार जाता है, वह बाकायदा भत्ता बनाता है, टी० ए० आर डी०ए० बनाता है, बाकायदा कॅम्प रखता है, डाक बंगले में रहता है और अच्छी से अच्छी दावतें लेता है ।

यह डिस्पैरिटी किस तरह से खत्म होगी हरिजन नहीं हो सकती है । हरिजनों का उत्थान तब होगा, जब उस के उत्थान की स्कीम हिन्दी में बनाई जायगी । जिन का उत्थान करना है, वे तो दो फीसदी भी अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते हैं । यह रिपोर्ट आई है अंग्रेजी में, एक ऐसी जुवान में, जिसको दो फीसदी हरिजन भी नहीं समझते हैं ।

अगर हरिजनों के दिल टटोलने हैं, तो चल कर देहात देखिये, जहां आज भी हरिजनों के बच्चों के लिए किताबें नहीं हैं । कहा जाता है कि हमने फीस माफ करवाई । कितने लड़कों की फीस माफ हुई ? मैं अपने कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के एक गांव का जायजा लेना करता हूं । उस गांव में तीन लड़के स्कूल

में पढ़ते हैं और इस तरह सारे साल में २०० रुपये की फीस की माफ़ी हुई और उसी गांव में हरिजन चार हजार रुपया सालाना टैक्स देते हैं । चार हजार रुपये लेकर और २०० रुपये ख़रात कर के कहते हैं कि हमने उन हरिजनों को उठा दिया । हरिजनों का उत्थान तब होगा, जब उनकी तरक्की की कोई स्कीम आयेगी, उनकी तरक्की और तालीम का द्वार खुलेगा । आज उनकी तरक्की और तालीम का द्वार नहीं खुला हुआ है । इसी सदन में कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि जो हरिजन एस० डी० ओ० हैं, उनमें से पचास फी सदी के कॅरेक्टर-रोल में इसलिए एडवर्स एन्ट्री की जाती है कि वे सवर्णों के बराबर न उठ सकें । इसके लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाना पड़ेगा । हरिजन आज भोले नहीं रह गये हैं । आज उनको भूमिदान का इंजक्शन दे कर चुप नहीं कराया जा सकता है । यह आज काम नहीं कर सकता है । आज वे दान के ऊपर जिन्दा रहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । उनके अन्दर क्रांति की भावना है, बराबर आने की भावना है । उनके अन्दर राष्ट्र के सच्चे नागरिक बनने की भावना है कि आज भी उनको सच्चे नागरिक मानें, दूसरे लोग भी सच्चे नागरिक मानें । आज अगर आप भूमिदान का इंजक्शन देकर उनका काम करना चाहें तो काम नहीं हो सकता है । आज क्रांति की भावना जगी हुई है ।

आज पुरानी तद्बीरों से आग के शोले धम न सकेंगे,

उभरे जब्बे दब न सकेंगे उखड़े परचम जम न सकेंगे,

राजमहल के दरवानों से ये सरकारश तूफ़ान न रुकेगा,

बन्द किराये के तिनकों से सैले बेपायां न रुकेगा ।

इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। इसको रोकने का एक ही तरीका है। जिस जाति ने भीमराव अम्बेडकर का निर्माण किया है, जिस जाति ने जगजीवन राम जी जैसे लोगों का निर्माण किया, जिस जाति ने गिरधारीलाल जैसे का निर्माण किया, स्वामी रामानन्द का निर्माण किया उस जाति को जिन्दा रहने का हक दिया जाये। उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उसकी परवरिश करने के लिए और उसको दूसरे लोगों के बराबर बठाने के लिए कानून बनाया जाए। समान अवसरों की जो बात कही जाती है अगर उसको लागू किया जाए तो मैं निश्चयपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि एक हजार साल तक ये लोग दूसरों के बराबर नहीं आ सकते हैं। एक घोड़े के ऊपर हो और दूसरा पैदल और दोनों की आप घुड़दौड़ कराये तो दोनों घुड़दौड़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। या तो दोनों को घोड़े सप्लाई कीजिये या दोनों को पैदल कीजिये अगर आप समान अवसर की बात करते हैं तब। ईक्वल अपरचुनिटीज अगर दी गई तो सौ साल में भी ये लोग दूसरों के बराबर नहीं आ सकेंगे। सरकार का काम है कि वह ठोस कदम उठाये। बहकाने से, वोट मांगने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। आज हरिजन इतना भोला नहीं रह गया है, जितना आप समझते हैं। न ही वह धिमासादा रह गया है। हम लोग जो वहाँ यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं, चौकीदारों की तरह से बैठे हुए हैं। जिस चुनाव क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ पर ७० परसेंट ब्रैकवर्ड लोग हैं, ७० परसेंट छोटी जाति के लोग हैं। उन्होंने मुझे यहाँ भेजा है। मैं बेलों की जोड़ी के प्रताप से नहीं आया हूँ। सात लाख लोगों के दिलों और दिमागों ने मुझे यहाँ भेजा है। उनके दिलों में क्या है, उनके दिमागों में क्या है, उसको यहाँ कहने के लिये मैं बैठता हूँ, उनकी चौकीदारी करने के लिए बैठता हूँ। हम सभी को इसी तरह से बैठना चाहिये।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने बच्चों के पास फीस के लिए पैसे नहीं होते हैं, कितनों के पास पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिए पैसे नहीं होते हैं, कितने हैं जिनके पास पहनने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं। इंटरव्यू जो ली जाती है उसका नया तरीका है। एक लड़का फर्स्ट डिवीजन में पास होता है यूनिवर्सिटी में हरिजन का लड़का फर्स्ट डिवीजन में आता है, अपनी क्लास में टाप करता है, लेकिन जब वह इंटरव्यू में जाता है तो वहाँ फेल कर दिया जाता है। यह क्या मजाक है। यह इसलिए फेल किया जाता है कि छोटी जाति का है और छोटी जात के लोग नहीं आ सकते हैं। इंटरव्यू क्या है, भूलभूलैया है। जिसका दिल और दिमाग सही है, उसको इंटरव्यू की कोठरी में केवल इसलिए बिठाया जाता है कि उसके हकूक को खत्म किया जाए, उसको तरक्की न करने दी जाए, उसको आगे न आने दिया जाए। इस इंटरव्यू को खत्म कर दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर इंटरव्यू जरूरी है, परसैनिलिटी टैस्ट जरूरी है तो सब से पहले वजीरों का टैस्ट लिया जाए। उनको बिना टैस्ट के, बिना इंटरव्यू के, बिना परसैनिलिटी टैस्ट के ले लिया जाता है लेकिन तीन सौ माहवार जिसको देना होता है, जिसको मुलाजिम रखना होता है, उसके सब टैस्ट लिये जाते हैं। यह जो ढोंग है, इसको खत्म किया जाये। वेद में लिखा हुआ है :

यथेमां वाचं कल्याणी मावदानी जनेभ्यः

ब्रह्म राजन्म्यायां शूद्राय चार्याय च स्वाय  
च अरणाय च ॥

हम शूद्रत्व नहीं मानते। शूद्रत्व कोई कमप्लेशन नहीं है। किसी के ऊपर इसको लादा नहीं जा सकता है। जिसके दिल दिमाग नहीं है, जो तलवार नहीं चला सकता है, जो रणक्षेत्र में लड़ नहीं सकता है, वह चाहे जिस किसी का बेटा हो, नामाबिल है।

शूद्रो ब्राह्मणतोमेति ब्राह्मणो यदि शूद्रताम् ।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

एक बाल्मीकी के घर में अगर कोई जन्म लेता है, तो वह भी वजीरेआज़म बने।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि ७० प्रतिशत हरिजन उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मतदाता हैं। तब उनमें से किसी का चुनाव होना चाहिये था, इनका कैसे हो गया ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे खिलाफ हरिजन खड़ा हुआ था।

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री (रामसंचीघाट) : मझे जो आपने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ। तीन दिन की बहस के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि दस ग्यारह साल से बराबर यह रिपोर्ट आती रही है और हम अपने मुझाव देते रहे हैं और हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय भी अपने मुझाव देते रहे हैं लेकिन इन सब मुझावों पर गवर्नमेंट पूरी तरह से अमल नहीं करती रही है। यदि वास्तव में ईमानदारी के साथ अमल किया गया होता तो दुबारा दस साल के लिए इन लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देने की आवश्यकता हमें महसूस न होती। स्वर्गीय पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त जी की मेहरबानी से हम लोगों को दस साल का और रिजर्वेशन मिल गया जिसके लिए हम उनके हृदय से आभारी हैं।

बहुत से मुझाव दिये गये हैं। सरकार भी उन मुझावों से पूरी तरह से परिचित है। अभी कहा गया है कि यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में किस प्रकार से पक्षपात से काम लिया जाता है। यह कह कर कि वह योग्य नहीं है, उसकी नियुक्ति नहीं होती है। योग्य होने पर भी, हरिजन भाई को लिया नहीं जाता है और पक्षपात किया जाता है। सरकार कानून द्वारा इनके हितों की रक्षा करने की कोशिश भी करती है लेकिन जब मंत्री महोदय के सामने इस तरह के पक्षपात के केसिस लाये जाते हैं तो उनकी तरफ से कह

दिया जाता है कि कमिशन के आगे हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर कोई यह कह कि हर हालत में उन आदमियों को लेना है, तो किस तरह से इन लोगों को लिया जा सकता है। मेरे पास ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जिनको मैं आपके सामने भी रख सकता हूँ। हरिजनों के पढ़ाये हुए लोग तो गजेटिड आफिसर हो जाते हैं लेकिन वे खुद बेचारे कमिशन के आगे जा कर फ़ैल हो जाते हैं। इसका क्या कारण है, इसको आप जांच करें। यह पक्षपात नहीं तो और क्या है।

समय कम होने के कारण मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता जो यहां कही गई हैं। कुछ ही बातें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अस्पृश्यता का यहां जिक्र किया गया है। गांवों के अन्दर अस्पृश्यता अभी भी है और काफी है। अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएंस की ही बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहां पान प्यास मारने का आदमी, जिस के कपड़े भी मैले होते हैं और बहुत ही दरिद्र होता है, अगर मैं जाऊँ तो मुझे दोनों में पानी देता है। ऐसी अवस्था में आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि अस्पृश्यता चली गई है। इस प्रकार की बातें गजरात में होती हैं, वहां के बहुत से किस्से मशहूर हैं। वहां पर तालाब से पानी इन लोगों को भरने नहीं दिया जाता है, कपड़ें धोने नहीं दिया जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के उदाहरण भी मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन ऐसा करके मैं आपका समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

गांवों में हरिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति की जहां तक बात है, यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में उन को दो आने पैसे ही दिये जाते हैं। आप बनिया में चले जाइये, गाजीपुर में चले जाइये, बाराबंकी में चले जाइये, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी जिले में चले जाइये, आपको इस का पता चल जाएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर हमारे यादव

जी की कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी में एक गांव दरहरा नाम से है। पहले वह मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी भी रही है १९५७ में। वहां पर मैं एक बार जलसे के दौरान में गया था। वहां पर एक हरिजन भाई को लाल टोपी वाले कुर्मी ने डेढ़ सौ रुपये कर्ज के तौर पर दिये थे। वे ग्यारह भाई थे और बड़े भाई की ही शादी हुई थी और उस शादी के सिलसिले में यह कर्ज लिया गया था। यादव जी गुस्सा न मानें इस बात पर जो मैं बत रहा हूं। उस आदमी को उसके पास काम करना पड़ता था जिसका उसे पांच रुपया महीना दिया जाता था तनख्वाह के तौर पर। अगर वह किसी दिन नहीं जाता था तो उसको एक रुपया जुमाने के तौर पर देना पड़ता था। अगर वह महीने में पांच दस बार नहीं जाता था तो तनख्वाह तो उसकी गायब हो ही जाती थी, साथ ही साथ उलटे उसके ऊपर पांच रुपये और चढ़ जाते थे। जब मैं गया तो उसके ऊपर साढ़े चार सौ का कर्ज हो चुका था....

