

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES FOR  
UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE  
— Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on measures for upliftment of tribal people. Miss Mamata Banerjee.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on measures for upliftment of Tribal people, which is very essential. For the upliftment of Tribal people the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of our Constitution provide for (i) Maintenance of their ethnic identity and (2) Preservation of their areas. Tribal people live in a very small area of our country. Our Government has undertaken a large number of programmes for the upliftment of tribal people. Many projects have also been started. There are certain projects which are yet to be implemented and Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria has brought forward this Resolution for their implementation. I would like to submit that the customs, culture and tradition of the tribals living in India are somewhat different which should be kept in mind while solving their problems. Most of the tribals live in North Eastern region of our country comprising Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our country is 5,16,28,000. For the Tribal Sub-Plan, an amount of Rs. 756 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. For their upliftment and education, an amount of Rs. 1239.21 crores has been provided in the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 281.22 crores has been allocated for the tribals in the Central Sector. In the Central Plan for the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 2000 crores has

been allocated for rural development, Rs. 310 crores for I.R.D.P., Rs. 480 crores for N.R.E.P., Rs. 725 crores for R.L.E.G.P. and Rs. 125 crores for the Indira Awas Yojna, but we have to see whether the amount allocated for the upliftment of tribals under the Tribal Plan and for the 20 Points Programme is utilised properly and whether programmes under it are implemented properly? I would like to quote from the Statement of Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai in the House on 31st July:

[English]

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute the most vulnerable and socio-economically backward sections of our society. Government is committed to promoting their welfare and development, and to ensuring effective implementation of the safeguards provided to them in the Constitution.

Article 46 of the Constitution lays down that "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Article 338 of the Constitution provides for Special Officer to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. After careful consideration, Government have decided to further strengthen this institution so as to ensure effective implementation of the recommendations of the Special Officer.

[Translation]

The Government has appointed representatives of Scheduled Castes in every Ministry, Department and Agency to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is a very good step.

[English]

All the Ministries, Departments and

agencies of the Government of India will be given specific directions to provide all help and cooperation to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes...

A Secretary will be appointed... to look into the following:

- (i) reservation in public employment, both at the Central and State level, and in admission to educational institutions,
- (ii) land reforms;
- (iii) prevention of alienation of tribal lands and other land disputes;
- (iv) rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced consequent upon implementation of developmental projects.

[*Translation*]

The Government has formulated all these programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Government was formulated these programmes for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[*English*]

There is also the policy of implementation of anti-poverty programmes including programmes for self-employment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Commission for Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes has been set up under a Ministry of Home Affairs resolution dated the 21st July 1978

[*Translation*]

It is also a good decision and we welcome it but at the same time we will have to see that what was the percentage of literacy before independence and what is the percentage at present. The Government has formulated many programmes for the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is known to all that Pandit Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi have paid the maximum attention towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our Government has done a lot of work in this direction but we should pay more attention towards the real problem. The percentage of literacy is coming down. In 1979, the percentage of general literacy was 33.8 which increased to 41-42 in 1981 but literacy percentage of Scheduled Castes remained 27.86 whereas in the case of Scheduled Tribes it came down to 8.94 from 10.93 in 1981. It is further coming down. We should pay attention to increase this percentage. The Government has done much in the field of education. It has opened Ashram Schools and arranged adult education but all these steps are still inadequate. The condition of female education is also very poor. It also needs to be improved. In those areas also where there is cultivated land, the percentage of literacy is coming down. In such areas in 1971, the percentage was 43.4 whereas in 1981 in the case of Scheduled Castes and Tribes it came down to 41.51. In 1971 Scheduled Castes literacy percentage was 27.87 and in the case of Scheduled Tribes it was 57.60. In 1981 this came down to 28.17 and 54.43 respectively. In the Seventh Five Year Plan an integrated tribal development project has been provided for these people and there is need to strengthen the agricultural multiple society in tribal areas. The Government has a programme to this effect also. I want to submit to the Government that there is need to pay more attention towards this. Land reforms have been carried out in many states but unless the surplus land is given to the poor; unless all facilities are provided to them; unless waste land, surplus land etc. is distributed among the tribes, no constructive work can be done. Besides the RLEGP, which is being run in the rural areas for the landless labourers, they should be provided more assistance. The 20 Point Programme is for the socio economic development. Similarly, there are other programmes also,

[Kumari Mamta Banerjee]

like the RLEGP, the IRDP, etc. But their full benefits are not percolating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In several States, proper banking facilities are not available. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had nationalised the banks to remove poverty but the attitude of the banking management has not changed; their tendency has not been nationalised. They do not provide loans to poor tribals whereas industrialists get loans in lumpsum. Their applications remain pending though they can get loan on 4 per cent interest. The Government should see whether its projects are being implemented or not? It is said that much attention is not paid towards SCs and STs. It is not correct. The Government pays attention to them but the authorities who are responsible for the implementation of the programmes, do not pay much attention to these communities. They should pay more attention. The *Naari Shiksha* Parishad, Chhindwara has set up a ladies' school for providing education to women. Tribal women are being provided education there. It is proposed to open such ladies' schools in all the States so that development of the tribal ladies may take place. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are backward communities but their loyalty and sincerity to the country is utmost. Due to large scale de-forestation, forests are being reduced and they do not have agricultural land. They are, therefore, in much difficulty. A Master Plan should be formulated for them. Central Government has provided funds to all the States for the Indira Aawas Yojana. What happens in our State is that the funds provided for this programme are shown as received from the Marxist Party and they put the board of Marxist Party at the site of the project instead of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's. You should get it surveyed and ask for the report. If the work is not being done properly, you should ask the State Government as to why such things are happening: You should make efforts towards adult education also. In this way illiterate persons will get education. More attention should be paid towards this. There should be a spe-

cial cell in the Handicraft Board for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes so that some training is imparted to them and they are able to start some business by taking loans. This Cell will be quite beneficial to them. I want to tell you about the allocations made in our State for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

[English]

Targets fixed —2,00,000 and 54,000 Sch. Caste and Sch. Tribe families respectively

Amount allocated—Rs. 1837.86 lakhs and Rs. 760.26 lakhs for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes respectively.

Rs. 7,953.05 lakhs for Sch. Castes and

Rs. 3,266.891 lakhs for Sch. Tribes.

[Translation]

The funds made available in the Seventh Five Year Plan and in 1987-88 should be spent properly. The State Government does not spend the funds properly which you provide to it. Therefore, you should make available some money to the small organisations of SCs and STs so that they may spend it. These organisations can spend that money, which is not utilised by the State Governments.

In regard to the District Advisory Board for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we see that—

[English]

Only the Scheduled Caste MPs and Scheduled Caste MLAs are the Members of this District Advisory Board.

[Translation]

I also represent 10 lakh people and I am also people's representative but to say that only a Scheduled Caste MP can represent them is not appropriate. There are Sche-

duled Castes in my constituency as well and I want to help them and that is why I take up their case here. There are Muslims, Brahmins and Scheduled Castes in our constituency. I am fully conversant with the problems of Scheduled Castes and therefore I should also be associated with the Advisory Board. One of my friends belonging to Scheduled Caste in Shri Manoranjan Halder, MP. He is not present at the moment. On an enquiry from him I found that he is not a member of the District Advisory Board. Though circulars are issued mentioning the names of such Members yet these are not implemented. All the concerned MPs should be Members of the DRDA Committee. Our position has been reduced to that of being an MP for the name's sake. If we take our problem of drinking water or roads to them they say that you may go to the panchayat member. I should also be associated with the DRDA, the IRDP, the NREP, the RLEGP as a member. I do not have any objection to their being members but I should also have a role to play. Whosoever is competent and is able to work must get an opportunity. The purpose of the Government will be fulfilled only when these programmes are implemented properly. Therefore, there is need to look into the problems of Scheduled Castes in my area and remove them at the earliest.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): I have recently read in a newspaper published from Andhra Pradesh but you will be upset to know it—that the Chief Minister is trying to displace the tribals who have settled there after 1976. The only reason being that they have come from Nagpur and Maharashtra. They are exploiting the tribals of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, we are trying to drive out those who have settled after 1976 in Hyderabad. These tribals are called *Sugali* in Maharashtra and *Lambada* in Telangana, *Sugalis* in Vijayawada and from Kamma to Hyderabad they are known as *Lambadas*. The *Lambadas* of Andhra are called *Sugalis* in Maharashtra. The *Sugalis* and *Lambadas* have close relations and even matrimonial alliances. Whereas *Lambadas*