**श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** उनको हमने कांग्रेसी बना दिया है।

**श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :** इसमें बुरा मनाने की कोई बात नहीं है। मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि साढ़े चार सौ रुपया उस पर कर्ज का हो गया ग्यारह साल में। यह तब था जब सारा समय उसके पास काम करना रहा। जब वह मेरे पास आया तो मैंने कहा कि ऐसे गलत आदमियों को पुलिस के हवाले करना चाहिये और उस आदमी को काम पर नहीं जाना चाहिये। इस तरह का जो शोषण होता है, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। आप देखें कि इस आदमी की एक दिन की कितनी मजदूरी पड़ी और उसके घर वालों ने क्या खाया। इस तरह का शोषण अभी भी गांवों के अन्दर होता है।

मैं कमिशन की बात कर रहा था। अब मैं आपको यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के संबंध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की ही बात है। बैकवर्ड

क्लासिज का एक लड़का गया। वह डबल एम० ए० था। एम० ए० में फर्स्ट आया था। यूनिवर्सिटी में फर्स्ट आया था। सिफारिश के ऊपर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के चेयरमैन ने एक लड़की को वजीफा दे दिया और उस बेचारे हरिजन को जिस ने साठ परसेंट से ज्यादा नम्बर हासिल किए थे, उस को नहीं दिया गया। इस का कारण क्या था? इसका कारण यह था कि वह बैकवर्ड क्लासिस का था, हमारे यादव जी की जात का था। इस प्रकार के हज़ारों उदाहरण हैं। लेकिन उनको दे कर मैं समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं।

गांवों में जमीन की बात की जाती है। लोग कहते हैं कि काश्तकारी के लिए जमीन हमें दी जाए। मैं कहता हूं कि काश्तकारी की जमीन आप हमें चाहे न दें, रहने की जमीन तो हमें दें। एक ही घर में लड़का और लड़के की स्त्री, तथा उसके सास और ससुर सब रहते हैं यह हालत है। गवर्नमेंट का चकबन्दी के बारे में यह कानून है कि रहने के लिए जमीन रखी जाए, लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि इन को रहने के लिए जमीन नहीं मिल रही है। आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति है।

15 hrs.

मैं कहता हूं कि रिज़र्वेशन देने से ही लाभ नहीं होगा, उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल होना चाहिए तभी उस से लाभ हो सकता है।

अब मैं छूतछात की कुछ बात कहना चाहता हूं। इसकी जड़ हमारे कुछ धर्म ग्रन्थों में है। जब यों एक बिल आया था तो मैंने कहा था कि शास्त्रों में से वे अंश निकाल दिए जाने चाहियें जो कि छूतछात का समर्थन करते हैं। जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य जैसे महापुरुष ने वेदान्त सूत्र में अवशूद्रा अधिकरण प्रकरण की व्याख्या करते हुए कहा है कि अगर कोई शूद्र वेद को पढ़

[श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री]

तो उसकी जवान काट ली जाए और अगर वह वेद सुन ले तो उसके कान में पिघला कर शीशा डाल दिया जाए। मैंने कहा था कि धर्म ग्रन्थों में से इस प्रकार की चीजों को निकाल दिया जाए। उनमें ही इस छूत-छात की जड़ है। शूद्रों को गाँव के एक ऐसे कोने में बसाया जाता है कि उनकी हवा दूसरों को न लग जाए। जब तक धर्म ग्रन्थों में से इस प्रकार की चीजों को निकालने के लिए ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जायेंगे तब तक यह समस्या पूरी तरह हल नहीं होगी। इसके लिये तो जब तक कोई कानून नहीं लाया जाएगा यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

जहाँ तक रिजरवेशन का सवाल है, मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिये एक कमीशन बनायी जाए जो कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जा कर देखे कि किन किन विभागों में अफसरों ने रिजरवेशन को पूरा नहीं किया है, ऐसे अफसरों को बरखास्त किया जाए, उनकी तरक्की रोकी जाए, उनकी पूरा दंड दिया जाए। ऐसा किया जाएगा तभी यह रिजर्वेशन पूरा होगा।

एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में यह हाल है कि हरिजनों के नाम ही आगे नहीं भेजते। मैं शाहजहाँपुर क्लॉदिग फक्टरी में गया तो मुझे बताया गया कि उसमें हरिजन और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की बहुत जरूरत है, लेकिन हमको बताया गया कि उनके नाम ही एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज वाले नहीं भेजते। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज वाले उनके नाम भेजते हैं जो उनको रिश्वात देते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के प्रतिबन्ध को हटा दिया जाए। मैंने कहा कि दूसरे जिले के एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से आप नाम क्यों नहीं मंगाते तो उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि वे नहीं भेज सकते। तो कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि सब जगह करप्शन है। अफसरों के

अन्दर भी करप्शन है। वे भी कहते हैं कि एक जिले में नहीं मिले और दूसरे जिले से बुलाएंगे, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों को रख लेते हैं और हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ अन्याय होता है। जैसा कि मैंने ऊपर कहा, फँक्टरी वाले कहते हैं कि हमको हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की जरूरत है, आदमी लाओ, लेकिन उनके नाम नहीं भेजे जाते और हजाराों की संख्या में लोग बेकार फिरते रहते हैं।

ऊँची तालीम का जहाँ तक सवाल है उसमें भी इन को नहीं लिया जाता है। कोई न कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाता है। पिछली रिपोर्ट पर बोलते हुए मैंने उप-मंत्री जी से इस बारे में कहा था, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें मैं क्या कर सकती हूँ। यह हालत है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिये। इस कुरसी पर बैठने के बाद भी कोई यह क. तो इसका मतलब क्या है? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक समिति बनायी जाए, जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इस बात का सर्वे करे कि कौन-कौनों पर और किस-किस विभाग में रिजरवेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ है। और यह आदेश जारी किया जाए कि जिस विभाग में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की भरती पूरी नहीं हुई है उसमें तब तक दूसरे आदमी न लिए जाएं जब तक उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं हो जाता। और अगर कोई अफसर किसी और को लेता है तो उसको दंड दिया जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं कर सकती तो मंत्रिणी महोदया को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए और इस विभाग को भी तोड़ देना चाहिये।

श्रीमती जयाबन ने भंगियों के बारे में कहा। उनके सम्बन्ध में विशेष गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। आज म्युनिसिपैलिटियों में यह कानून है कि कोई भंगी हड़ताल नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि इससे शहर



में गन्दगी फैल जाएगी। वे दरदी मांगते हैं। तनखाह बढ़ाने के लिये कर्ते हैं और दूसरी सहूलियत मांगते हैं तो उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। जब दूसरे लोग सो रहे होते हैं तब ये लोग झाड़ ले कर सड़कों को साफ करते हैं। इनकी तपस्या पर देश कायम है। लेकिन इनके लिये कानून है कि बिना एक महीने के नोटिस के हड़ताल नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन जब इनकी मांगों का सवाल आता है तो उन पर दया नहीं दिया जाता। यह सबको मालूम है।

अब लेक्चर देने का जमाना नहीं रहा। मैं कर्ता हूँ कि अभी भी समय है। दस साल का रिजरवेशन बढ़ाया है। उसमें आठ साल बाकी हैं। पश्चात्ताप के रूपमें गवर्नमेंट अपनी गलती माने और आगे के लिए ऐसा प्रबन्ध करे कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को उनका पूरा स्थान मिल जाए। इसके लिये एक समिति बना कर उसको सारे हिन्दुस्तान में भेजे और उसकी सिफारिश पर ठोस कदम उठाया जाए। यह काम तो पहले ही हो जाना चाहिये था। यह समिति देखे कि कहां-कहां रिजरवेशन पूरा नहीं मिल पाया है, और जहां उसकी कमी देखे उसको पूरा करे।

छात्रवृत्ति के बारे में मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि मैं वहां से आता हूँ। उनको छात्रवृत्ति दिसम्बर, जनवरी में मिलती है। एक गरीब लड़का दूसरे लड़कों के साथ कालेज में पढ़ता है, वह कहां से रुपया लावे। उसको कोई कर्जा भी नहीं देता। उनको सात सात आठ आठ महीने बाद छात्रवृत्ति मिलती है इससे उनकी पढ़ाई में बड़ी बाधा पड़ती है, वे अपना काम कैसे चलायें। जो उनको मिलता है वह हर महीने मिले और जल्दी मिले ताकि उनका कल्याण हो सके। खुदा देता है लेकिन परेशान करके देता है, जब वह मरने लगता है तब देता है।

इस और विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भंगी भाइयों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध हटा देने चाहिये कि वे बिना नोटिस के हड़ताल नहीं कर सकते। इस कानून को हटा देना चाहिये और उनको सहूलियतें देनी चाहिये। साथ ही मैं विशेष रूप से इस बात पर जोर देता हूँ कि एक समिति बनायी जाए, जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में दौरा करे और देखे कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कहां कहां पूरा रिजरवेशन नहीं मिला है और सिफारिश करे कि उस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाया जाए, और उसकी रिपोर्ट पर अमल किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

**Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals):** Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the two reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that are before the House. They are quite voluminous reports. The report for the year 1960-61 contains about 444 recommendations and the other report, the report for the year 1961-62, contains 219 recommendations and suggestions. The other day, the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs told the House that some of the recommendations made in the report for the year 1960-61 have been accepted by Government. We do not know what recommendations have been accepted and what have not been accepted. Madam, I suggest that the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government should be placed on the Table of the House, and the reasons in respect of the recommendations which have not been accepted should also be placed before the House. Otherwise, we do not know what the Government is doing. About the Dhebar Commission's recommendations the Home Ministry called a con-

[Shri D. J. Naik]

ference of the Ministers in charge of Tribal Welfare and the Chief Ministers also and many of the recommendations were accepted by that conference. They were placed on the Table of the House. A similar procedure should be adopted in the case of this Report also and those recommendations which have been accepted may be placed on the Table of the House.

Though untouchability has been abolished by the Constitution, it is still there. It is still being practised in some parts of the country or the other. Harijans in the remote villages are not allowed to take water from the wells. They are not allowed to take bath in the ponds and tanks, as Swamiji told us. In some of the States they are not allowed to wear dhoties below their knees, as the Report of the Commissioner has stated. In some areas the bridegrooms are not allowed to put turbans on their heads; they are also not allowed to ride on horse backs. These are the things which are still being practised in some of the States. This land which boasts of a religion, of Upanishads and Gita, this land which boasts of sages and saints, this land of which the oldest of Upanishads and the Gita says:

यस्तु सर्वाणि भूतानि आत्म्याव अनुपश्यति  
सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं ततो न विजुगुप्सते ।

that land is still practising the things which I have narrated above, in spite of all the social reform measures initiated by Mahatma Gandhi. Of course, I do not blame the Government for not doing anything; I think we should take the blame on ourselves. Social reforms are always to be carried on by social workers. Social legislation may help to a certain extent but it is really the job of social workers, and they should do it. Here I would appeal to the social workers and to the leaders that they should do something to remove untouchability from this land.

I have a very unusual suggestion to

make in this connection. I want every social worker and every leader who has the welfare of harijans in his heart to adopt a girl or a boy as his daughter or son. That is the only way to remove this canker of untouchability. Gandhiji has done it. He adopted one Laxmi as his daughter who was sent to him by Thakkar Bapa. Every social worker should do that as that is the only way of doing away with this sin of untouchability.

Then, there are certain practices which are treated as offences by courts of law. In the case of offences relating to untouchability there is much delay in the courts of law. It is stated that about 40 per cent of the cases relating to offences under the untouchability act are still pending in law courts. This delay in the matter of disposal of cases relating to social justice leads to many unpleasant results. How long should the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes wait to get social justice? It is really painful to see all these things.

Shrimati Jayaben Shah has told us something about the condition of the scavengers. Swamiji has also spoken about it. I have myself seen the conditions of the scavengers. Can anybody imagine his mother or sister carrying a headload of night soil every morning. The very idea is revolting to us. Yet, we do not seem to do anything about it. Our hearts have become so hardened and we have become so degraded morally more than the harijans themselves that we are still permitting the continuance of this practice of carrying night soil on heads. Government has adopted a very liberal policy in this regard. It is giving grants to the panchayats and municipalities. Yet, they are not taking advantage of this facility offered by the Government. I would suggest that those municipalities and panchayats which do not avail themselves of this offer and yet continue that evil practice should be penalised; they should not be given any grants or loans by either the Central or State

Government. That is the only way to put an end to this practice; otherwise, it will go on and night soil will continue to be carried on head, which is such a revolting sight.

Then, though bonded labour has been abolished, it is still prevailing in various States. In Rajasthan it is known as Sagari, in Gujerat as Hali, in Mysore as Jeetha and in Orissa as Gothi. That practice still continues. It should be abolished forthwith. Government should take immediate steps to abolish bonded labour, which is still being practised in one form or another in various parts of the country. Even among the tribals in NEFA I have seen the prevalence of bonded labour. It is high time that it is abolished.

There is good progress in the field of education and we are really proud of that. The two achievements in this fields are scholarships and ashram schools, which are really outstanding achievements of the Government. Yet, in respect of girls' education much ground still remains to be covered. Many tribal girls are not going to schools. I would suggest that ashram schools for tribal and harijan girls should be established in central places, particularly in towns and villages.

Then, much has been said about the shortfall in expenditure. Here I would like to ask one question. Why should there be shortfall in expenditure? According to the Report, in 1960-61 during the first quarter, April to June, the expenditure was Rs. 81 lakhs; during the second quarter Rs. 65 lakhs, during the third quarter Rs. 83 lakhs and during the fourth quarter Rs. 348 lakhs. The disparity is really extraordinary and staggering. How can Rs. 3.48 crores be spent in three months time? During nine months they have spent only Rs. 2.50 crores whereas in three months they have spent Rs. 3.48 crores. It is quite possible that the amount was misspent or irregularly spent. We do not know 1076(Ai) LSD-7.

how it has happened and how such a huge amount was spent in three months.

Then, there is exploitation. I am not going to speak much on exploitation. We want four freedoms for the weaker sections of our people. The first freedom is freedom from hunger. Freedom from hunger does not mean simply filling up the belly; it means freedom from malnutrition and providing two square meals a day. The second freedom is freedom from exploitation by sahumars, money-lenders, jagirdars, inamdars and from Government officers also at the village, taluka and tehsil level. Thirdly, they should have freedom from social disabilities and social injustice. Lastly, there should be freedom from ignorance. These are the four freedoms that we want for the weaker sections of the society.

श्री भोला राजत (बेतिया) : सभा-नेत्री महोदया, आपने मुझे इस मौके पर विचार प्रकट करने का जो समय दिया है उसके लिये मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ।

इस तरह की रिपोर्टों पर पिछले कई वर्षों से इस सदन में विचार विमर्श होता रहा है और कई सुझाव सिफारिशों के रूप में इन रिपोर्टों में आये हैं। उसको देखने के बाद और जो खयालत इस सदन में पेश किये गये और जो आजकल हकीकत है उसको देख कर मैं कहे बिना नहीं रहूंगा कि हम हरिजनों की समस्या आज भी ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है और उनको मौलिक समस्याओं में कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ है।

मैं आपके सामने कुछ इस तरह का उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ, जिस को सुन कर सारे सदन के सदस्यों के दिल में कुछ तकलीफ होगी। हमारे स्वर्गीय राजेन्द्र बाबू का, जब कि वह राष्ट्रपति थे, एक बार बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में दौरा हुआ था। जब वे वहाँ दौरा कर रहे थे,

[श्री भोला राजत]

तो एक खेतिहर मजदूर, जो कि भूमिहीन हरिजन था, उनके पास दरखास्त ले कर गया कि मैं खेतिहर मजदूर हूँ। मेरे पास जमीन नहीं है, मुझे को जमीन दी जाये। राजेन्द्र बाबू के सामने कलेक्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे। राजेन्द्र बापू ने कहा कि अगर कुछ हो सके, तो इसको जमीन दे दी जाये। उन्होंने कुछ सिफारिश लिखी। कलेक्टर साहब ने कहा कि तुम मेरे बंगले पर आना, हम जमीन देंगे। राष्ट्रपति के सामने उन्होंने इकरार किया कि पांच बीघे जमीन उस को दे दी जायगी। इस पर वह खेतिहर मजदूर खुश हो कर चला गया। कुछ दिनों के बाद व. बेचारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास गया। उस को कहा गया कि ठीक है, उस दरखास्त को बी० डी० ओ० और लैंड रिफार्मर्स के डिपुटी कलेक्टर के पास ले जाओ। उसने ऐसा ही किया और जांच-पड़ताल शुरू हुई। उसके बाद व. साल भर दौड़ता रहा, लेकिन उसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। चूंकि वह मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की बात थी, इसलिये वह मेरे पास आया। मैंने उस को कहा कि वह जमीन कहाँ है, उस को दिखाओ, तो मैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से बात करूँगा। उसने मुझ को जमीन दिखा दी। उसके बाद मैंने स्वयं डिपुटी कलेक्टर, बी० डी० ओ० और दूसरे अधिकारियों से बातचीत की। उन्होंने हम को कहा कि अच्छा, पंद्रह दिन के बाद फ़लां टाइम पर आप आइये हम लोग चल कर जमीन को देखेंगे और बन्दोबस्त करने की कोशिश करेंगे। उस दिन के कबल जब मैं गया था, तो वह जमीन ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी थी। लेकिन जब अधिकारियों और बी० डी० ओ० को मालूम हुआ कि यह जमीन हरिजन के साथ बन्दोबस्त होने जा रही है, तो तुरन्त ऐसी इन्टर्नल पालिसी चली कि व. जमीन एन्कोचमेंट में आ गई। तब सरकारी अधिकारियों के सामने दिक्कत आ गई कि एन्कोचमेंट

वाली जमीन को कैसे बन्दोबस्त करें। जब राजेन्द्र बाबू की सलाह को भी इस तरह की अवहेलना की दृष्टि से देखा गया, जो कि देश में सब से ऊंचे स्थान पर बैठे हुए थे, तो फिर हरिजन, भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर किस से उम्मीद रखें ?

आज भी कुछ माननीय सदस्य संतोष प्रकट करते हैं कि हम प्रगति के रास्ते पर हैं और हरिजनों का बहुत उत्थान देख रहे हैं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हकीकत में बिहार के हरिजनों की क्या हालत है। चूंकि समय कम है, इसलिये मैं उस की तर थोड़ा इशारा ही करना चाहता हूँ।

वहाँ पर जब क्लास फ़ोर या किसी और एप्लायमेंट का सवाल उठता है, तो एम० एल० एज० और एम० पी० को सर्कुलर भेजा जाता है कि अमुक रिजर्ज्ड सीट खाली है, किसी हरिजन को भेजा जाये। मैंने भी एक नान-मैट्रिक हरिजन को चपरासी की जगह के लिये भेजा। अधिकारियों ने देखा कि यह सब तरह से कम्पिट कर सकता है। उसको लिखवाया गया, तो उस में वह फ़र्स्ट आया। उस के बाद वह दौड़ाया गया, तो वह रेस में भी फ़र्स्ट आया। उसके बाद वह साइकलिंग में भी फ़र्स्ट आया, पर्सनलिटि में भी फ़र्स्ट आया, हर तरह से सबसे अच्छा साबित हुआ। लेकिन फिर भी उस को नहीं रखा गया। कहा गया कि पैनल में तुम्हारा नाम रखा जाता है, जब जगह होगी, तो तुमको दी जायगी। यह कह कर टाल दिया गया। और वह जगह दूसरे को दे दी गई।

इसलिये मैं दावे के साथ कना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी मौलिक समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है, उस में किसी तरह की तब्दीली नहीं हुई है। कानूनन एक जरूर मिल गया

है। कांज पर हक जरूर मिल गया है। सर्कुलर जारी हो गए हैं, लेकिन अधिकारियों और राज्य सरकारों के दिलों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

मैं आपके सामने एक और उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से भंगियों की हाउसिंग स्कीम का सवाल चल रहा है। उस के लिये मैं आभारी हूँ कि वरु हरिजनों के रन-सड़न की हालत में सुधार लाने में बहुत दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं। लेकिन थर्ड फ़ाइव यीअर प्लान में करीब ५ करोड़ रुपया भंगियों की हाउसिंग स्कीम के लिए दिया गया, जिस में बिहार के लिये २२,२५,००० रुपया है। १९६१-६२ में २,७५,००० रुपया बिहार सरकार को दिया गया था, लेकिन आप को जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उस में से सिर्फ ४५,००० रुपया खर्च किया गया और वह भी दूसरे काम में और बाकी रुपया वापस कर दिया गया जब कि बिहार सरकार की १५६ भंगी परिवारों के लिये बेटिया में घर बनाने की अपनी एक स्कीम थी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के वेलफ़ेयर मिनिस्टर ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा था कि १९६१-६२ के अन्त तक हम उन घरों को बनवा देंगे, लेकिन वह रुपया वापस आ गया, वे घर नहीं बन पाए। मैंने इस बारे में गृह मंत्रालय और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कई बार लिखा भी है। उनका जवाब भी आ गया है कि "रिसीविंग एटेंशन"। गृह मंत्रालय, चीफ़ मिनिस्टर, वेलफ़ेयर मिनिस्टर की तरफ से भी यही जवाब आया है। हम को पता चला है कि १९६२-६३ के बजट से रुपया बिहार सरकार को दिया गया था लेकिन घर बनाने के बजाय वह भी वापस आ गया। १९६३-६४ में भी रुपया जा रहा है। उसका क्या होता है, यह मुझे देखना है।

भंगियों के हैडलोड को खत्म करने के लिये गृह मंत्रालय ने जो कदम उठाया है, उस

के लिये मैं आभारी हूँ कि अनटचेबिलिटी का जो टोकरा भंगियों के सिर पर है, उसको खत्म करने के लिये प्रयास किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस काम के लिये जो रुपया दिया गया है, उस को राज्य सरकारें कैसे खर्च करती हैं, यह देखने से पता लगेगा कि व इस बारे में कितनी उदासीन हैं। १९६१-६२ में भारत सरकार की ओर से २४,७६,००० रुपये हाथगाड़ियां बांटने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिये गए, जिस में से सिर्फ १६,१२,७०० रुपया खर्च हुआ और बाकी वापस आ गया। जब कि भारत सरकार हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिये इतनी जागरूक है, वहां राज्य सरकारें बहुत उदासीन हैं। मलकानी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को ताक में रख दिया गया है, कूड़े की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया है। कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। जब हम उस एन्वयरी कमेटी के मेम्बर की हैसियत से जाते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि कई राज्य सरकारों ने उस को सर्कुलेट नहीं किया है, पढ़ा नहीं है और अगर म्यूनिसिपैलिटी ने पढ़ा है, तो उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, उसको अमल में नहीं लाया गया है।

गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से हैडलोड को खत्म करने के लिये जो प्रयास किया जा रहा है, उस में एक दिक्कत है कस्टमरी राइट। जब तक कस्टमरी राइट रहेगा, तब तक भंगियों के सिर पर हैडलोड खत्म नहीं होगा। जब तक सरकार सबसिडी देगी, तब तक प्राइवेट स्कैवेंजर्स और स्वीपर्स को म्यूनिसिपैलिटी हाथगाड़ियां देती रहेगी, लेकिन ज्यों ही सबसिडी खत्म होगी, त्यों ही प्राइवेट स्कैवेंजर्स और स्वीपर्स को हाथगाड़ियां मिलनी बन्द हो जायेंगी और हैडलोड फिर शुरू हो जाएगा।

इसलिए कस्टमरी राइट को खत्म करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि शोधप्रतिशोध कानूनी कदम उठाया जाये। आपको जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि राजस्थान, पंजाब,

[ श्री भोला राजत ]

५० पी० और दिल्ली इन चार राज्यों में कस्टमरी राइट्स विद्यमान हैं ।

श्री बाल्मोकी : मध्य प्रदेश में भी है ।

श्री भोला राजत : पंजाब सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार ने कस्टमरी राइट को लीगल करार दे दिया है, इसको कानूनी हक दे दिया है । वं की राज्य सरकारों को खत्म कर देना चाहिये । हैड लोड को खत्म करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि कस्टमरी राइट को खत्म किया जाए । और इसको खत्म करने के लिये कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था की जाए ।

श्री उद्दक : सभानेत्री महोदया, हम आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के आयुक्त महोदय की १०वीं और ११वीं रिपोर्टों पर विचार कर रहे हैं । ११वीं रिपोर्ट में २१६ सुझाव और सिफारिशें हैं । बहुत सी सिफारिशें तो जो पहले की रिपोर्ट थीं, १ से ११ तक जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, उन सबमें एक सी हैं और वे बराबर चली आ रही हैं । प्रतिवर्ष : म इस रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करते हैं, रोष प्रकट करते हैं लेकिन होता बहुत कम है । बिल्कुल कुछ नहीं होता है, ऐसी बात तो मैं नहीं कहता हूं लेकिन बहुत कम होता है, यह अवश्य मैं कहूंगा । यह कार्य है भी बहुत कठिन । खास तौर पर मैं आदिवासियों के बारे में बोल रहा हूं । उनके कल्याण और उत्थान का कार्य बहुत कठिन है । दस या पन्द्रह साल में यह होने वाला नहीं है । इस काम को करने के लिए कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता चाहिए और वे अगर मिल जायें तब पचास साल में जाकर यह कार्य हो सकता है ।

आदिवासियों की आखिर समस्या क्या है ? आदिवासियों के जीवन के जो मुख्य अंग थे, जिस तरीके से पिछले कुछ दिन में उनका नाश हुआ है, उसके कारण एक बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी

हो गई है । जो कुछ आप करते हैं कल्याण कार्य, पंचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसार वह अगर सही ढंग से भी हो तो उनको कुछ लाभ हो सकता है । लेकिन काम सही ढंग से नहीं हो पा रहा है । इसलिए ये २१६ सुझाव और सिफारिशें लगातार पहली रिपोर्ट से ग्यारहवीं रिपोर्ट तक चले आ रहे हैं ।

इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि राज्य सरकारें ही इनके प्रति उदासीनता नहीं बरतती हैं, बल्कि हमारे यहां की केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इनके प्रति उदासीन है । केन्द्र का गृह-मंत्रालय खास तौर पर आजकल उदासीन हो गया है । पहले मैं देखा करता था कि जब इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस होती थी तो उस समय गृह-मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री, तथा गृह-मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री तक यहां बैठे रहते थे और गृह-मंत्री जी बहस का उत्तर दिया करते थे । जब यह रिपोर्ट राज्यों में जाती है और विधान सभाओं में इस पर चर्चा होती है तो गृह-मंत्री जी की तरफ से जब वे अपने विचार प्रकट किये जाते थे, तो उसका असर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के ऊपर भी कुछ होता था । अगर यहां पर उपमंत्राणी महोदया इस बहस का उत्तर देंगी और यह रिपोर्ट राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के सामने जाएगी तो इसका मुख्य मंत्रियों के ऊपर कोई असर होने वाला नहीं है । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इस विषय का महत्व नीचे गिरता जा रहा है, इस विषय को खाली उपमंत्री महोदया तक रख छोड़ा है, राज्य मंत्री और गृह-मंत्री जी का यह विषय नहीं रहा है । जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो भारत सरकार का यह विषय कांसे रहने वाला है, इस पर आप विचार करें ।