are treated as tribals in Andhra Pradesh but *Sugalis* are not so in Maharashtra, even though there is not much difference between the two. That is the reason why *Sugalis* are trying to settle in Andhra Pradesh so that they can avail of Government facilities. There is no doubt that any Indian can settle in any part of the country and can engage himself in any profession. The *Sugalis* are trying to get facilities in Andhra Pradesh thereby depriving the *Lambadas* of their rightful claim. The *Lambadas* of Andhra Pradesh, the *Sugalis* of Maharashtra and the *Sugalis* of coastal Andhra Pradesh are exploiting the original tribes which used to live in the forests. The tribal youth are being misled and imparted naxalite training. Consequently the number of naxalites is gradually increasing. Three days back on Tuesday when a group of 12 police personnel were passing through that area these naxalites attacked and killed them. The group consisted of two Inspectors one Head-constable and other constables. The main reason behind the naxalite movement is that the original tribals were given the status of tribals since the British days and they were accepted as tribals after Independence under the Constitution, but today the Government is not giving them this status. The Government had included *Lambadas* in Scheduled Tribes list in 1977. The *lambadas* are in good number and most of them live in the plains instead of forests. Those living in forests would not be more than 5% of the total population of *lambadas*. They live in upland and are educated and sagacious. Whereas there are other tribals who live in the forests along with wild animals and are therefore savage. You compare the two. Until 1977 the *lambadas* were included in the backward class. Now they have been declared as tribals under a Presidential order. Naxalitem is on an increase because the facilities given to original tribals are being usurped by others. For that it has become necessary to ensure certain facilities to those who have been getting them prior to 1976. All those tribals who have settled in Andhra Pradesh prior to 1977 have been treated as *lambadas* but because the *Sugalis* have not been

declared as tribals in Maharashtra, they are forced to settle in Andhra Pradesh and consequently, they are exploiting the facilities meant for the *lambadas* of Andhra Pradesh.

17.00 hrs.

According to a press release, the Chief Minister has made a statement that all the *Sugalis* who have come to Andhra Pradesh after 1976 or 1977 will be driven out. He made this statement after reviewing the situation in Hyderabad two or three days ago. I want to tell you that there was no tribal constituency in Warangal District earlier. There are two or three development blocks, which were there earlier also and where original tribals live but since the *lambadas* have been included in tribals, two tribal MLAs have been elected from our district, out of which one MLA has been elected from Kamman. He resides in the city, runs a hotel and is engaged in business. By including him in the tribals the original tribals are being exploited. They grab the facilities meant for original tribals and thereby the latter are deprived of them. This is the main reason behind the growing naxalitem in forests. I therefore, want that the *lambadas* should be categorized in three groups viz, A, B and C and separate funds should be allocated for original tribals. This should be done on similar lines as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Backward classes. Now the *Malas* and *Malias* are also trying to come. If this goes on then the original tribals will continue to suffer. If the tribal law goes on changing, no purpose will be served.

Therefore, I think that all these facilities should be made available to those people who have been living in forests since pre-independence days and those who are actually Scheduled Tribes. Those who live in the plains should not be given these facilities. We formulated MADA programme and started a scheme for Indian tribals. The facilities are not reaching the tribals living in forests and they are being

exploited. If some non-tribal has purchased the land of a tribal, the Government has a law under which the land can be restored to the tribal, but why do the Government not do so! I would like to know from the Government the number of such cases in which land has been restored to tribals from non-tribals. Law should take its own course. Today we see that cities have come up on the land where tribals used to live once. If any person has purchased land from the tribal and a young IAS Officer goes to restore the land to the tribal, the State Government at once transfer that Officer. You know that free licences for liquor shops are issued to tribals in such areas, but the non-tribals manage to purchase such shops from the tribals and exploit them by forming a cooperative society of the tribals by becoming a member thereof. Therefore, I would like to request that the people living in tribal areas should be allowed to produce liquor by treating it as a cottage industry. The Government should not open their own liquor outlets in such areas. The entire land of theirs should be restored to them. But no State Government will come forward to do it, not even the Andhra Pradesh Government. Therefore, the Central Government should take up this work at their own level and should set up some machinery for the welfare of tribals. The Government should also look into the dispute regarding '*lambadas*' which is going on in Andhra Pradesh.

Now all the MLAs that are being elected to the Assembly in the name of tribals are *Lambadas* and none of them is original tribal. Earlier when I was an MLA some original tribals have been elected. At that time, a number of *Lambada* MLAs were elected to the Assembly as general candidates. But after 1977 they were elected from both the seats in the tribal areas. What is the excuse for including them? If the Government want to give them some reservation, let it be on the basis of economic backwardness. You please re-consider it. I do not say that they should be excluded from tribals. I am the Chairman of the District Advisory Board and I know to what

extent they are being exploited politically. You have recently declared some new communities as tribals, with the result that the number of Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh is on the increase. I have an English newspaper and I shall send it to you for reading. You kindly try to change this system. You should also enquire into the extensive programme that is being run by the Centre. Today, there is no implementation of the Land Regulation Act. If at all some Officer gathers courage and goes for its implementation, he is got transferred immediately. To-day the situation is that no Officer is prepared to go against the other Officer because the non-tribals who have already purchased land have since become rich and more powerful politically. If a tribal MLA or MP wants to buy that land, who will accede to his requests? Therefore, I want that there should be some central machinery to ensure that no non-tribal purchases land from the tribals. If some non-tribal manages to do so, the Government should see that the land is restored to the tribal under the Land Ceiling Act. You do not have any figures because there is not a single case in which land has been restored to any tribal and as such, your law is on papers only. It is, therefore, necessary to bring about a change in this attitude. Coming to the question of scholarship, I want to ask how many IAS Officers belong to tribal communities. Today, the big person exploits the small one. Today, the people belonging to *Lambada* community live in the plains and not in the forests. The Government should look into the incident which has happened in the forests and Girijan areas of Andhra Pradesh. Mahua which grows in forests is used for making liquor, but the tribals are not allowed to drink it. This liquor is purchased by others and the tribals are, thus, exploited. Beedi leaves, mahua, pal, dry gum, etc. which are found in the forests should be supplied to them free of cost. The entire amount which the Girijan Corporation gets from sale of these products in the market should be distributed among the tribals as royalty.

Residential schools should be opened for those tribals who are living in the

forests. Why do you open such schools in the forests, why not in cities? These should be included in the public schools and should be funded by the Government. We know what happens in the residential schools which you have opened in the forests. The atmosphere for studies in those schools is somewhat different from that of their counterparts in the cities because the wards in the latter are a bit clever. Therefore, you should open residential schools for them in cities. I would like to cite an example. There is a voluntary organisation by the name of Kalyan Ashram which is working there. Their hymns and standard of teaching is worth noting. The people are living in forests to work for this organisation. They love them from the core of their heart. They sing good songs, compose melodious music and stage good plays. Their standard of education is also good. Those who want to do MA or PhD. should be given assistance by the voluntary organisations. The Government should make such an arrangement whereby only one member of a family gets Government job under reservation. If an MP is elected from a family, some other family should get this opportunity next time. If one particular family monopolises in getting all the benefits, as is happening in the case of Scheduled Castes, I think, it would not be proper. If a member from one family gets a job under reservation, the chance for this benefit should go to another family the next time.

I would like to tell you that if the children of Harijans living in the rural areas or of Girijans living in the forests sit in a competition with the children of Harijan and Girijan IAS Officers based in Delhi, then the children of the IAS Officers based in Delhi would get jobs again because the Harijan candidates who have passed their matriculation examination from a school located in the forest would not be in a position to compete with them. The reason being that there is no proper atmosphere there for them. Therefore, if a son of a Harijan or Girijan IAS Officer applies for a job, he should be declared a general candidate. (Interruptions) What I mean to say is that if

[Shri C Janga Reddy]

a son of an IAS Officer based in Delhi competes with the son of a tribal living in the forest, it is but certain that the son of the IAS Officer will get through. Therefore, my submission is that the families of IAS officers should not be entitled for the benefits which are otherwise available for the families of tribals. Similarly, if somebody has been elected as an M.P. or has been appointed a Minister, their families should be debarred from availing of reservation benefits. Their children should compete as general candidates, otherwise, there will be no end to it. If this is not done, it will create a sense of resentment among the families who are deprived of these benefits. The Naxalitem will spread fast. You just see what is happening in Nagaland. Therefore, this matter should be considered at the Central level and a Committee should be set up to ensure proper implementation of the programmes being run by the Centre. This is absolutely necessary. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria. These tribal people are the weakest members of our society and all out efforts should be made for their protection and betterment. It gives me pleasure that the Government has been making concerted efforts in this direction right from 1947. The Government have launched various programmes for the development of the tribal areas. The most essential thing is that the culture of our tribal areas and people should be preserved. Wherever these tribal people come into contact with urban people, they acquire their weaknesses instead of acquiring the virtues of the urban culture. Mostly efforts are being made to pervert their culture by taking advantage of their innocence. I would like to urge the hon. Minister of culture to preserve the tribal culture for which all out efforts should be made.