एक खास बात मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं । जो पैसा आदिवासियों पर खर्च किया जाता है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई य न सोचे कि उन पर ऐसा कर के मे रबानी की जा रही है । यह सरकार की या भारत देश की आम

जनता की कोई मेहरबानी नहीं है कि इतना अधिक पैसा उन पर खर्च किया जाता है, उनको दिया जाता है। लेकिन आप देखें कि आदिवासियों के जो अधिकार थे, जंगलों पर वे अब कहां रह गये हैं। १९५० के बाद से जो नीति आपकी जंगलों के बारे में चली है, उस नीति के कारण सारे के सारे जितने अधिकार आदिवासियों के जंगलों पर थे, वे खत्म हो गए हैं। राजाओं माराजाओं को आपने खत्म किया, उनकी रियासतों को खत्म किया, तो आपने उनको प्रिवी पर्स दिये, जमींदारों से उनकी आपने जमींदारियां लीं तो उसका कम्पेंसेशन आपने उनको दिया, मालगुजारियां को आपने खत्म किया तो उसका कम्पेंसेशन दिया, लैंड रिफार्म्स की जमीन ली तो उसका कम्पेंसेशन दिया। लेकिन आदिवासियों के जो अधिकार जंगलों पर थे, वे आपने ले लिये तो उन के लिये आपने क्या किया? कुछ भी तो नहीं किया। एक जिले की मैं आपको बात बताता हूं। मेरे जिले में मुश्किल से दस बारह लाख रुपये की जंगलों से आमदनी होती थी जो कि आज बढ़ कर साढ़े छः करोड़ हो गई है। किसकी मेहनत की बदौलत यह हुआ है? आदिवासियों की मेहनत ही की बदौलत यह हो सका है। आदिवासियों के आपने फारेस्ट विलेज बसाये हुए हैं। वे अगर यह काम न करें तो साढ़े छः करोड़ की एक जिले से आपको आमदनी न हो सके। अगर सारे प्रदेश को देखा जाए तो २८ करोड़ की पूरी आमदनी होती है। अगर ये काम न करें तो कहां से आपको यह आमदनी हो सकेगी। आपकी यह मेहरबानी नहीं कि आप इन पर कुछ खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं कना चा ता हूं कि बेशक आप थोड़ा पैसा देते हैं, लेकिन उसका भी सही उपयोग नहीं होता है। उस पैसे का सही सही उपयोग होना चाहिये।

जहां तक सर्विसिस का सम्बन्ध है, यह कहा जाता है कि आदिवासी विद्यार्थी योग्य नहीं होते हैं? क्यों अयोग्य होते हैं? क्या इसको भी आपने देखा है। क्यों ये हरिजन

और आदिवासी ऐसे होते हैं, क्या इसके कारण जानने की भी आपने कोशिश की है? कहे को तो आप कह देते हैं कि एक करोड़ रुपये के बजाय दो करोड़ के स्कालरशिप दिये हैं, लेकिन कभी क्या आपने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि समय पर उनको पैसा मिलता है? समय पर उनको नहीं मिलता है। आठ-आठ महीने के बाद मिलता है। आठ आठ महीने अगर उनको किताबों के बगैर रहना पड़ता है तो कहां से स्टैंड उनका ऊंचा हो सकता है, कहां से वे अच्छे डिवीजन में पास हो सकते हैं? किस चीज से पढ़ाई वे करेंगे? आपको हिसाब रखना चाहिये कि कितने विद्यार्थी कालेजों में एडमिट हुए, कितनों को समय पर स्कालरशिप नहीं मिला और समय पर स्कालरशिप न मिलने की वजह से कितने विद्यार्थी अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ कर चले गये और कितने विद्यार्थी फेल हुए और कितने विद्यार्थी कौन सी डिवीजन में पास हुए। अगर समय पर स्कालरशिप मिलता है, समय पर किताबें मिलती हैं, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि वे फर्स्ट डिवीजन में पास न हों। आपके प्रति फिर उनको कोई शिकायत नहीं रहेगी। फिर कोई यह नहीं कह सकेगा कि यह अयोग्य थे इसलिए रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हो सका। हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज भोपाल कारखाने में मैं गया था। वहां लगभग सौ आदिवासी काम कर रहे हैं जो कोरबा इंडस्ट्रियल इंस्टीट्यूट में ट्रेन हुये हैं। मैनेजर से वहां मैं मिला था। उन्होंने साठ लड़के मेरे सामने लाकर खड़े कर दिये और उनकी तारीफ की। उन्होंने कहा कि आदिवासी लड़के मेहनती होते हैं, काम करने वाले होते हैं। शांति से चलने वाले लोग होते हैं। सिर्फ दो बातें इनमें ऐसी हैं जो नहीं होनी चाहियें, एक तो ये बहुत लज्जीले होते हैं और दूसरे सफाई की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। अगर आदिवासियों को अबसर दिये जाते हैं, तो आप देखें कि उनकी प्रशंसा भी किस तरह से की जाती है अधिकारियों द्वारा उनके काम के सम्बन्ध में।

[श्री उईके]

अब मैं एक बड़े मत्व का विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने धर्म परिवर्तन की आवाज उठाई है। मैंने भी अपने हर एक भाषण में जो मैंने इस सदन में दिया है, धर्म परिवर्तन की आवाज उठाई है। आदिवासी धर्म परिवर्तन से बचने के लिये मैदानों से जंगलों में गए हैं। आज यह जो कल्याणकारी कार्य हो रहा है, यह हमारे धर्म का नाश कर रहा है। इन्होंने जो कंसेशन दिये हुए हैं, वे कंसेशन क्या हैं और वे किस तरीके से हमारे शिक्षित लोगों के धर्म परिवर्तन में सहायक हो रहे हैं, इसको आप देखें। जो एपेंडिक्स है इसके पेज ८३ पर लिखा हुआ है :—

"In the case of scheduled tribes, however, religion is immaterial and a member of scheduled tribe continues to be one even though he may, change his religion".

आप लोगों ने स्कालरशिप दिया, एजुकेशन दी और उसके बाद मारे मारे फिरते हैं। फिर आप आठ आठ महीने तक स्कालरशिप ही नहीं देते हैं, किताबें उनको नहीं मिलती हैं और तब ऐसे लोगों के पास गया कौन ? उनके पास मिशनरी वाला गया क्योंकि वह ऐसे अवसरों को हमेशा ढूँढा करता है। जो धर्म परिवर्तन से हम को बचाने की आवाज उठाते हैं उनसे मैं अपील करूँगा कि वे विषय के इस पलू की तरफ भी ध्यान दें, इस पर भी अपना समय लगायें, क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज की नुकताचीनी करने से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता है।

हमारे एक भाई ने क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज की तारीफ की है और उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं आदिवासियों की तरफ से तारीफ करता हूँ। मैं नहीं जानता कि वह आदिवासी हैं या नहीं। मैं आदिवासी हूँ, लाखों आदिवासियों के बीच मैंने काम किया है। क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज ने जिस तरीके से हमारे बच्चों को शिक्षित किया है और जिस तरीके से अच्छी अच्छी नौकरियों पर भी

लगाया है, उसकी मैं तारीफ नहीं कर सकता, प्रशंसा नहीं कर सकता। मैं उसकी निन्दा ही करता हूँ। यह इस कारण से कि उन्होंने हमारी अज्ञानता का फायदा उठा कर हमारा धर्म परिवर्तन किया है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस दिन यहाँ खड़े होकर नागालैंड की घोषणा की थी उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि नागालैंड के जो आदिवासी हैं, उनका सीधे खड़ा रहना मैं पसन्द करता हूँ। उसी दिन सुबह एक प्रश्न हुआ था। उस प्रश्न का जवाहरलाल नेहरूजी जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, ने यह उत्तर दिया था कि नागालैंड में, के आदिवासियों नेफा के आदिवासियों में दूसरे लोगों को जाने नहीं दिया जाता क्योंकि दूसरे लोग जा कर उनको लुटते हैं, उनकी जमीने ले लेते हैं। इस वास्ते उनसे उन की रक्षा करना बहुत जरूरी है। उसी दिन हमारी पार्टी मीटिंग हुई थी जिस पंच-बर्षीय योजना पर उसके फाइनेंस के पार्ट पर बहस हुई थी। उस में मुझे पंडित जी ने आदिवासियों के विषय पर बोलने के लिये समय दिया था। उस वक्त मैंने कहा था कि पंडित जी आप ने नागालैंड की घोषणा करते वक्त कहा था कि नागालैंड के आदिवासियों का सीधा खड़ा रहना आपको बहुत पसन्द आया है और हाथ जोड़ कर मैंने उनसे यह बात कही थी कि शायद नागालैंड के आदिवासी इसलिए सीधे खड़े रहते होंगे कि आपने लुटेरों को वहाँ जाने से रोक दिया था, इसलिये खड़े रहते होंगे कि आपने धर्म परिवर्तन करने वालों को खुली छूट दे दी और उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर धर्म परिवर्तन किया, उनको शिक्षण दिया, उनको ग्रेजुएट बनाया, बड़े बड़े अफसर बनाया, उनको राजनीति का हिस्सा मानने की ताकत दे दी, इसलिए शायद वह सीधे खड़े रहते हैं। लेकिन जो बीच के लोग हैं, असम, बिहार, बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश गुजरात और राजस्थान के हिल्ली बेल्ट के



लोग हैं और जिनकी जनसंख्या तीन करोड़ के करीब है, उनकी कमर आप लोगों ने झुका दी है, हमें कोई ऐसा प्रॉटेक्शन नहीं दिया। हमारे लिए जो योजना बनती है, उसको वाजिब तरीके से अमल में नहीं लाया जाता है, उस पर ठीक तरीके से काम नहीं होता है। लेकिन यह हमारी कमर नहीं झुकी हो सकता है कि पंडित जी एक न एक दिन हम आप से हट जायें और इन मिशनरियों के हाथों में पड़ जायें। अगर नागालैंड के माफिक हम भी ईसाई बने, शिक्षित बने और अपने राजनीतिक क मांगना शुरू क तो जैसे हमारी कमर झुकी है, हम भी भारत की कमर को झुका देंगे। तथा दक्षिण और उत्तर भारत को अलग कर दें। देश के उत्तर और दक्षिण में दो टुकड़े अलग हो जायेंगे और बीच में आदिवासियों का कोई लैंड बन जायेगा। यही भविष्य हो सकता है। इस लिये यह बड़ी भारी बात है कि जो श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ने यहां उठाई धर्म परिवर्तन की। हमारी गवर्नमेंट धर्म परिवर्तन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि इस हाउस के हर एक सदस्य से और सरकार से कि धर्म परिवर्तन की तरफ वह ज्यादा ध्यान दे और अगर इस तरीके से सही काम किया गया तो धर्म परिवर्तन होने का कोई कारण नहीं है। भारत देश में अगर कोई अपनी जान पर खेलने को तैयार होगा तो यह सही ईमानदार और सच्चा पांडी पर रने वाला आदिवासी है जो कि आप का साथ देगा।

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** I am glad that you have given me this brief opportunity to address the House on this very important motion. Many hon. Members have spoken on this motion already.

I regard this present session of Lok Sabha as a very important one, and it will be remembered for two things, firstly, because of the no-confidence motion that had been moved against the Council of Ministers by my hon. friend Shri J. B. Kripalani, and

secondly because of the great amount of time that had been allotted for the discussion of the question of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this session. This question first came up for consideration on a motion on the report submitted by Shri U. N. Dhebar, and that discussion went on for a long time. Again, the same question has come up for consideration, because the annual reports have been submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and they are being discussed now.

If we carefully observe the discussion, then we shall find that a major part of the discussion is in a way a kind of complete condemnation of Government for their failure, and the entire trend of the discussion comes to this, namely that Government have not done enough for the progress of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. It is a kind of sullen disapproval by the Members of the Scheduled Castes themselves, most of whom are also Members of the Congress Party. They have all joined in saying that so far as this particular problem is concerned, although something has been done, enough has not been done, and much remains to be done yet. If the progress goes on in this way, then they do not know what will be the time when they will be able to really enjoy a position of equality with the other sections of the Indian community. This has been the general trend of the discussion. In a way, it is also a continuation of the debate on the no-confidence motion which was moved by my hon. friend Shri J. B. Kripalani

I look at this question in a different way. The Government of India have a certain outlook and certain policy to carry out. That policy is that this country is to be turned into a socialist State with a socialistic pattern of society. So, the broad principles of socialism have to be observed by them while enunciating the policy and while carrying it into effect. One of the principles of socialism is that equality has to be attained by all sections of

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

the people among themselves. Not merely economic disparities, but disparities of social status also which exist between one community and another community ought to be eliminated and destroyed. This must be the general line along which all measures have to be thought of for the sake of bringing up these sections of the community.

I am in entire agreement with those Members who say that the disabilities under which our scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are suffering have to be removed. But the main thing is, what is the way of doing it. I am afraid that the way that has been adopted by the Government, if we are to impartially judge the thing by the results achieved, is not the correct way. With the best of intentions, the way we are proceeding to tackle this problem may not lead us to the goal we have in view in this matter. We are offering them certain concessions, allurements, inducements. The idea is that they will be getting these concessions and they will be able to improve their condition. But what is happening is this. All these concessions do not go to the improvement of the community as a whole. The concessions can be taken by certain individuals, and such individuals would be getting more and more advantages. But the community as a whole remains where it was. The concessions have raised the status or position of certain individuals, but notwithstanding that, the community as a whole remains where it was.

Take, for example, the reservation of posts. We are a country of 44 crores of people. By the educational and other concessions offered, a certain fraction of them can be absorbed in the service at some time or the other. So if you increase the reservation, it can never lead to the creation of a sense of confidence in the community as a whole. We cannot say that the community as a whole has come up in status or position; only individuals will have some benefit or advantage.

So if we want to raise the status or condition of the community as a whole, then those advantages which can be had only by certain individuals are not enough to put them on the right path. Something else will have to be done. On the other hand, we find that because of certain advantages being given in the name of education and so on, many people who are outside the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes or backward classes think that their community also should get those advantages. Therefore, instead of feeling proud that they are not among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who have to be uplifted, they feel that their community also should be classed along with the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes or backward classes so that the members of their community could get those advantages. So instead of the sense of indignation which the community should feel for being what it is today, there is a tendency to class oneself as 'backward' in order to get certain material advantages and concessions. If this continues, the entire object with which the Government is working all this scheme is defeated. This is a big thing that should be taken into consideration. As to what other things should be done is a different thing.

There is another point to which I wish to refer in the few minutes available to me. My hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the work done by the missionaries among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. My hon. friend who preceded me also made a reference to it. The policy of the Government of India is to give certain advantages to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to keep them isolated from the rest of India. The reason, as Panditji has remarked in the party meetings and also sometimes here, is that other people go there with a view to exploit them. Therefore, the other parts of the Indian population should not enter their territories. Is that the way of solving the problem, and creating one nation? You must try to create increased intercourse between them and

the rest of the country, and make communication between each other more and more possible. After all, we have to live together, work together and carry on our common efforts more and more.

So, instead of bringing those people and the rest of the country together, the present policy is to keep them isolated as they are, with some people only allowed for administrative purposes. This will not do.

While the Indian people are kept separate from them, others who go there with a view to impose upon them a different system of religion, culture and ideas, have got full liberty and any amount of advantage to settle there, carry on their propaganda and convert people in large numbers. Those with whom these people should feel one are kept aside, and those who must be kept away are allowed free access to mix with them with ulterior motives, with the result that a transformation is coming into the minds of these people. My hon. friend is extremely grateful to the missionaries for whatever they have done. But we have seen the result of conversion in many places, particularly in Nagaland and Kerala. We find a different ideal takes hold of their mind, and their loyalty shifts from India to something else. A new kind of patriotism, or rather an anti-patriotic attachment is created in their minds and it grows. This kind of work on the part of the missionaries goes on unheeded, unnoticed and unchecked by this Government.

\* Shri Prakash Vir Shastri was right in bringing this matter to the notice of the Government. Instead of considering the total welfare of the people of India, and particularly that of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and making them one with the rest of India, we are keeping our own people away from them while allowing others to carry on their nefarious activities, to carry on their propaganda for conversion among these people. This conversion which denationalises them must be taken into consideration.

With these few remarks, I request the Government of India to take these points into consideration in framing their programme for the welfare and progress of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Wasnik. Not here. Anybody wanting to speak?

**Some Hon. Members** rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri R. S. pandey. Five minutes only.

**श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :** श्रीमान्, यह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट तीन रोज से इस सदन के सामने उपस्थित है और उस पर चर्चा हो रही है।

मेरी राय से जब हम देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से चतुर्मुखी विकास करना चाहते हैं तो हमको अपने समाज के उस अंग की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा जिसे हम आदिवासी और हरिजन कहते हैं और जिनकी संख्या इस देश में ६ करोड़ जितनी है। हमारी कुछ सामाजिक, आर्थिक व्यवस्था और कुछ परम्परायें और कुछ ऐसी मान्यतायें हैं जो हमको इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ने से रोकती हैं।

धर्म की बात कही जाती है। आज के युग में जब मनुष्य का बौद्धिक विकास हो चुका है, युग धर्म हमें क्या कहता है? युग धर्म हमें कहता है कि हम मानवता की पूजा करें, मानवता की उन्नति और प्रगति के लिए जो कुछ सम्भव हो उस को करें। धर्म वही है जो मानव को नैसर्गिक मानवता की भावना भौतिक स्तर पर धारण करने की प्रेरणा देता है। जब यह धर्म है, तो हमें समाज के उस अंग की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा जो जंगलों में रहता है, जो अस्पृश्य है, जिसे हम हरिजन कहते हैं, जो अकिंचन है, जो साधनहीन है, जो धन विहीन है और जो शिक्षा विहीन है, जिसकी संख्या ६ करोड़ है।

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

श्रीमन, आपकी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं पूर्ण हों यह हमारी शुभकामना है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे समाज का वह अंग जो कि जंगलों में रहता है आज भी अस्पृश्य है। यद्यपि इस देश में बड़े बड़े सभ्यता का नारा लगाने वाले और बड़े बड़े संस्कृति की बात करने वाले लोग हैं, लेकिन आज भी अस्पृश्यता वैसी की वैसी है। यदि आप गांवों में जाएं और जंगलों में जाएं तो आप देखेंगे कि उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति अभी भी पहले जैसी दयनीय है।

संविधान की धारा ३३८ के अन्तर्गत हमारे इस समाज की उन्नति का संबंध राष्ट्रपतिजी से भी है और उनके नेतृत्व में इस दिशा में प्रगति हो रही है और इस काम के लिये एक कमीशन बिठाया गया है जिसकी दसवीं और ग्यारहवीं रिपोर्टें आपके सामने हैं। लेकिन दुख है कि जितनी सिफारिशें इस कमीशन ने की हैं उनको कार्यान्वित करने की गति बड़ी मन्द है। इस काम को द्रुत गति से आग बढ़ाय जाए, जिस प्रकार कि हम अपने डिमाक्रटिक अपरेटर द्वारा देश को आर्थिक दृष्टि से बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए भी एक पंच वर्षीय योजना बनायी जाए और इस योजना को पूरा करने वालों को उसे पूरा करने का अधिकार दिया जाए। जिस प्रकार हम देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते हैं उसी प्रकार की योजना इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए बनाएं, इनके उत्थान के लिए और इनकी प्रगति और विकास के लिए बनाएं, तभी इनकी उन्नति हो सकती है। हमको इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और शिक्षा के माध्यम से हमें इनको उठाना चाहिए।

इतिहास के कुछ पन्ने उलट कर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कुछ हजार

वर्ष पूर्व हम सभी जंगल वासी थे। नदियों के किनारे किनारे हमारा समाज चला। उस समय हम जंगलों में रहते थे और कन्द मूल फल खाते थे। उसके बाद अग्नि का आविष्कार हुआ, समाज का विकास हुआ, लोग गांवों में रहने लगे। फिर अधिकारवाद आया, राजे आए, जाति पांति आयी, और पंडितों ने ऐसी व्याख्या दी कि जिसे बहुतों का शोषण हुआ और कुछ ने शोषण किया अपने लाभ के लिए।

मैं कहता हूँ कि आज अगर सारे समाज की उन्नति के लिए और उसे सुसंस्कार देने के लिए, हमें धर्म की व्याख्या भी बदलनी पड़े तो बदलनी चाहिए। धर्म की व्याख्या आज मानवता की व्याख्या है। कुछ लोग आप अपने को सभ्य और सुसंस्कृत कहते हैं, लेकिन गांधी जी के शब्दों में जिस देश में एक बड़ी भारी जन संख्या अस्पृश्य हो, शोषित हो, पिछड़ी हो, अर्किचन हो, जिसका शोष समाज से किसी प्रकार का संबंध न हो, वह प्रजातन्त्र, वह स्वराज्य, वह सभ्यता, वह धर्म, वह संस्कृति किस प्रकार की संस्कृति है और किस प्रकार उसकी व्याख्या की जानी चाहिए। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए हमें देश में वैचारिक क्रांति उत्पन्न करनी चाहिए।

आज के इस युग में जब कि हम प्रजातन्त्र के सिद्धांतको अपने सामने रखे हुए हैं, इस सदन में, जो कि हमारे भाग्य का निर्माण करता है, हम अपने समाज के इस उपेक्षित अंग की ओर से आंच नहीं मोड़ सकते। हमें उनको अच्छे संस्कार देने होंगे, उनके अन्दर जो सदियों से देब रहने के कारण हीनता की भावना पैदा हो गयी है उसको दूर करना होगा, उनको शोष समाज के साथ समान स्तर पर लाना होगा, उनमें भावनात्मक एकता पैदा करनी होगी। आर्थिक दृष्टि से अपने देश को आगे बढ़ाने में भी हमको इस तरफ ध्यान रखाना

चाहिए कि कहीं सारा धन एक तरफ ही न खिंच जाएँ, कहीं समाज का एक अंग ही उस पर मानापत्नी प्राप्त न कर ले। आपका ध्यान इस ओर भी होना चाहिये और आप को उस वर्ग का ध्यान न भूलना चाहिए जिसको हमने लास्ट में आफ सोंसा-इटी कहा है।

शिक्षा की दृष्टि से मैं कहता हूँ कि हम उन लोगों पर क्या खर्च करते हैं? तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ६ करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाली समाज को हमने ३४ करोड़ १४ लाख रुपये प्रावधान किया है। ६ करोड़ की उनकी जनसंख्या है। अब इस ६ करोड़ की जनसंख्या में २ करोड़ विद्यार्थी हो सकते हैं। यह २ करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जो उनके लिए दी गई है अगर हिसाब लगाया जाय तो १७ रुपये प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी पर ५ वर्ष में व्यय होगा अर्थात् साढ़े ३ रुपये प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी पर प्रतिवर्ष व्यय होगा। इस तरह से केवल ३० नये पैसे प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी की शिक्षा पर प्रति माह व्यय होंगे। अब प्रति विद्यार्थी पर प्रति महीने ३० नये पैसे व्यय करके अगर हम उनकी उन्नति करना चाहते हैं और उनको ऊपर लाना चाहते हैं तो श्रीमन्, यह कभी नहीं हो सकेगा।

16 hrs.

पबलिक स्कूल की क्या स्थिति है? उनमें एक विद्यार्थी पर १०० रुपये प्रति माह खर्च होते हैं। अब पबलिक स्कूल जैसी व्यवस्था की अपेक्षा तो हम यहां नहीं करते हैं। देहरादून, ग्वालियर और अजमेर आदि पबलिक स्कूलों जैसी व्यवस्था की तो हम अपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि यह सुपरफ्लुअस डिमांड होगी लेकिन इतना हम अवश्य चाहेंगे कि इस ३० नये पैसे प्रति विद्यार्थी पर आन वाली राशि को इतना तो अवश्य बढ़ा दिया जाय ताकि हम विद्यार्थियों को अच्छी तरह से शिक्षा दे सकें। यह स्पष्ट है कि ३० नये पैसे में उनकी शिक्षा नहीं हो सकती है।

हरिजन और आदिवासियों को छात्र-वृत्तियां देने के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हम ने इस छात्रवृत्ति की योजना के आरम्भ से लेकर अब तक २ लाख २६१३ हरिजनों को और ३४६६८ आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों को छात्र-वृत्तियों दी हैं जो कि अत्यन्त अल्प हैं। सन् १९६१-६२ में केवल २ करोड़ ४५ लाख रुपये का प्रावधान रखा गया है जोकि मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत कम है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि विद्यार्थियों की उन्नति के लिए फ्री स्कूल युनिफार्म, एक वक्त का मुफ्त खाना, उनके लिए प्रशिक्षण शिविरों की स्थापना और छात्रावासों में उनके बिना किसी शुल्क के रहने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। स्कूल में प्रविष्ट होने समय उन विद्यार्थियों के नाम के आगे सरनेम में भारतीय या आय यह शब्द लिखे जान चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि सबसे पहली आवश्यकता हमें हरिजन और आदिवासी समाज के स्तर को ऊपर उठाने की है। केवल फीस माफ करने की बात नहीं है, छात्रावास में निःशुल्क रहने की व्यवस्था की बात नहीं है, बल्कि उन पिछड़ी जातियों का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक विकास करने की बात है। यह ठीक ही होगा कि उनमें शिक्षा का प्रचार करने के हेतु और इस दिशा में उनको प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए मुफ्त युनिफार्म दी जाय, साथ ही एक समय का मुफ्त खाना दिया जाय और छात्रावासों में उनके निःशुल्क रहने की व्यवस्था हो। पंचवर्षीय योजना का वह सबसे अच्छा दिन होगा जिस दिन होम मिनिस्टर की ओर से यह चीज आयेगी कि हम हर विद्यार्थी को जोकि आदिवासी घरों से आयेगा उसको हम ५ रुपये या दस रुपये महीना देने। उसको निःशुल्क शिक्षा देंगे