The people living in our tribal regions have begun to feel that their very existence

is being challenged gradually. It should be our effort to make them feel that instead of challenging their existence, we are making efforts to uplift them. Otherwise it will be a difficult task to arouse requisite self-confidence in them. It may not be the case with all tribals. But there are some tribals who still lack self-confidence as a result of which they have not been able to march forward on the path of development as expeditiously as we want to take them ahead. If the Government wants to build a self-reliant economy for the tribal areas, steps should be taken to protect their lands, forest and handicrafts. The tribal land is gradually being snatched away from them. There is a tribal community called Tharubaksa in Uttar Pradesh. Most of their land is fertile but that has been purchased by non-tribals by paying a very nominal amount. No doubt, laws have been enacted in this regard by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as well as the Central Government but the difficulty is that these laws are not being implemented strictly. Even to-day people coming from hilly areas are purchasing their land in exchange of a bottle of wine or by offering a cigarette. That land is not in their possession now. This is the reason that it has not been possible to implement the consolidation of holdings and land reform laws in the entire Terai region. Their land has not only been acquired by rich people of hilly areas but also for launching big projects like hydro-electric projects, coal mining projects, etc. for the development of tribal areas and for exploitation of the rich natural resources available there with the result that their dependability on land is also being finished.

A few days ago a law was enacted for the protection of forests, but the tribals are being deprived of the forests on which they are dependent. They used to do farming on forest land and maintain their families by selling fruits and wood. But under the new law they cannot take anything from the forest. This has given rise to resentment among the tribals. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Welfare that the Government of India should under-

stand this problem and make all out efforts to ensure that the right of tribals over forest is maintained in its previous form.

Efforts should also be made to promote handicrafts of the tribal people and make arrangements for their marketing. The Government should come forward to purchase them. Tribals living in my constituency are traditionally engaged in making carpets and shawls. But due to non-availability of market for these products, their art is gradually becoming extinct. I have drawn the attention of the Government of India for its preservation. We match their art with that of Kashmiri artisans. If their handicrafts, which they have been making since long, are competed with those of the artisans of open development areas, the latter will be left behind. Therefore unless they are given protection by the Government, they cannot stand in the market. I would, therefore, like to urge the hon. Minister that efforts should be made to develop markets in the neighbouring areas of tribal localities for their handicrafts which should also be purchased by the Government. At the same time in order to preserve the natural skills of these tribals, the Government should open training institutes which may benefit them. Though formal education is important for them, but it is more important to set up ITIs there so that they may further promote their old skills. The Government is running a number of schemes in various fields like education, construction of roads, drinking water supply, medical facilities, etc. But despite all these arrangements and spending of crores of rupees on the development of the tribal areas, the people of these areas do not get as much satisfaction and benefit as they ought to have got. The main reason for this is that the machinery entrusted with the task of developing tribal areas is not committed to its work. Until and unless committed machinery is provided and willing and honest workers are posted, we will not be able to do as much as the Government of India or the Congress Party wants to do for them. Steps should be so taken that the benefits may reach them within the stipulated time.

Though funds are reaching the tribal areas, the quantum of benefit being made available to them is a matter of doubt. In most of the cases officers and staff of the Government simply disburse the funds and do nothing more. Therefore, I urge that only those officers be deployed in these areas who are committed to the development of tribal areas.

I would like to make a submission that some tribes living in tribal areas have been left out and not included in the Scheduled Tribes. In this respect a survey has been conducted by the Government of India and suggestions of State Governments have also been called for. But the officials of the State Governments do not at all go to the remote areas and they do not approach the people living in far-flung areas. In this connection, I want to mention names of two tribes. One of them is called Anwal and lives in Garhwal and Kumaon regions. Their culture and civilisation is the same as that of tribals. There is no literate person among these people. When the officials reached their villages for census, these people fled their villages and ran towards the border and some of them even crossed the border. They thought the officers might have come to arrest them. So they fled. It is for this reason that this tribe could not be included in the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I request that the Anwal may be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also perhaps made a request for this and I have been raising this, issue since 1981. The other tribe is 'Kuthaliya Bora'. All the customs and traditions of this tribe are the same as that of tribals but it has also been left out and not included in the Scheduled Tribes. These people live in Tehsil Gangoli Hat in the district of Pithoragarh. I would like to urge that this tribe may also be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

I would like to make one more submission. A special plan has been formulated for the development of tribal areas especially hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. But this plan is not being approved by the Planning Commission on the plea that a special area



[Shri Harish Rawat]

development programme is already being implemented there. But the Hill Area Development Programme which is being implemented at present there is useful only to a limited extent as the tribal population living in hilly areas are getting only an indirect benefit but no direct benefit is accruing to them. So another plan has been proposed for the development of the tribals but the officers of the Planning Commission has rejected it. I would like that the issue may please again be taken up with the Planning Commission and the Integrated Development Project for the development of tribal areas forwarded by the Government of Uttar Pradesh may please be approved.

With these words I strongly support the resolution moved by Shri Bhuria.

[English]

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I thank you very much for giving an opportunity to speak on this Private Members' Resolution moved by my friend Shri D S Bhuria.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE No question of thanking. They want more speakers.

SHRI V SOBHANADREESWARA RAO I fully express my unanimity with all the provisions of the Private Members' Resolution moved by Shri Bhuria.

Sir, though, from the beginning, the Government is saying that it is working for the tribal development and for the speedy development of the tribal areas, unfortunately, things have not moved in the proper direction, with necessary speed because of poor allocation of funds in the earlier plans. Sir, though the amount that was spent for tribal development in the First Plan was only 1%. Unfortunately till the Fifth Plan has taken shape, in the subsequent plans—Second, Third and

Fourth—the allocations were paltry 6% even 5% of the total expenditure. That is why the tardy progress in regard to tribal development got very adverse results.

You know, Sir, the Naxalite Movement which started in West Bengal has taken firm roots in the tribal agency areas of Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh, some years back. The Government has understood the potentialities of the Movement. It has understood the extent to which these illiterate poor tribals were being exploited. Then only the Government has given some serious thinking for tribal development and then in the Fifth Five Year Plan, they have brought this concept of 'Tribal Sub Plan'. The main objectives being to narrow the gap between levels of development of tribal areas and the other areas and also to improve the living conditions of the tribal people.

Sir, some Hon Members have talked about the extent of lack of education among tribals. I will not repeat it. But, I would like to say that some findings show that the dropouts is the highest in respect of tribal children. It is as high as 76%. It is more so, in the case of girl students. Sir, unless the Government takes adequate steps to increase more number of schools as well as to increase more number of two-teacher schools, substantial change may not take place. And in these poor tribal families the young children have to take care of kids in the families when the parents go out. It is these small children who have to watch their houses. So, till now, usually the tribal families are reluctant to send their children for education. So, unless the Government gives some incentives in the form of mid-day meals and some other incentives, there won't be much positive results. So, I request the Government to take up necessary steps to provide mid-day meals to the children in the tribal areas.

Unless the level of education improves,

substantial change in the socio-economic conditions may not take place.

Agriculture is a very important aspect which will play a vital role in the economic development of the poor tribals. As these locations are mostly in the medium to heavy rainfall zones and since these areas will be mostly sloppy, instead of paddy cultivation, dryland farming will be better suited there. The Government should provide supply of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidised rates. Because they are backward and ignorant about the improved cultivation practices, unless the Government makes the fullest efforts to take these improved cultivation practices through extension of its machinery to these remote tribal areas, the situation may not change. Because of their illiteracy, most of them may not be able to go through the leaflets or the literature. The best way would be that since most of the areas in the country are now covered under TV network—the community TV sets in the Zilla Parishad buildings or in some other locations where most of the tribal people meet, though not everyday but very often, will be very effective in transferring the improved cultivation practices knowledge to the poor tribals.

Even now in most parts of the tribal areas, money lending is going on. In fact, the main reason for the origination of the Naxalite Movement in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh was the squeezing of these tribal people by the merciless money lenders. So, the Government should make available credit at cheaper interest rates to the tribal people and the cooperative structures should be strengthened, so that the tribals themselves will play a vital role in strengthening of not only the cooperative societies, but also the marketing aspects whereby they can get a better price for their forest produce.

The Government should give maximum support and help for digging of borewells and dugwells. The Government should supply electricity, so that they can get maximum benefit out of the land and thereby

their economic conditions will improve, and they will cross over the poverty line. In this way a large percentage of the poor tribal people can be brought on par with the people in other areas.

Because of the abundant forest areas located very near those tribal areas, there is a vast scope for cattle breeding. The Government, under ITDP programmes, can give the tribal people small cows so that those poor tribal people can bring up those cows with the least expenditure because abundant greenary is available just near their locations. Once they grow, they can sell them again to the plains or somewhere else, make a money and come above the poverty line.

There is plenty of scope for dairying. The dairying programme should be extended to, though not the remotest area, but at least to substantial tribal areas of the country.

Sir, my friend Mr. Harish Rawat has just now mentioned about the difficulties being encountered by the tribal people due to certain provisions in the Forest Conservancy Act, 1980. There is some heart-burning. But we must see that it is removed.

In the matter of re-forestation, contrary to earlier practice, now we should also include species like mango and some other fruit-bearing trees to enable the tribal people to get their fruits. They should be permitted to sell the fruits so that it further adds to their paltry income. They must have a complete authority over the minor forest produce like gum, tamarind, 'bidi' leaves, etc., which are easily available in the forests. Fair prices should be fixed for such produce to improve the economic condition of the tribal people.

Medical and health facilities available at present are not at all satisfactory. I would like to quote only one instance reported in the press. The areas of Lahul-Spiti district as well as the Keolong valley in Himachal Pradesh have been found to be infested

[Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

with tuberculosis. Most of those people cannot come out for about six months due to heavy snow. Therefore, this disease is increasing at an alarming rate there I request the Government to conduct as many medical camps as possible at frequent intervals. Necessary medicines and nutritious food should be supplied to the poor tribals to fight tuberculosis in those parts. That is only an example. I request the Government to extend the medical and health facilities to the largest number of tribal people.

The tribal people should be supplied essential commodities. The public distribution system should be strengthened so that not even a single person is left out of this system. Sir, in our State, the Government—you are aware; I will not repeat—is taking up so many welfare measures, especially supplying rice to the poor people at Rs. 2 a kg scheme. But after the Government's efforts, a situation has now come when every month the poor people go to the owners of the fair price shops to demand the quota of rice alongwith other commodities. We request the Government to create that consciousness in the poor person who has to take his rations from the public distribution system outlet.

Sir, in the tribal areas, for most part of the year, they do not have adequate work. They are very very backward. There are no adequate road facilities. There are no 'pucca' buildings for schools, hospitals, cooperative societies, or for godowns to store the forest produce. Therefore, the Government may take up construction of these things which are having a large scope for providing employment to the uneducated, unemployed, under-employed tribal people in the forest areas. I request the Government to take up this programme on a maximum scale. Drinking water should be provided. At least, one source should be there in every village.

The Government should take necessary steps to set up industries which are

dependent on the forest produce near the tribal areas to enable the tribal people to work in those industries. As one of my friends has told that apart from the Government allocating necessary funds for the speedy development of these areas— Shri Rawat is quite correct in saying that—there should be committed machinery and committed bureaucracy. Only then these schemes would be really implemented and much development can take place

I would like to quote one instance I hope I will not be misunderstood. Some time back, a large number of Congress(I) MPs as well as MLAs met the President and the Prime Minister and requested them for declaring Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas as Union Territories. That shows how the State Government concerned is taking care of the welfare of the tribal people in the Bihar State. This is not to criticise the Bihar Government or any other Government, but I am just quoting this example to make my point clear. When so many MPs and MLAs have gone to the President and the Prime Minister and requested them for separate Union Territories for those areas, that shows that the local State Government could not generate the necessary confidence in the minds of the representatives of the people, very responsible people that they are working for the welfare of these people

Though there is a Tribal Advisory Council under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, my information is that it has not met for several years in this State. I may be corrected if I am wrong. The Tribal Advisory Council is there as per the provisions of the Constitution, but as I said, it is not functioning satisfactorily in the State which I have referred.

In fact, these areas, Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas, are very rich in natural resources, but unfortunately when compared to other parts in the matter of development, they are far behind. For example in the case of pucca roads, while in other areas, it is 20 kms average for roads of 100 kms, it is only 8 km in this region. While in

other areas, 40 per cent area is electrified, it is only 5 per cent area in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas.

My submission is that there should be a vast change in the attitude of the Government at the Central level, at the State level as well as the district administration level

In this context, I would like to say that for the first time, our Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a decision on a single point administration in tribal sub-plan area with Project Officer of ITDA having to approve all development programmes in the sub-plan area. Without any connection with the district collector, this project officer of the ITDA is made responsible for approval of developmental programmes in that tribal area, as well as posting of the officers, staff, as also in regard to the jobs that are being created to fill the vacancies in those tribal areas. The State Government has also taken a decision that only scheduled tribes candidates are appointed as village assistants in the tribal areas.

I would like to strike a note of caution. Unless the State Governments and the Central Government take in all seriousness the work for the development of the scheduled tribe people, the socio-economic and educational development of these areas, the things will become worse. I have earlier narrated the experience of Naxalites. My friend, Shri Junga Reddy, has narrated the experiences in Adilabad district. Some of these naxalites may have the ideology of Naxalism but most of them are taking money from some contractors who are allowed to cut trees in the forests. In that way, they are encouraging deforestation and at the same time, they are taking money from the contractors.

They are purchasing arms and then they are assaulting the Government officers and small people like the middle level farmers and small traders in the villages. They are committing all sorts of atrocities. They are not killing the big landlords or some 'Karor-patis', they are attacking even the middle

class farmer or a trader. So, to safeguard themselves from the Government, they are inciting the ignorant and poor tribal people not to take to afforestation. That is how they are obstructing the Government's policy. I fear that this situation will continue if no timely and stern action is taken against them. I hope the Government will take all necessary steps to improve the conditions of Scheduled Tribes people who require more attention than anybody else. With these words, I thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Bhuriaji regarding the upliftment of the tribal people. One amendment in this resolution should be that:—

[*English*]

This House express its concern over the continued backwardness of tribal people in the country even after 39 years of independence."

[*Translation*]

For '39 years', '40 years' should be substituted because one year has since passed when this resolution was admitted for consideration. This slight correction is necessary, Secondly:—

[*English*]

"And in order to prevent their exploitation and uplift them economically, socially, culturally and educationally recommends to the Government to...."

[*Translation*]

In this connection, I want to submit that the original inhabitants of this country are the tribals. They are the real inhabitants. They are the actual inheritors of the country and their miserable plight is certainly a matter of shame for us. Therefore, arrangements should be made for their upliftment. They should get land, houses, employ-

[Shri Girdharilal Vyas]

ment, education and medical facilities. Unless all resources are made available for the development of their areas industrially it will not be possible to uplift them.

Firstly, you should make arrangements for their education. As Mamataji has said a little while ago that very few tribals are educated and their plight is miserable. We should look into the main reason behind all this. It is because their primary concern is to earn their bread. Everything else is secondary. All the people have to do something or the other to earn their bread and that too they are able to do with difficulty. Therefore, we have to devise some system by which education can be imparted to their children. Upto the Primary level, the children can study at home but it is very difficult for them to reach at the middle, high and higher secondary levels. Moreover, the meagre scholarship amount of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month is quite inadequate these days. I want to request that in all tribal areas hostels should be set up on population basis. Unless separate hostels are provided at all High and Higher Secondary Schools and their expenses borne by the Government, we will not be able to educate the *Adivasi* children and the tribal sub-plan and other programmes will not serve any purpose. Hostels should be set up first so that food, clothing and other requirements are provided to the children and their entire expenditure should be borne by the Government. Besides, they should be exempted from paying school fee. His family should not have to spend even a single paisa for his education. Only after providing all such facilities can we think of uplifting them educationally. The progress is very slow today and it will not do. Therefore, first of all we will have to look into it seriously.