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

श्रीर उसके लिए निःशुल्क छात्रावास की व्यवस्था करेंगे। उसको फ्री युनिफार्म और एक फ्री खाना देंगे। इस तरह के प्रोत्साहन देने से उनमें एक सैंस ऑफ प्रोवोकेशन टुवर्ड्स एजुकेशन पैदा होगा। शिक्षा के लिए उनमें इस तरह से एक आकर्षण पैदा होगा। एक ऐसा पिछड़ा और शोषित समाज जो कि भाग्य पर आश्रित रहता है और भगवान ने उन्हें ऐसा पैदा किया है, यह संस्कार उनके अंदर विद्यमान रहता है, यह पुराना संस्कार उनके दिल से हमें मिटाना है और उन्हें ऊपर उठाना है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि अगर इस तरह से हम उनके सामाजिक स्तर को उन्नत करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, उनको नीचे से उबार कर ऊपर उठाने और समानता प्राप्त करने के लिए इस प्रकार से व्यवस्था करेंगे, इस प्रकार से प्रावधान करेंगे तो वह शुभ दिन अवश्य आयेगा जब यह लोग भी अन्य वर्गों के मुकाबले समान स्तर पर आजायग। हम इस तरह के आकर्षण देकर उनको शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें और हम कहे कि भाई आपके पुत्रों और पुत्रियों की शिक्षा के लिए हमने यह सब सुविधाएं दी हैं। उनकी पब्लिक स्कूल जैसी एक युनिफार्म होगी। इस प्रकार उनके अंदर नागरिकता मुखरित हो, ऐसी हम कामना करते हैं।

**Shri Wadiwa (Seoni):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must thank you for giving me at least the opportunity of expressing myself on these reports. I will just be as short as possible so that within the time allotted to me I shall express my points as quickly as possible.

In Chapter of the report for 1961-62, Part I, it is said that the Government of India have not so far taken any decision as regards the classification of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes though, as is referred to in the report, the suggestion

for the appointment of a committee had been made. In the same report, it is also pointed out that there is a possibility of certain persons belonging to some non-Scheduled Caste communities and having surnames similar to those of some of the Scheduled Castes, trying to avail of benefits provided specially for Scheduled Caste persons. The report adds:

"For instance, a person belonging to the Pasi community, which is a group within Khatri caste of Punjab, may claim that he is a Scheduled Caste because Pasi caste is included in the list of the Scheduled Castes for that State."

They have said that this ambiguity can be avoided if the term 'community' used in the form of certificate is replaced by some other words or something like that. So, an investigation may be made into this matter.

Similarly, I want to point out that in the case of Madhya Pradesh and the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, a community known as Halba and Halbi is included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Unfortunately, after the promulgation of the Scheduled Tribes Order in 1950, people belonging to Kosti and Kosta, a caste which is present there, have begun to add Halba or Halbi as a prefix or suffix to their names. After some time they have also started taking advantage of the facilities that are given to Halbas and Halbis. I would like the Government to examine and see how many tribes under the name of Halba and Halbi have taken advantage of the facilities given to these people. If an investigation is made into this matter and if their parentage before 1950 are looked into it will be found that they were only Kostas and Kostis and not Halbas and Halbis.

About the welfare schemes the report says that although provision is made there are various shortfalls and the shortfalls continue specially in the case of the Scheduled Tribes. It

is the most unfortunate part of it, and the blame lies with the Government. The report points out that mainly the shortfalls are due to late issue of sanctions by the State Governments, lack of staff, delay in deciding about locations, lack of building material, defective procedure for payment of subsidies and difficulties in purchasing private land in rural areas. All these factors are within the purview of the Government and the Government is not doing its level best to overcome these difficulties. This is what the report has pointed out.

As far as other welfare schemes are concerned, the Government think that there is sufficient provision, but according to me it is not sufficient. In the First Plan the provision was Rs. 32 crores which was one per cent of the total provision for the Plan, in the Second Plan it was Rs. 83 crores which was two per cent of the total provision and in the Third Plan the provision is Rs. 114 crores, but it comes to only one per cent of the total outlay. In fact, for welfare activities for Backward Classes more ought to have been provided. These shortfalls and drawbacks should be avoided. We are not coming to the level of other communities because there is not sufficient provision.

Another thing is, even the provision that is inadequate is not spent. That is the most unfortunate part of it.

Then I come to the voluntary organisations. I am of the definite view that all necessary help should be given to voluntary organisations. The report says:

"If the policy of encouraging and aiding voluntary agencies in taking up these various activities is to be pursued effectively, there is an urgent need that the State Government/Union Territory Administrations should make a study of the existing agencies in these areas, their experience, present performance and potentialities

for different types of work. This study should also enquire into the procedure and terms and conditions under which grants are being given at present and the changes that will be needed, if their activities are to be expanded."

I am pointing out this only because some of the hon. Members pointed out that it is no use helping voluntary organisations. I say it is necessary. It is said here:

"Voluntary organisations in a democracy form the infrastructure of that society. They support, subserve and supplement the politically organised structures at all levels, namely, local, state and national. They explore, experiment and lead the Governments which are pre-occupied with routine tasks within the framework of laws, rules and regulations. Voluntary organisations should identify and experiment with solutions for the community's troubles and problems for government to solve them when those become problems of a more general nature....."

The activities of voluntary organisations whose resources are few and whose spirit is scattered are overshadowed by the spectacular array of show programmes sponsored by Government. The priorities of present day governments are upon, first, buildings; next equipment and lastly career personnel without much thought about whether the benefits are reaching the needy. The Governments' concern is with budget allocations, achieving physical targets and submitting proper returns and paper reports.

The voluntary organisations have to allow this tide of love of the spectacular to pass and allow nature calmness in Government to settle."

[Shri Wadiwa]

This is the reason why I am in favour of helping voluntary organisations.

Coming to education, it is no doubt true that there is progress, but the progress is at a snail's pace. Here I will quote some figures, not necessarily those mentioned in the Report. It is an admitted fact that literacy in India as a whole is 23·7 per cent. The average in the case of those States where the tribals predominate like Bihar and Orissa will be lower still. In the case of Madhya Pradesh the average is only 16·9 per cent. I do not know how long it will take that State to come to the level of the other advanced States. I do not think even by the end of the twentieth century they would be able to come to the level of the rest of India. If we want to make of this leeway, there should be intensification of effort in this direction also.

How can we help the education of these people? It is only by the payment of scholarships in time, provision of hostels and exemption from fees. Now though the tribal and Scheduled Caste students are exempted from payment of tuition fees, they have to pay all other fees, like admission fees, library fees or fees for games which comes to Rs. 55 to 85. The poor students are not able to pay this huge amount. So, they should be exempted from the payment of any fees.

Coming to the services, the position is not at all satisfactory. The representation for the tribals in the services is something. The figures are very disappointing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His time is up. He should conclude now.

**Shri Wadiwa:** I will take only one more minute.

It is said that there is development and progress; yet, it is not keeping

pace with the progress of other communities. For example, take the average *per capita* income, which is Rs. 327:3. In the case of backward States like Madhya Pradesh it is only Rs. 260. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is only Rs. 171 to 204. This is the figure arrived at as a result of a survey by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. I do not know when our tribals will come to the level of the rest of the communities.

So, I will conclude by saying that Government should take more interest in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They should take intensive steps to ameliorate the poor conditions of those people, as that will result in the general upliftment of the nation as a whole.

**Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Gondia):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion that is being held on the Tenth and Eleventh Reports, one submitted by Shri Shrikant and the other by Shri Chanda. These reports are nothing but a record of the Government's acts of commission and omission to discharge their constitutional obligation and to ameliorate the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have to see whether this Government have done their duty well or whether they are lacking in something. So many things could be said and there are rare occasions in this House when hon. Members belonging to this side and to the other side agree on something or speak with one voice. The discussion on the reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner is such an occasion when hon. Members belonging to all sides are unanimous in expressing their opinion as also in their recommendations. The difference is only in their language. I would



not go into details because I consider that the time with me is very short.

As you might know, there have so far been eleven reports and in every report we find a number of recommendations made by the Commissioner. So far there have been 2,305 recommendations in all these eleven reports. The Tenth Report carries 444 recommendations whereas the Eleventh Report carries 219 recommendations. That means that today there are 663 recommendations before us. I want the hon. Deputy Minister who will be replying to this debate to tell the House as to what has been done to these 2,305 recommendations, particularly, to the 663 recommendations that are before this House.

When the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee make certain recommendations, we find that the Government give certain replies and it is put on record that the Government have accepted a particular recommendation or have rejected a certain recommendation. Then that goes back to the Estimates Committee or to the Public Accounts Committee who make certain changes or again press the Government. I want to know what the Government are doing about all these recommendations, whether they have accepted some of the recommendations, whether they have rejected some of the recommendations and whether the recommendations which they have rejected were worthless.

I would like to mention that Shri Shrikant in his last report has also mentioned that day by day less importance is being given to his office. His office has also been excluded from some of the committees. I do not know why such kind of a thing is happening. Every time we find that big, bulky reports are presented. Their covers are also very nice. We discuss them every year. This year we are discussing two reports. I do not know what is the value of those reports except for giving them to raddi-

walas or just to beautify our bookshelves. If we do not carry out those recommendations, what is the meaning in making those recommendations? If we do not implement what is said in the recommendations, I do not think that there is any meaning in submitting every year these reports.

There are so many things which I would like to mention but I do not want to. As you know, last time the Dhebar Commission's Report was discussed in this House. It was on the 7th September, 1962 that it was discussed in this House. We find that the reports pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes always come at the fag-end of the session. Because that was the last day and the House could not sit for some more time, the discussion on that report was carried forward. We find that the discussion of that report was taken up only two or three days back, that is, on 27-8-63. Sir, you will be able to find that almost one year has elapsed. I understand from the figures which I have got that Lok Sabha met for 675.8 hours before this discussion was again taken up on 27-8-63. I do not know whether the Government considered that the report submitted by Shri Dhebar was such an unimportant one that since only important discussions took place in those 675 hours they could not give a little time for the consideration of that report. What was the time allotted for the consideration of that report? The time allotted was 5 hours—4 hours and 5 minutes had already been exhausted upto 7-9-62 and only 55 minutes remained. Still we find that the report was not considered in those 675 hours that the Lok Sabha met here. This is the treatment that is given to the reports that are submitted on the living conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I would like to submit that if such is the importance that is given to the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or other reports that have been sub-

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

mitted by dignitaries like Shri Dhebar, why should there be the necessity of such an office? Mr. Shrikant—it is good that he has gone—is now engaged somewhere else for some good work. Now, well, there is Mr. Chanda. We have known him in the House, in the Second Lok Sabha. He is a very energetic man, a good man, an efficient man and all that. I consider that his efficiency, his knowledge and his ability to do the things should be utilised for some other purpose than such a thing like this when the report is not properly considered. I mean, it is only shown the way to the waste paper basket. Therefore, I request the Government that they should consider the feasibility of giving the importance to this report as is given to the reports of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee. But I do not think that kind of a thing will be done here.

A friend of mine opposite, Shri Banerjee, has referred to the carry-forward rule of reservation in the services that was made unconstitutional by the Supreme Court the other day. I would like to request the Minister to kindly look into the matter and see if anything could be done. So many things could be said regarding that. But I would not like to elaborate that point because the time given to me is very short. I would only....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The time is over.

**Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** Yes, Sir. I thank you very much for the opportunity that has been given to me to speak on this report.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the House for having given eleven or more hours over the discussion of these reports. Quite a number of suggestions have been made and if

we can classify them, we can group them under a few heads. There was a concern about the improper utilisation of funds or the non-utilisation of funds in full, given by the Centre. There was also the point about the delay in discussing these two reports. I would rather say that that may be about the first report, but so far as the second report is concerned, it has come well in time. A lot of concern was shown by Members about the economic uplift and also the question of land distribution among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then, there was the housing problem. Then, another matter which was referred to was the benefit that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were getting from the Central Government by way of scholarships.