The moot point is how to advance them economically. For this purpose land reforms are necessary. The Government has taken only one step in this direction but that too half heartedly. It does not even apply to the whole country. The big

farmers whose lobby we have here also have vast areas of land which they have divided into small holdings and have got them registered in different fictitious names with a view to escape from the Land Ceiling Laws. Therefore, it is essential to strictly implement the land reforms at the earliest because I have definite information that big farmers in Rajasthan, UP., Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra are owning hundreds and thousands of bighas of land in this way. You should implement the land ceiling law strictly and the surplus land should be distributed among the tribals, the Scheduled Castes and the poor. I know some non-tribals like Brahmins, Baniyas, Jats, Gujars have bought land at very low prices by exploiting *Adivasis*. But in future they will not be able to do so because the tribals have now become somewhat conscious about the provisions of certain laws enacted by both the Central Government and the Rajasthan Government providing therein that no non-tribal shall buy land from any tribal and in case some land is bought, it would be restored to the tribal under the provision of the law. Hundreds and thousands such cases have come to our notice in my area

Just now Janga Reddyji asked the hon Minister about the number of cases in which such land has been restored to the tribals. I want to tell him that in Rajasthan, thousand acres of such land has been restored to the tribals, but still more remains to be done. Where such cases have been detected and the innocent tribals have got the necessary information, they have filed *suo-motto* applications and their cases have been decided. But those who do not have the resources, are being exploited. Until Government officials have full information regarding the details of the land of tribals usurped by non-tribals, we will not be able to do the needful fully. The Government should help such exploited people by implementing the land reforms and spend money on behalf of such people and engage lawyers to initiate legal proceedings against those people who exploit them. Such work cannot be done by your sophisticated and tip top IAS officers who

are not really concerned about their upliftment. This work should be entrusted to some dedicated officers, who should be fully trained for this purpose, only then we can hope for the successful implementation of your plans.

There cannot be two opinions on the point that the policies of the Congress party are very good but it is essential to implement them properly. But we do not have the right people for this purpose. Today, everyone only thinks of self-advancement. IAS and State Government officers, Doctors, and Engineers are only interested in the enhancement of their own salaries but they do not think about the income of the common man like the tribals the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the people living below the poverty line, etc who are exploited and are oppressed. Nobody bothers about these people. Today some want their salaries to be increased to Rs 4000/- or 5000/- per month and some want it to be Rs. 9000/- But a poor man is not even getting Rs 200/- to maintain his family. Hence, it is absolutely essential to set right such a state of affairs. The white collar workers who are organised, are able to get everything done for themselves by putting pressure on the Government and the Government also accepts their demands but those who are not organised and whose number runs into crores are not able to get anything. That is why we see naxalite tendencies among them. Today, they are also becoming conscious of their rights. There are misguided people who want to get their demands accepted by the Government through use of force and by taking recourse to violent means. Therefore, I want to submit that Government should take some definite steps to improve their economic condition by distributing land among them found surplus by implementing the land reforms under the ceiling laws. Similarly, under the TRYSEM, training facilities should be provided to tribals keeping in view their capabilities. For this purpose free camps should be set up and maximum possible training should be imparted to them so that they are able to

earn enough to maintain their families. By making such arrangements you can improve their economic condition. The programmes like the NREP and the IRDP meant for the upliftment of the poor people should be properly implemented.

The Government has made arrangement to provide employment for hundred days in a year to one person in every family. In this connection it is necessary to identify those who are without employment and who are landless. Actually what happens is that those persons, who have their own land, are also engaged in work under the NREP and the RLEGP with the result that those persons who have no land are deprived of the benefit of the NREP and the RLEGP. The hon. Minister of Welfare should pay maximum attention towards this matter and efforts should be made to find out in which States persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get employment under the NREP and the RLEGP and in which States they do not get. We should definitely monitor the implementation of these programmes so that we are able to improve their economic condition.

Our tribals particularly know a lot about handicrafts. If they are provided assistance through small scale industries, they can definitely become self-sufficient and their economic condition can improve. It is therefore, necessary, for the Government to give them guidance and involve them in handicrafts.

Moreover, tribal areas are rich in minerals like mica, copper, zinc, soap-stone, lime-stone and other metals. Our country is really rich in the matter of mineral wealth. If the industries based on minerals are to be set up in the Private Sector licences for the same are issued to the multi-millionaires and if these are to be set up in the Public Sector, the IAS Officers take charge of the administration and we are unable to contact them. They are just white elephants. Employment should be provided first to those persons whose lands have been acquired for extracting depos-

[Shri Girdharilal Vyas]

its. But these persons are not getting employment. An Officer from Bihar likes to give employment to Biharis an Officer from U.P. brings people from U.P., an Officer from Manarashtra brings people from Maharashtra... (*Interruptions*). I am not speaking ill of you. This is a tendency Arf Officer from Rajasthan will bring people from Rajasthan. Similarly, an Officer from Punjab will bring people from Punjab and an Officer from Haryana will bring people from Haryana. I would like to ask why this type of arrangement is there. Persons from that area could be given employment where factories have been set up and mines have been dug no matter whether they belong to Pubjab, Bihar, Haryana or to any other place. Employment should be provided to the local people of that area on whose lands factories have been set up. But they indulge in favouritism as a result of which local people are deprived of employment. This system should be streamlined only then the local people will get justice.

There is a lot of forest produce like *bidi* leaves, *mahua*, etc. Similarly, herbs are grown in the forests which are used for making ayurvedic medicines. The contract for these products should be given on cooperative basis so that tribals living in forests are able to earn their bread and the big people who indulge in exploitation, should not get an opprotunity to exploit them. This system should be strictly enforced and cooperatives should be formed to undertake all these jobs. There are quarries in Bhilwara. Big people belonging to different castes like Rajputs, Brahmins who live there form co-operative societies in the name of bheels and take land from the Government for mining pruposes. These big people are doing all these things. In this way they do wrong things by forming cooperative in this way. They pay Rs. 5 to 10 to these poor people and take their thumb impressions and thus earn crores of rupees in this way. The hon. Minister for welfare should pay attention towards this matter and prevent such peo-

ple who exploit them in this way so that these poor tribals are able to earn their bread. All these works should be entrusted to cooperatives so that these poor people may get more and more employment.

Mostly these people live in hilly areas. They have as much as 250 bighas of land. Small tanks should be built for irrigation. The Government has implemented the sub-plan in this area. There is no two opinions that crores of rupees are being spent on them but what is the use of it? The question is how many ponds have been built for irrigation of their land, how many tubewells and electric pumps have been installed; and how many wells have been dug. It is essential to look into all these things. Unless they have irrigated land, they cannot improve their economic condition. Leaving them only on the mercy of God will not help. Their condition has worsened these days due to lack of rainfall. They have to dig pits daily to earn their bread. They are never sure whether they would get any work tomorrow or not. One can imagine their sad plight under this condition.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are ringing the bell again and again. If you do not want to listen to the plight of the poor, I conclude my speech. Since you are sympathetic to the poor so you should hear with these things. Our hon. Minister is also sympathetic towards the poor. Unless tanks are built, wells are dug, pump-sets are installed as well as free fertilizers and seeds are provided, we will not be able to uplift them. Our Chief Minister belongs to Banswara where the tribals get fertilizers, seeds and all other facilities free of cost but in our area the tribals do not get such facilities. It amounts to favouritism. In the constituency of the Chief Minister of the State, people get all these facilities free of cost but in our area where tribals live and are poor, are being exploited as before. The hon. Minister should give attention towards this matter. Pampering of one constituency will bring prosperity neither to the whole country nor to the whole tribal... (*Interruptions*)... I am not speaking ill of others. He is doing a good work in his constituency

but such work should be done in our constituency as well. The tribals of our area should also get the same type of cooperation so that their economic condition can improve. There is need to take such measures. It is well known that tribals are illiterate people for whom medical facilities are required to be made. You will not find a dispensary in any village of a tribal area. There is neither a health worker nor any medicine is available. Are they not human beings and should they not get such a facility? The State Government is not in a position to provide such facilities. Hospitals are opened for the rich but the poor do not get this facility. There is need to open hospitals for the poor people also. For this purpose necessary provision should be made. Health and family planning facilities should be provided there. Their children should be provided vitamins, etc.

I want to make this submission that the MADA and Child development schemes are superfluous. The people come for jobs but do not do any work. Female workers also do not do any work and only draw salaries. Such arrangements should be made under which poor people are helped and they are able to earn something to look after their health and also to maintain their families.

I would also like to say that the field of employment leads in the matter of irregularities committed against the tribals. It is said that suitable candidates are not available. But who is responsible for preparing suitable candidates? It is the Government. It should open training schools for them so as to make them suitable for big posts. It is the duty of the Government to make such arrangements, and they should do their duty. The posts of LDC, UDC, School Teacher and other posts, which require different qualifications, should be filled in by them according to the percentage of their population. This is the least which we should do but if more persons are recruited, it will be praiseworthy. But the fact is that they do not get jobs in accordance with the percentage of their population. Of

course, it may not be possible to get suitable candidates for first class posts but the second class, third class and the fourth class posts are also not being filled with those candidates. You should pay attention towards this matter. Shri Reddy has rightly said that the economic condition of those persons have improved a lot who have become MLAs, Ministers, IAS and IPS Officers but the economic condition of other poor people has remained the same. I have, therefore, been saying repeatedly that the reservation should be made on the basis of economic condition of the people. I would also like to say that the reservation quota for Scs and STs should be maintained for some more years so that their economic condition can improve. The economic condition of those persons have become sound who have become IAS or IPS and big Officers. What is the point of keeping them in this category now because they take away all the benefits of your schemes; their children get scholarships and other facilities; they get their education in the public schools whereas our children do not get such type of education. So what is the need to provide all these facilities to them? (*Interruptions*).

Let me say what I want to say. You can speak later on. There is need to pay attention towards this matter. All these facilities should be provided to the children of poor Adivasis. I am not against reservation but how far it is proper to provide this facility to the big people who exploit the poor.

In this connection, I would like to point out one thing to Mr. Das. The Meena caste is included in the category of tribes. Jats, gujars and Ahirs who belong to this caste, do farming and a number of person belonging to that caste are IAS and IPS Officers. You will not find so many such officers belonging to any other tribe. There is a Bheel community in Dungarpur and Banswara. Not a single person belonging to that community has become a tehsildar what to talk of IAS and IPS Officers. Now tell me whether Bheel community should get reservation or the Meena community. In tribes only persons belonging to Meena



Community get chances in the administrative services. In a single family as many as two to four members are IAS or IPS Officers. Is it desirable to grant them such a facility? This needs to be investigated whether this benefit should be granted to poor *advisis* or to a particular community or a family. The facilities provided by the Government should be enjoyed by all equally. This should not be that only a handful of persons enjoy them and others are deprived of them. This must be ensured that all are benefited by those facilities.

Similarly, our late Prime Minister, Indiraji had done away with the bonded labour system altogether declaring punishment for those who would engage such type of labour. But this evil is again raising its head because the law governing the bonded labour is not being implemented properly. Therefore, it needs to be implemented strictly.

The poor, Scheduled Castes and Tribes are provided loans under the IRDP and other schemes. Compound interest is charged from them if they are unable to repay the same for one or other reason. Their lands are auctioned. It is a matter of great shame that the very Government which want to uplift the poor, auction their land. We should prevent such auctions and should not charge compound interest from those poor persons.

With these words, I fully support the resolution moved by Shri Bhurijaji and request the Government of India to do their best to uplift the tribals and raise them above the poverty line. The Government should do their utmost to successfully implement the schemes.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): For every one *roti, kapada aur makan* are essential. These things are also essential for tribal people whether they are

in hilly areas or in the plains. There is a weaker sections housing programme under RLEGP. So far as SC & STs are concerned they are given Rs. 6000/- per house. But this amount is not sufficient. Our State Government has already increased this amount to Rs. 8000/- for other weaker sections under rural housing programme. I request the Minister that the same thing should also be followed in other States.

Education should be made compulsory in rural and hilly areas. The Ashram Pathshalas, which were existing earlier, have proved a failure. I would request the hon. Minister to convert these Ashram Pathshalas into residential schools. We have done it in Andhra Pradesh and there they are successful. The same thing should also be followed in other States.

Amenities should be provided to Girijan areas. In my constituency nearly 27 per cent are Lambadas. There is a scheme called MADA. There are some schemes for recognised tribal agencies. But those facilities are not extended to MADA areas. I request that these facilities be extended to MADA areas.

With regard to construction of roads in my constituency, I have written several letters to the hon. Minister. Each time I got the same stereo-typed reply "I am looking into it". The same proposals have also been forwarded by the State Government. But I am given to understand that the proposal has been setn back to the State Government saying that the Central Government is not taking up the roads this year. I contacted the State Secretary of Tribal Welfare Department. He gave the same reply. I will mention the name of four important roads which need to be constructed immediately. They are: Dindi PW Road to Kambalapalli—Rs. 64 lakhs. Chandempet Road to Chitriyal—Rs. 36 lakhs; Guddipalli to Pollacumpalli—Rs. 22 lakhs; Deverkonda to Arkapalli Border—Rs. 24 lakhs. Those roads will connect all the Lambada tandas. There are many rivers and rivulets which fall on the way. I request the hon. Minister

to get them included to this year's budget so that their construction can be started soon.

Our State Government has increased the percentage of reservation in educational institutions and for jobs from 4 per cent to 6 per cent. The same has been extended to local body election also. I request that the same be extended to other States also.

From Class I to Class III there are so many vacancies lying vacant for STs. their reservation quota in 7.5%. But actually three or four per cent people are there in jobs. The remaining posts are lying vacant. In order to fill up the vacancies you can promote from among the available personnel or give them some training. Keeping the vacancies longer will affect the work of the State as well as Central Government.

Lastly, I again mention that the roads which I have just now mentioned, are important. They may be taken up at an early date. Under RLEGP for construction of houses the amount may also be increased from Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000. I request the hon. Minister to consider the proposals which I have given and not to reject them.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur) :  
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on the resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria.

[Translation]

I have an amendment to the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria.

[English]

I want to first read out the amendments for which I have given notice and then I will proceed further;

1. "That in the resolution, in part (i),—

after "tribal welfare schemes"  
insert "such as Cooperative Credit and Marketing, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, liberalisation of excise policy, conservation of forests, etc. and enforcement of various laws relating to Land Ceiling, Bonded Labour and its Regulations, Money Lending, Migrant Labour, etc."

2. "That in the resolution,—  
for part (ii), substitute—

"(ii) open more schools, vocational and technical training institutes, adult education centres and hostels in the tribal regions."

3. "That in the resolution,—  
add at the end—

"(v) open more branches of nationalised banks in the tribal regions;

(vi) open more fair price shops in the tribal regions;

(vii) make arrangements to teach the tribal students in the local language at the primary education stage."

[Translation]

Before starting my speech I would like to urge the hon Minister to clarify the points which have been raised by Vyasji. Howsoever important a person may be or he may be an IAS officer, a ceiling has been imposed that those who have income more than Rs. 12000 will not get any stipend or any other facility in the matter of education. Therefore, what he has said is not correct.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to speak in Oriya, so I will start my speech in Oriya.

\*Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an impor-

\* The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

tant resolution. If the Government accept the resolution it will go a long way in the upliftment of the tribals. If the various provisions made in the resolution are properly implemented the tribal people who are backward will certainly be benefited. In his resolution Shri Bhuria has expressed his concern over the continued backwardness of the tribal people. I fully share the sentiments expressed by him. At the same time I would like to say that the Govt. of India has taken a number of steps for the upliftment of tribals. Many schemes have been implemented to provide the benefit to the tribals. But it is regrettable that the tribal people have not developed to the desired level. The reasons for their continued backwardness are not for to seek. I think exploitation is one of the main reasons for their backwardness. We have not been able to put an end to exploitation. We always speak very high of our intention to prevent exploitation. We have framed several rules and passed Acts for this purpose. But it is unfortunate that the tribals are still being exploited. The Govt. have issued strict guidelines to the officials to prevent exploitation. But it is seen that the same officials are exploiting the tribal people. The officials working in tribal areas are earning huge amount of money by unfair means. The projects that we have undertaken should be applicable for tribals as well as the general people. The Central Government has sponsored some schemes for the upliftment of tribal people. But those schemes should be properly implemented and the benefit must reach the people for whom those schemes have been sponsored. Therefore, I once again urge upon the Government to put an end to exploitation both in tribal areas as well as in non-tribal areas.