I would like to give some explanation for the so called commissions and omissions on our part which have been referred to by my hon. friend Shri Balkrishna Wasnik. Taking, firstly, the delay in discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61, I would like to mention that this report was placed on the Table of the House in the month of June, 1962, and we wanted to take up the discussion very soon. But in the following winter session of 1962 and then the budget session in 1963, we had quite a number of urgent matters to be discussed, and besides, Members wanted more time to discuss the report. So, the discussion was postponed. But I hope hon. Members will appreciate the commendable way in which we have brought up the Eleventh Report for discussion, which was placed on the Table of the House on the 16th August this year, and has been taken up for discussion within a fortnight. Actually, the printed copies of the report for 1961-62 were available to us only round about the 10th August. In view of this at least, I hope the House will not accuse us of indiffer-

ence or of treating the subject as unimportant as my hon. friend Shri Balkrishna Wasnik mentioned.

**Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:** That report was submitted to the President on 31st December, 1962.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** A number of speeches have been made, and there were occasions when I really should have got up and said 'This is not correct, this has been answered earlier' and so on, but I did not want to interrupt hon. Members, because I thought I could have my say later on. So, I would request hon. Members not to interrupt me now. Finally, if all the points mentioned by them have not been covered, then I would like hon. Members to put questions, and I shall answer them.

Though this is a very short session, you have given us time to discuss this report, and you have been very kind enough to extend the time also. Though only 10 hours were allotted for this discussion by the Business Advisory Committee, you have given us actually more time to discuss it. You were expecting to call me at 4.10 P.M. but you have given opportunity to two more Members, and thus you have called whichever Members were willing to speak. This is the way the House as well as Government have been treating this subject. So, it is not fair to say that this subject has been dealt with in an indifferent manner.

Regarding the Dhebar Commission's report, the discussion could have been concluded when it was started on the first occasion, but since Members expressed a desire that more time should be given, the Speaker allowed more time, and so, it had to be carried over to the current session, and this discussion got concluded last week.

During the discussion, many an important point was mentioned. While I was initiating this discussion, I made mention about a number of schemes that we had undertaken and

how we were eager to implement the schemes that were meant for the welfare of the backward classes.

Now, I shall deal with some of the specific points mentioned during the discussion during the last three days. Mention was made by Shri Kajrolkar, I think, about strengthening the field organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are now actually thinking of having not only one officer in each State, as hon. Members have desired, but in some States where there are more problems and which are very unwieldy, we are going to have two officers.

In addition, we are also strengthening our set-up in the Ministry.

As regards economic uplift and distribution of land, much concern was shown. This is a very important subject as the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 42 per cent of the landless labour in the country. Naturally, these people should be given land and that is the only way by which, besides other measures, they can be brought up to the level of the general population. During the mid-plan review, the working group proposes to make a special study of the policy regarding land allotment in the different States with a view to working out how substantial benefits could be secured to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the programme of distribution of land which State Governments have with them. Along with this, I would like to mention that during some of my tours, I have seen in some States that lands have been distributed, but the people do not put them to use due to lack of irrigation facilities. It is not worthwhile to give wastelands to landless labour and then say that we have given them land. Unless we give irrigation facilities, the land is of little use. So we are also thinking how best we could see that the land that is to be given in the future programme is also put

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to use so that it really benefits landless labour.

While we were discussing the Dhebar Commission's Report, I had mentioned at length about tribal development blocks. During this debate, some Members did mention about Dr. Verrier Elwin's report and said that quite a number of lacunae were pointed out by him in his report; it amounted so much as to say that the 43 multipurpose tribal blocks were useless. If that were so, following the recommendations we would not have been allowed to start any more, whereas on the other hand, the recommendations were encouraging. After judging these 43 multipurpose blocks, we were able to start 330 in the initial stages. I informed the House that on the persuasion of the former Home Minister, we were able to have more funds from the Planning Commission which has enabled us to start an additional 120 blocks to cover almost all the 6 areas where there are tribal populations to the tune of 66 2/3 per cent. I also informed the House while initiating the debate of our tentative proposal to have tribal development blocks to cover areas where there is 50 per cent tribal concentration. These blocks may be started—500 tribal blocks—in the Fourth Plan period. I also said that they will probably be at the rate of 100 a year.

In this connection, I would like to say that we are giving about Rs. 10 lakhs over and above the Rs. 12 lakhs being given by the C.D. Ministry. This Rs. 10 lakhs is meant for economic uplift which includes also co-operation, social services, communication and other necessities like one or two jeeps—because in the tribal areas jeeps are very necessary; the roads are not negotiable otherwise—and also deployment of trained technical personnel there.

Shri Kajrolkar mentioned that less than 20 per cent of the Plan outlay

had been spent in each of the first two years of the Plan. This does not mean poor progress in any way. The bulk of the expenditure in the Central Sector is on the tribal development blocks and post-matric scholarships. In the case of the tribal development blocks, the phasing is accepted as 10, 10, 20, 25 and 35 per cent of the total number of blocks in each successive year of the Plan period. The number of blocks started in the earlier years of the Plan will not reflect the proportionate outlay in the Plan. As the Home Ministry's outlay on the post-matric scholarships supplements the fixed sum of Rs. 225 lakhs given by the Education Ministry, this expenditure will not be uniform in all the five years of the Third Plan. It rose from Rs. 92 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 156 lakhs in 1962-63, and we will not be surprised if it goes up to Rs. 2 crores in 1963-64.

Hon. Members mentioned that the amounts that we are giving for the housing programme to the beneficiaries was very inadequate. We have just completed a comprehensive review of the pattern of assistance to the housing schemes in the different States. As a result of this, we are likely to bring about some changes in the scheme. We are also seeing whether the present ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per house and the limit of Rs. 750 for Central assistance should not be raised. We will have to strike a balance between having more houses and fewer houses strongly built. All this will be taken up in future by the working group that has been set up for the mid-Plan review.

Members expressed concern over separate hostels for Harijan students and their segregation from the general population. We too do not believe in separate hostels. Our policy now is to have no exclusive hostels for the Harijans. Most of the State Governments have already started a scheme by which they have reserved a certain percentage of seats in the

general hostels for Harijans and for general students in the Harijan hostels. Thereby we intend and hope to bring about a certain amount of integration of the Harijan community with the general community.

Some Members pleaded for increase in the number of overseas scholarships being given to students from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This scheme is being administered by the Education Ministry. We shall wholeheartedly recommend this to them and see whether they can get more.

Stress was laid on the importance of residential schools. We consider the concept of Ashram schools particularly to be very useful. I have visited quite a few of them, and I have seen the boys being given food, uniforms and books free. In fact, Ashram schools will have a wider implication because if we train them in the Ashram schools, we can absorb them for work in the tribal areas and tribal blocks. It will be very useful. With this end in view, we are having more and more Ashram schools.

Many Members deplored the delay in the disbursement of scholarships to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have taken measures to go into the reasons for the delay in the disbursement. In one of the meetings a few months back, a Member mentioned very forcefully about this. We at once wrote to the State Governments mentioning the delay in the payment of scholarships to the students and the hardships they are put to. So, we are happy to note that quite a few State Governments have promptly responded by making a scrutiny of the present arrangements and revising the procedure wherever necessary. Measures have been adopted in some States and being considered in others. Instead of coming to the Secretariat for everything the heads of institutions are empowered to renew the scholarship and fix the time schedule for analysing and processing the applications. The provision that the scheduled caste students should

furnish a certificate of income with their application has been done away. Instead we ask the parents to give a declaration about their income. That has to a large extent minimised the hardship of the Scheduled Caste candidates in procuring certificates of income from revenue authorities whom they could not approach. We shall constantly keep the position under review and do whatever necessary for quick disbursement of scholarships. At the request of many Members sometime ago it was the State Governments that were empowered to award these scholarships.

I will now come to another major question reservations. Shri Vishram Prasad, Dr. Lohia, Mr. Maurya, Mr. Laskar and many others showed concern about it. They said that the progress in giving effect to the reservation orders has not been satisfactory. Their argument was that on 1-1-1962 in all services excepting class IV, the Scheduled Castes constituted much less than 12.5 per cent, while the Scheduled Tribes, in all the services, fell short of five per cent. That is true to a certain extent. I too feel that they should come up. But the real position is not being correctly understood. It should be seen that the figures on which they relied represented the total number of employees under the Government of India. One fact is overlooked that all these employees have not been appointed after the reservation orders came into force. A good proportion of those now in Government service were already there when the reservation orders came into force in 1950. We did not start from scratch. We started doing this after 1947 and the reservation order came into force from 1950. If the position had been that on the date of coming into effect of the reservation orders there were already 12.5 per cent Scheduled Caste employees and 5 per cent Scheduled Tribes employees, the criticism levelled against the Government that the policy of reservation has not been

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successfully implemented would have been justified. However, that was not so. We started with a situation where the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Tribes employees was very low and that proportion had to be increased by giving them a share only in the new appointments made. It will be seen that this process is bound to take sometime because we have to make up the back-log which was tremendous.

There is also another aspect. Fairly large proportion of the new appointments happens to be in the technical field where, at least in the first few years after the reservation orders came into effect, it was difficult to get sufficient number of duly qualified candidates. I mean the technical field. I am not repeating what other Members have been saying. I am saying that in the technical field there were fewer candidates and that is why we could not do full justice to this order which came into effect in 1956. If these facts are taken together, hon. Members will appreciate the practical difficulties that existed. We cannot get over the fact that when we started, the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were quite few in numbers both in the field of service and in the field of education. With the widespread programme of education with more and more emphasis on technical education, coupled with sincere efforts to implement the reservation orders, we are sure to achieve better results which will however progressively manifest themselves in the years to come.

Hon. Members will also remember that while initiating this debate I mentioned about the steps we are taking to find out methods by which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates would be given certain facilities just as we did for the IAS, IPS and other Central services. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of this hon. House

the results that we have achieved in the IAS and IPS in the last few years. Though a lot of criticism was made about the representation of or reservation for these people in the services, none mentioned about the shortage in the IAS and IPS which used to figure year after year. Perhaps that is because hon. Members have themselves seen the results of the last few years in the IAS and IPS as regards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Instead of saying, "Yes, you have done a good job" they did not say anything. At least here, they could have congratulated the Government. Even that they did not do. Anyway their silence itself showed that they approve of the work.

In the year 1961, for IAS the total number taken was 87. Out of this, the reservation for Scheduled Castes was 19 and for Scheduled Tribes, four. Of this, the number actually filled was 9 for Scheduled Castes and five for Scheduled Tribes. In 1962, the total number taken was 99, out of which 22 were reserved for Scheduled Castes and four for Scheduled Tribes. The number actually filled was 22 for Scheduled Castes and four for Scheduled Tribes. In 1963, the total number was 87, of which the reservation was 11 and four respectively, and the number actually filled was 11 and four respectively.

Similarly, in the IPS, in 1961, the total number was 64 of which 14 for Scheduled Castes and five for Scheduled Tribes were reserved. The actual number filled was seven for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes. In 1962, the total number of candidates was 73, out of which 17 and 6 were reserved, and ten and five were filled actually. In 1963, the total number of candidates was 68, out of which 16 and four were reserved respectively, and the number actually filled was 15 and 4 respectively.

This, we feel, is due to the good work done by the pre-examination training at Allahabad. Knowing the good results, we have started another one in Bangalore and it has started functioning since November last. We hope many more will come in—more than the number actually reserved—through competition. Knowing these good results, as I mentioned three days back, we have put before the working group the idea as to how best we could take measures by which we can improve the representation in Class I and Class II services.

Much was said about indebtedness and bonded labour. The hon. House knows that we had a conference of State Ministers in charge of backward classes; they met last time to discuss the Dhebar Commission's report; this was one of the important recommendations of the Dhebar Commission. This was considered by the State Ministers and they have agreed to conduct a survey to find out the extent of special legislation that is necessary to help these people who are smarting under this bonded labour and indebtedness.

Then there is another ticklish problem and that is the problem of untouchability. The House knows that in spite of the abolition of untouchability under article 17 of the Constitution and the subsequent legislation, namely, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, there is still untouchability practised mostly in the rural areas and in some forms in the urban areas also. This was also discussed at the State Ministers' Conference in July last year, and we wanted to find out how best we could tighten up the loopholes in the Act and if there was any necessity to bring in amendments. We are making a critical study of this Act and we will do the needful to tighten up the loopholes if any.

About voluntary organisations many things were said. We are giving assistance to a number of voluntary organisations of All-India nature—the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Harijan Sewak Sangh and others. They are all expected to do propaganda, and they are doing propaganda. I know some of these institutions have branches all over the country and in small villages also I have seen, wherever I have visited, their branches work. They are doing their propaganda and publicity work to do away with untouchability. This is in addition to the measures that we are taking, which I clearly narrated last time.

Shrimati Jayaben Shah and even Shri Muthiah mentioned about the condition of the sweeper class and said that they carry night soil as head loads. Shrimati Jayaben Shah said that we have not given effect to the recommendations of the Malkani Committee. The recommendations of the Malkani Committee have been largely implemented and the Government of India have already put the wheelbarrow scheme into effect. They have taken up the scheme in the Central sector and have absolved the State Governments of incurring any expenditure. They have also provided liberal grants-in-aid to local bodies who take up this work. The State Governments are constantly reminded to pay close attention to this scheme. Not satisfied with this, we have appointed an advisory committee of which Shri Malkani is the Chairman and where Shri Balmiki and Bhola Raut, Ji and some others from outside who are interested in this work are members. Also, wher-

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ever they visit, from the States they co-opt members. They tour the different States and mobilise efforts for the successful implementation of the scheme.