Sir, the Govt. have banned the sale of tribal land. But still people are purchasing tribal land in bename names. For example a tribal cannot sell his land. But the non-tribal rich people are buying the land from tribals in fake tribal names. The officers posted in the tribal areas have joined

hands with the non-tribal people. This is a great injustice and this should be stopped at any cost.

We have spent huge amount of money under different schemes for the upliftment of tribals. But it is regrettable that the money is not properly spent and if the same state of affairs continued the tribal people will continue to remain backward. The tribal people are simple and innocent. They have many blind beliefs. They are illiterate. I would like to say about Koraput district in Orissa which is represented by our Deputy Minister of Welfare Shri Giridhar Gomango. I have worked in that district for 17 years. I was the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As the Chairman of the Committee I had visited that district with the Committee in 1983. I had observed that there were only 34 graduates in that district at that time. The tribal population in district is the largest in India. But why only 34 tribal people have graduated in that district. What is the reason behind it. There may be some mistake in the statistics. But why they are not advanced in education despite the fact that many educational institutions have been opened in that district. Why the tribal students are not helped properly to continue their higher education. It is regrettable that the officials outside the district posted there have no sympathy for the tribal people. The local non-tribal people also are not helping the tribal students. We have been spending huge amount of money for their education. But the money is not being properly utilised for the educational development of tribal students. This is the situation everywhere. Therefore, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Govt. to take all possible steps to educate those peoples at any cost. Secondly, the tribal students should be imparted education in their mother tongue. I have made it very clear in my amendment. It is a matter of great concern that the drop out rate among the scheduled tribe students has been increasing. We have to check the drop out rate at any cost. For that, I would like to give the following suggestions.

Mid day meal scheme should be introduced in the tribal areas. The students as well as their parents should be given mid day meals. This will encourage the parents to send their children to school. Thus the enrolment of ST students will increase and the drop out rate can be checked. If more number of tribal students can complete their school education then only they can go for higher education. They can also join in some technical institutions. So we have to see that they are able to complete their school education at any cost and for that we have to encourage them accordingly. I would like to give one more suggestion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Mrs. Das, please wait for a minute. Now I want to inform the hon. Members that the time allotted for this particular Resolution has already been consumed. If the hon. Members want to continue this debate for some time more, I have to know the wishes of the House.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : We want two hours more for this Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is upto you to decide the extension of time for this Resolution. Now, how much time do you require for this Resolution?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : At least two hours, Sir.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar) : Sir, we are not opposed to the extension of time provided it is finished today. (*Interruptions*).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take you seat. I want to make it very clear that if the hon. Members want to extend the time for discussion on this Resolution, you can do so. I have no objection to that provided the same item is continued, that is, in today's business. But the Private Members' Business cannot be extended after 7 O'

clock, because only two and half hours are allotted for this. Therefore, afterwards we cannot continue the Private Members' Business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as extension is concerned, it is perfectly within the rights of the Members to plead for an extension. But even when we say that we had agreed up to 7 O' Clock, we shall continue. Also, the House has the right to sit beyond 7 O' Clock. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : That is only for Government business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Today there is no Government business. It is Private Members' Business. Therefore, Sir, it can be extended on this particular understanding. Only the other day the Speaker had given the ruling that rules permit the House to take any decision that they want. But the convention of this House has been that both sides in consultation with each other have been fixing up the time and he has recommended that the same convention should continue and, therefore, in view of the fact that the Speaker has permitted my important motion and since on the next Friday, it will not be possible to take up the Resolution—the Session would be over by that time—we want assurances from the Treasury Benches, particularly from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister today that at least for a second I should be allowed to move my Resolution. I have no objection let them continue the debate and the reply be over and the Resolution is passed. But I might be permitted at least for a second formally to move many Resolution so that it may survive for the next Session. If they want to kill our motion like this, by manipulation, let them remember that they will require quorum every day, during lunch hour, throughout the day.

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and at any time. Without the cooperation of the Opposition, this House cannot go on. That is what I want to tell the House. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will allow you. I will call you. First I want to tell him about what he asked. Rule 26 says, only 2½ hours we can allow for Private Members' Business for a particular day. I cannot violate the rule by extending it after 7 O'Clock. If at all you say, convention, conscience and everything, I cannot say anything now

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : That is also subject to the consent of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On Private Member's Business. 2½ hours time was never extended. It is as far as the Private Members' Business is concerned. About the other thing like Government Bill, discussion under rule 193, you can continue.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) The convention has always been there that you begin at 3.30 p.m. The convention has been, you begin at 3.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. It is the last 2½ hours, not 3.30 p.m. This is clearly mentioned. It is the last 2½ hours. Therefore, the last 2½ hours only are allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In this very House, we sat up to 8 O' Clock, 9 O' clock. No-confidence motion was disposed of at 12 O' clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is different. On Private Members' Business, we did not do like that.

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : On no-confidence motion we sat up to 12 O' clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Sir, if you do not want extension of this item, I am

not objecting. It can be stopped, regarding what is going on on the subject and you can take up your resolution. I have no objection, if you take it up. But if you insist to extend this particular thing, then I cannot extend the House after 7 O'clock.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That rule is very clear. It is 2½ hours for Private Members' Business. If you want Prof., you can take it up, I have no objection. If you stop this resolution up to this. If Prof. wants to take up the resolution, I have no objection, if you stop up to this. If you extend this thing, we can extend it up to 7 O' clock only. But after 7 O' clock, I cannot allow.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The House does not agree to sit after 7 O' clock. That is final.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Is it the intention that item No. 2 should not be taken up?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Let the Minister give an assurance that Prof. Dandavate will be allowed to move his resolution today. His resolution may be allowed to be moved.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The resolution which is supposed to be moved is inadmissible under the rules of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not coming now. That point is not coming. Only the time factor we are discussing. If the Minister intervenes and finishes her speech and also the Member's reply is over, and if the time permits, let him take up his resolution. I have no objection.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : We are not against the extension of time for other Members who want to speak. But Prof. Madhu's resolution should be allowed to be moved. It is on the defence deal. This is a matter on which the entire country is seized of. Let him move his resolution.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Defence deal and FERA violations are two different subjects. They cannot be combined. It violates rule 173(ii) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That subject is not coming. That is not the problem now. That is not the discussion now. Only the time factor, you have to decide. Then only, I can proceed. Up to 7 O' clock, time is allowed. Now, I want to know how much time, we have to extend for this debate which is going on the tribal welfare.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** 2 hours.  
(Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** This House can sit beyond 7 O' clock. This House can do it. This House is sovereign. The House can decide.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Item No. 2 should be taken up. Two hours extension should be given.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** The time of the House is not extended beyond 7 O' clock.

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** This is a very important resolution. You will be surprised to know that Mr. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and I, both of us, are tribals. I do not know whether he is interested in participating in it. I am very much interested in participating in it. Let us first of all extend the time of the House at least by two hours. Let us sit up to 7 O' clock and then take up next day.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** Rules are framed by the House. House can decide.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) :** I am on a point of order. The time extended for discussion of this Private Members' resolution is 7 hours and today one hour 55 minutes is left to be spent on that of Mr. Bhuria's. If you say that Prof.

Madhu Dandavate's resolution cannot be taken up after 7 O' clock, I would like to submit the Minister's reply also be concluded within this time which is previously fixed in the Business Advisory Committee meeting and then allow Prof. Madhu Dandavate's resolution.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** No, no. It is not a point of order.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** We don't mind further extension. Whatever time they want, 2 or 4 hours, does not matter. Let it be completed today because next Friday there are Bills. Afterwards, I require only two seconds to formally move my resolution.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I want to be very clear. 7 hours is already exhausted. Extended time already you have taken. That is a fact. The Minister can reply within 5 minutes. Therefore, within 10 minutes it is over. Still some more time is left. Therefore, Prof. Madhu Dandavate's resolution can be taken up. That is left to the House. You have to decide. If you want to continue this debate, including Prof. Madhu Dandavate's resolution, I can extend maximum only up to 7 O' clock. If you want to continue this debate beyond that, rule is not permitting.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** I propose to see that they are not inconvenienced. Under Rule 388, we can suspend that rule and then we can continue for 2 hours.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** We are not willing for suspension. Motion is inadmissible. How can you insist upon a motion which is not admissible under the rules?

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO :** The other day the Speaker himself had observed that House is supreme and it has every right to extend the time. Members from this side have just now expressed concern for tribals. Shir Syed Masudal Hossain himself was a tribal. He wanted 2 hours for discussion. We do not mind even if they discuss for another 4 hours. Not that

[Shri V Kishore Chandra S Deo]

we are not interested in tribal welfare. Let this be made clear. Just now they said 2 hours. Somebody said 7 O' clock. Not beyond that. If you want time, ask for it. We want an assurance that the resolution moved by Mr. Dandavate be moved by him today because this subject is very important and vital.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : No rule permits to give such an assurance by this House. There is no rule.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : Sir, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad moved for suspension of rule under Rule 388 to see that the discussion on communal disturbances is suspended. His motion was taken up. Check up the records. He moved for suspension of rule under Rule 388 to postpone the discussion on communal disturbances. He moved his motion the other day....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Suspension for what? For the illegal Resolution?

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is casting aspersions on the Speaker. He said that the Resolution is illegal. I have to say that the Speaker has gone through the legality of the Resolution and he has admitted the Resolution. He can challenge....

*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not the question now.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can move it. I can raise the matter now. I can move it in the Parliament of this country....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : In 1968, there is a precedent. I will show you.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. There should not be any discussion like this.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : Sir, are you opening the ruling given by the Speaker? He has admitted this Resolution.

*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not for discussion now

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, in 1964 and in 1968, the Resolution which was moved was amended ..

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : About the White Paper on the economic offenders, I have discussed the matter with the Speaker in his Chamber and he pleaded because ..

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It is very simple. Can I say?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been mentioned earlier the business in the House is transacted with the cooperations between the ruling party and the Opposition.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, you tell your rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a ruling already. The Speaker has advised them.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the point is....

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Convention about the Private Members' Resolution and other Resolutions is different. Conventions after conventions he has given general direction and advice to the Ruling Party and the Opposition regarding conventions of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, it is so inconvenient for them...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As I have not been allowed to formulate, let alone to complete my submission.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER . Formulate, Sir. You take your own time...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are all for discussion on the Resolution regarding the Tribal Welfare. We are only interested in getting the Resolution of Dandavate-ji moved today so that the discussion can take place atleast in the next Session.  
*(Interruptions)*

We have our generous Lady Minister for Parliamentary Affairs present here in the House and it is for her to agree. But she is maintaining silence. She is also interested in killing the Resolution of Dandavate-ji.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I am on a Point of Order. There is no such precedent in this House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : This House has the right to create its own precedent.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This House has the right to suspend the rule, create its own precedent or modify its procedures and what is required now is for the Lady Minister to say. The ruling party also has no objection to extend the time beyond 7 O' clock because Members are interested in the discussion about the welfare measure of the tribal people.

*(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to suspend it, you have to give proper notice. You should give a notice for that and the House has to decide.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Let me make one point....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, if you want to suspend the rule, you can..

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN. Let me make one point.... *(Interruptions)* The question is very simple. This House has to decide whether the time is to be extended or not. Let me say this thing. Before that, where is the question of discussing about something which is in the agenda and which is yet to come. This is irregular. You cannot discuss about something which in the Agenda, which is yet to come. What we have to decide is whether the time is to be extended or not.



SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: The time allotted for this Resolution is over.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: How can we discuss something which is yet to come? Prof. Dandavate's motion is not yet before this House. How can we discuss about that? How can we talk about that, Everything that is said on that now is irregular. Sir, you decide about the extension of time for this Resolution. I move:

"That the time for the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria be extended by two hours."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You know what Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad did the other day. He moved for suspension under rule 388. You forget that so soon.. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Sir, we demand for suspension under rule 388.

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Mr Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Prof. Madhu Dandavate is stressing upon the suspension aspect. So far, before the House, nobody has moved any motion for suspension under rule 388. There is no such motion before the House, and even if it is moved, we will be defeating it. There is no motion before the House now for suspension.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What I say is this. They have the majority. Anything that we move from here can be defeated by them. (Interruptions) But that is not the convention of this House. Otherwise, from the Opposition nothing will be moved—because already the strength is clear. Nothing will be moved. Only the other day, the Speaker has commented that rules are there but there are also conventions and he has said that, whatever might have happened here, in future con-

ventions are to be followed. Remember, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs got up and said, "I regret that there was a lapse on my part; we will follow the procedure in future". Check up the record. He has said it. I would like the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs to confirm that. I do not want her to react only with to confirm that. I do not want her to react only with her smile, but I want her to react with her concrete action. (Interruptions) Then everything you decide. You need not come to this House.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not want any discussion like this. I want to make it clear once again that if the Members want the time for this Resolution to be extended, it can be extended by two hours or three hours, as the Members like I have no objection. It is left to you. But about the question of the House sitting after 7 O'clock, I cannot do... (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Why don't you take the sense of the House? I have already moved for extension of time for this Resolution?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already pointed out what the Speaker has said the other day. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat had to express his regret for the lapse that he committed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One thing we will do now. We shall first extend the time for this Resolution. I hope the House agrees to extend by two hours the time for discussion of the Resolution on 'Measures for upliftment of tribal people'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHIELA DIKSHIT): Sir, I had no intention, whatsoever, to say anything on the Private Members' busi-

ness. I absolutely appreciate everything that Prof. Dandavate is saying. Had the reference to my 'smile' not been there, I would not have intervened. It is for this hon. House to decide what it wants to do.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): You are supposed to guide the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: No. This is your time. This is the time of all Members of the House. It is for you to decide what you want to do with it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want the conventions to be followed. *(Interruptions)* Then we will raise the question of quorum every day during lunch hour. We will not give you priority for anything. From Monday the confrontation will begin. Be prepared for it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order, I want to make one observation on this. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We shall use our right to raise the question of quorum ten times a day.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Mr. Dandavate is threatening the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. It is a breach of privilege.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to say one thing.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will begin our battle from Monday. Every two hours I shall raise the question of quorum. Let me see how you carry on. We shall

refuse priority when you demand it. *(Interruptions)* Let them use their brute majority.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to suspend the rule, you can give notice. I have no objection regarding this.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If everybody speaks, I am not able to follow anything. Secondly, till now, we never had such a kind of convention for extending the Private Members' business beyond 2½ hours. If you want to create a convention that is left to you. It is up to the House. If you want to create new conventions, you can create. I have no objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me tell you from my experience that beyond 6 O' Clock, for Private Members business, permission has been taken in this very House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Still the total time would have been only 2½ hours.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I want just one moment to set the records straight. If Professor Dandavate believes that we are trying to scuttle his discussion, I want to correct it *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. I really want to say nothing. You are saying things which are not fair. Two days ago, a discussion on this very subject came up before this very House.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, this is not on Bofors. This is on Submarines, FERA violations, malpractices, economic offenders... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to her. Let her complete.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: May I please. The Hon. Speaker has been kind enough to accept another discussion next week...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is only on Bofors. But this is regarding a White Paper concerning all defence deals from January 1980 including FERA violation.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: If there is anything that stops you from saying anything and everything under the sun on any subject .. (Interruptions) You are talking of a situation as though we are doing it And one of you talks about brute majority What do you mean by brute majority? We are a majority.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Nothing will go on record. I don't want such kind of remarks... (Interruptions) I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First of all, I want to announce that regarding the Resolution on Measures for Upliftment of Tribal People, we will extend the time based on the sense of the House by two hours I think the House will accept this.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: No Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not accepting it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Under Rule 388 I move that the rule regarding restricting the extension upto 7 O' clock be suspended and after that whatever they will require may be done

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give it in writing. I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He moved for extension of time orally.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Generally for the extension of the same discussion it is put to the House orally Now you have asked for suspension of some other thing. This kind of extension of time for the same discussion is orally done always. Regarding extension beyond 7 O' clock, a separate notice is required.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The other day Mr. Azad moved the Resolution for suspension orally. He did not give you in writing He moved for suspension under Rule 388 orally

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to make it clear The first move has come for extension of the time. If this move is adopted by the House then I will give extension After that you can move immediately, I have no objection (Interruptions). I think the time has been extended for this discussion by two hours That is accepted Then, Prof Dandavate, what is your Motion?

19.05 hrs.

MOTION RE: SUSPENSION OF RULE 26

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) move the following under Rule 388 I beg to move :

"That Rule 26 be suspended so as to allow sitting of House beyond 7 p.m. today to transact Private Members' Business for the day."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That Rule 26 be suspended so as to allow sitting of House beyond 7 p.m.