In this regard I would like to say that Shri Muthiah said that in his municipality these scavengers have not got good houses. For housing the scavengers and sweepers hundred per cent grant is being given from the central sector. Also, 75 per cent of the cost of the wheelbarrows and scrapers, for doing away with their carrying the night soil as head loads, is also given. 75 per cent grant is given to a municipality with a population of less than one lakh and 50 per cent grant is given to municipalities with a population exceeding one lakh. During their visits the Committee advise the local bodies on the pattern of wheelbarrows. If the wheelbarrows are unwieldy or if there are devices which are not suitable or which are not taken up eagerly by the community, then also they advise them. We have also schemes to give house-sites to people belonging to Scheduled Castes who are engaged in other unclean occupations and who are landless labourers.

Some mention was made about cottage industries. We are thinking in those lines and we shall request the Khadi and Village Industries Board to draw up some schemes to help the poorer sections of the people.

Shri Basappa has stated that the Ministry has not seriously taken up the Jayaprakash Narayan Study Group report. That committee was set up by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, not by the Home Ministry. When the report was submitted to the Ministry of Community Development, since it deals with wider questions, it was referred to the Planning Commission. We have gone into the various recommendations very carefully and have sent our detailed comments to the Planning Commission about a year ago. We shall certainly be most

happy if all the recommendations are implemented. The sincerity with which we are dealing with this question can be seen from the fact that I have referred to the report of this Committee in my initial speech.

Shri Subodh Hansda was under the impression that the scheme for girls' hostel has been given up completely in the Third Plan. All that was done following the emergency was temporarily to postpone the Centrally-sponsored scheme, by which it was intended to give assistance to one or two selected institutions in each State. In other words, the scheme was a small pilot scheme and the amount provided was only Rs. 10 lakhs for the Third Plan period. Further, that is not all. There is a huge provision of about Rs. 7 crores for girls' hostel in the State sector of the Plan. On the accepted pattern, the Government of India bearing 75 per cent of the expenditure of these hostels. So, I would request Shri Subodh Hansda to pursue his effort with the State Government and get the girls' hostels put up.

I think I have covered almost all the important points, and if I have not touched the other points which the hon. Members have mentioned, they should not take it that we are sidetracking the issues. We are doing everything as sincerely as we can. As the House knows, we have taken up a number of measures and as more and more funds are available more and more schemes will be drawn up for levelling up the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because that is the only way we can really integrate them in the society. Whatever may be the enactments, whatever may be our efforts, it is only by levelling up their economic conditions and giving them proper education that we can have full integration of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people with the general population. I thank the House once again for giving me so much consideration and making so many



valuable suggestions to strengthen our hands to implement the schemes for the welfare of the backward classes.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** संविधान के ३४० अनुच्छेद की उपधारा (३) में यह व्यवस्था है कि राष्ट्रपति जो आयोग पिछड़ी जातियों की स्थिति जानने के बारे में नियुक्त करेंगे और वह आयोग जो अपना प्रतिवेदन देगा, उस प्रतिवेदन को लाजिमी तौर पर सरकार को सदन के पटल पर रखना पड़ेगा। मैं मंत्रिणी महोदया से जानना चाहत हूँ कि क्या वह सदन के पटल पर रक्खा गया और यदि नहीं रक्खा गया तो क्या अब रक्खा जायेगा और इस सदन में क्या उस पर चर्चा होगी ?

**Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram):** What is the reaction of this Government to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court regarding the reserved posts that are carried over?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think that point was met.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** There is another question. The hon. Minister has referred to the recruitment to IAS and IPS and said that hon. Members have not mentioned about these posts. There is no doubt that arrangement has been made for the training of boys for these posts; but, as I said, so far no opportunity has been given for training these people for other categories of services. That is one of the reasons why the posts are still remaining vacant.

17 hrs.

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We cannot convert it into Question Hour. I will allow one question. Shri Berwa.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि शाहाबाद की कालोनी

में जो तकरीबन एक करोड़ रुपये का निर्माण-कार्य हुआ है, उस में पचास लाख रुपये का घोटाला हुआ है, क्या उसके बारे में कोई एन्क्वायरी करने का सरकार का विचार है या कोई एन्क्वायरी की गई है।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please ask it in English because she does not know Hindi.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा):** मैं इंगलिश नहीं जानता। आप इंगलिश में ट्रांसलेशन कर दें।

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Should I also ask my question in English?

**Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj):** Many hon. Members including myself had made a suggestion for setting up a commission to evaluate the progress made by these people in the last 15 years. So, may I know something about this from the hon. Deputy Minister?

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No more questions.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The question that Shri Berwa has asked can be translated.

**Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj):** May I ask.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is he translating that question?

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I have asked my question in Hindi.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has asked it.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Shall I ask it in English since you have said that she does not follow Hindi?

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal):** I have not spoken.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing any more questions.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The question is.....

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** I have followed it. Give me some credit for following it.

About article 340 of the Constitution, I think we have taken action. The Commission was appointed by the President with the duties prescribed in sub-article (1); the report was submitted by the Commission so appointed making such recommendations as they think proper, and Government have placed a copy of the report so submitted before Parliament together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon. These are the three things that have been mentioned in the article and we have done that.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Was it discussed?

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** About the Supreme Court judgment, about a couple of days back it was reported in the press and as soon as we saw that we tried to get a true copy. We have recently received it. We will go through that and shall take steps to safeguard the legitimate interests of this section of our people.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** No reply has been given to his question.

**श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :** मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** What is the question?

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** My question has not been fully answered.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** His question was whether any inquiry has been instituted by the Government into allegations that have been made of defalcation of about Rs. 50 lakhs in works carried out at Shahabad where about Rs. 1 crore have been spent.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That has nothing to do with this.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No more questions now.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** I am not asking any new question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** She has replied to his question.

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** My question has not been fully answered.

**श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :** वह सारा काम शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए हुआ था ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please sit down. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962 and 16th August, 1963, respectively."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, September 5, 1963|Bhadra 14, 1885 (Saka).*

[Wednesday, September 4, 1963/Bhadra 13, 1885 (Saka)]

COLUMNS		WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . . 4277—4317				
476	University text books . . . . .	1422	'Freedom from Earthquake' studies . . . . .	4327-28
477	Science graduates and diploma holders . . . . .	1423	Talcher Coal Mines . . . . .	4328-29
478	Buddhist University at Leh . . . . .	1424	Camp on translation problems . . . . .	4329
479	Lubricants Plant . . . . .	1425	Advisory Committee for Libraries . . . . .	4329-31
480	Child welfare . . . . .	1426	Teachers training . . . . .	4331
481	Standard of science education . . . . .	1427	Police Housing Schemes . . . . .	4331-32
482	University at Ramakrishna Mission, Belur . . . . .	1428	National Children's Museum and Bal Bhavan in Orissa . . . . .	4332
483	Botanical garden in Delhi . . . . .	1429	Commissioner of S.C. and S.T. . . . .	4332-33
484	All India Services Examination . . . . .	1430	Orissa Government officers . . . . .	4333
486	Progress of Hindi . . . . .	1431	Hostels for S.Cs. and S.Ts. in Orissa . . . . .	4333
487	Mining industry in Goa . . . . .	1432	Theft of buses in Delhi . . . . .	4333-34
489	Educational Mission to Liberia . . . . .	1433	Pending cases in Supreme Court . . . . .	4334
491	Government Civil Servants . . . . .	1434	Transport of coal by ships . . . . .	4334
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . . 4317—78		1435	Rape cases in Delhi . . . . .	4334-35
S.Q. No.		1436	High Court Judges . . . . .	4335
485	Leakage of official secrets and confidential records . . . . .	1437	College Librarians . . . . .	4335
488	Conference of Chief Justices . . . . .	1438	Welfare of S.Cs. and S.Ts. . . . .	4336
490	Natural gas for tea gardens in Assam . . . . .	1439	Foreign scholarships . . . . .	4336-37
492	Aligarh Muslim University . . . . .	1440	Minaret at Sirendrarajan Pattinam . . . . .	4337
493	Co-operative Societies . . . . .	1441	Scholarships to S. C. and S.T. students in Maharashtra . . . . .	4337
494	Iron ore deposits in Maharashtra . . . . .	1442	Delhi police . . . . .	4338
495	Indo-U.A.R. Scientific Agreement . . . . .	1443	Oil field on the Bank of Hooghly . . . . .	4339
496	Setting up Federal Universities . . . . .	1444	Christian Missionaries . . . . .	4338-39
497	Revision of lists of S.Cs. and S.Ts. . . . .	1445	Mid-day meals for Delhi school children . . . . .	4339
498	National Atlas . . . . .	1446	Indigenous script for NEFA . . . . .	4339-40
499	Manganese and iron ore . . . . .	1447	Triple benefit scheme for teachers . . . . .	4340
500	Coal mines . . . . .	1448	Mining Survey in Bhutan . . . . .	4340
501	Model Legislation for Universities . . . . .	1449	New exploratory wells . . . . .	4341
502	Production of children's literature . . . . .	1450	Model books for Neoliterate . . . . .	4341
503	Oil gas in Imphal . . . . .	1451	Ancient relics on Narmada banks . . . . .	4341-42
504	Vacation course for science teachers . . . . .	1452	Retirement age . . . . .	4342
505	Petroleum prices . . . . .			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1453	Coal productivity	4343-44
1454	Pending cases in Allahabad High Court	4344
1455	Social Educational literature	4344-46
1456	Bharat Sewak Samaj	4345
1457	Education of the handicapped	4346-48
1458	Rock-excavators	4349
1459	Demonstration of U.S.A. system of education	4349-50
1460	Camp of foreign students in Kashmir	4350
1461	Compensation to coal industry	4351
1462	Education Department, Delhi	4351-52
1463	Text Books Selection Committee of Delhi Education Department	4352-53
1464	Text books for Delhi schools	4353
1465	Naga hostiles	4353-54
1466	Failures in examination	4354
1467	District Gazetteers	4354-55
1468	'Rajolibanda' Project	4355
1469	Excavation at Noh	4355-56
1470	Equipments from UNESCO	4356
1471	Call girl racket	4356-57
1472	Handicapped children	4357
1473	Copyright Act	4357-58
1474	Vice-Chancellors' delegation to Russia	4358
1475	Working days in schools	4358-59
1476	Values of life in the motion world	4359-60
1477	Class IV staff	4360
1478	Oil India Limited	4360-61
1479	Research and Training Wing of O.N.G.C.	4361-62
1480	Grants-in-aid to Municipal Board, Port Blair	4362
1481	Recoveries of loans in Andamans	4363
1482	Bureau of Education and Vocational Guidance	4363
1483	National Library, Calcutta	4363-64
1484	Assistance to theatres	4364-66
1485	Records for National Archives	4365-67
1485	Central Advisory Board for Primary Education	4367-68

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO  
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1487	Russian teachers for Indian Universities	4368
1488	Salary of Ministers	4368
1489	Titagarh Women's Camp	4368-69
1490	Tribals in Vidharba	4369-70
1491	Oil Exploration in Mysore State	4370
1492	Gauhati Oil Refinery	4370-71
1493	Assistant Educational Advisers	4371
1494	Librarians in Central Secretariat Library	4371-72
1495	Education Officers	4372-73
1496	Hindi in Centrally Administered territories	4373
1497	Translation of forms in Hindi	4374
1498	Traffic congestion in Delhi	4374-75
1499	I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers from J. & K.	4375-76
1500	Coal and Lignite in Madras	4376
1501	Grants to Colleges in Assam	4376-77
1502	Coal deposits near Karai-kudi	4377
1503	Pay scales in Delhi Administration	4377-78
1504	Theft of cars and motorcycles in Delhi	4378

PAPER LAID ON THE  
TABLE

4384-85

A copy of Declaration of Exemption No. 6/21/62-(iv)-F.1 dated the 7th August, 1963, under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, was laid on the Table

REPORT OF COMMITTEE  
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLU-  
TIONS PRESENTED

4385

Twenty-fifth Report was pre-  
sented

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

4385

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda) made a statement regarding the abolition of Poll Tax in Minicoy Island

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
STATEMENT BY MEMBER	4385—87	MOTION RE : REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	4390—4516
Dr. Saradish Roy made a statement in respect of the reply given on the 17th April, 1963 to Starred Question No. 907 regarding separation of Judiciary from the Executive.		Discussion on the motion <i>re</i> : Reports of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes moved by the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) on the 2nd September, 1963, continued. The discussion was concluded.	
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) made a statement in reply thereto.		AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1963/BHADRA 14, 1885 (SAKA)	
TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE EXTENDED	4387—90	Discussion on the motion <i>re</i> : Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation for the year ending 31st December, 1961	
The time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians, as further extended upto the last day of the next session.		Discussion on the motions <i>re</i> : (i) Rise in prices of food- grains and (ii) Food policy.	