

with red-cap. We had a socialist Party in Rajasthan which had a popular base. I was just a child and was a new entrant to politics. We used to raise the slogan, "Roti, Kapara aur Makan, mang raha hai Hindustan." This Government has not been able to meet these popular demands, people are dying of starvation even today. Today India is the only nation where people die of sun-stroke for want of roof over their head, where people die of cold while sleeping on footpaths, again for want of roof over their heads. This ineffective Government, inactive Government had not been able to meet the minimum needs of bread, cloth and house.

The second important need of mankind is of roads, electricity and water. These are the essential needs to lead a good life. It is true that roads are the parameters of development.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Joshi, you can continue your speech next time.

15.30 1/2 hrs.

[English]

RESOLUTION RE : STEPS TO PREVENT ATROCITIES ON SC/ST—Contd.

Mr. Chairman (Shri Sharad Dighe) : Now, the Private Members' Business. We shall now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Satya Deo Singh on the 16th December, 1994.

Shri Rajveer Singh may speak.

[Translation]

Shri Rajveer Singh (Aonla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the motion moved by Shri Satyadeo Singh. Today, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, particularly the latter, have become most convenient places for committing atrocities on women and poor. The situation has worsened to the extent that women in Uttar Pradesh do not feel safe in going out with honour. We have the instances of atrocities committed on women, harijan women in Allahabad, Fateh-pur, Hamirpur during the past one and a half years where politicians stripped women and paraded them nude. These misdeeds received the support of State Government there.

Sir, the culmination of these atrocities was the incident of Rampur ka Tiraha in Muzaffarnagar, when the batches of women who were demanding Uttarakhand and coming to Delhi to put their demand before the Centre were raped by none else, but the police men on orders from their officers. These policemen did the job of goondas. Buses were stopped on the main road crossing and the women folks were dragged out and taken to nearby cane fields and

raped. Their clothes were torn and they were lathi charged leaving dozens of them injured.

The Government ordered a CBI inquiry into it. Mr. M.P. Sayeed is sitting here. The CBI report confirmed that women were raped, molested, tortured, men were lathi charged, fired at, but no action has been taken thereon so far.

This is the weakness of our law. Committing such atrocities on women is a sin, a crime.

This Parliament has passed the Panchayat Raj Act which provides golden opportunity to women for participation in Panchayats. But there also, women were misbehaved. You must have read a press report that a woman who was the candidate for the office of Chairman of Lucknow Zila Parishad was kidnapped. She was taken to the house of a Minister and was molested, her clothes were torn. Still the Minister says, does not matter, we will get her a new Sari. The Minister is still in council of Ministers. This is the situation in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, thereafter, elections to District panchayat were held in the neighbouring district Ghaziabad. A women voter Umlesh Chauhan, had been permitted by the High Court to cast her vote. Voting was to be over by 12 O'Clock. So she wanted to reach the polling station before 12 noon, but in the presence of women police, the muslemen threw her out and did not allow her to vote. This is the Panchayat Raj, where women are prevented from casting their vote and dishonoured and misbehaved. After all, where will this country go? We talk of entering 21st century. While woman is being rendered helpless. They do not dare go out without the company of their husband, brother and other family members. There are reports, Even foreign women are not spared. They are raped. But Government is sitting mute. It is not taking suitable action. How long this jungle rule will continue to prevail in India?

Mr. Chairman, Government must make some law in this regard. This Bill should be passed and most stringent punishment should be awarded to these culprits. The plight of women is pitiable. It is deteriorating. We do not take these things very seriously. The incident of rapes are more in respect of poor women who work in fields, in factories. A report has appeared that a father, not an ordinary man, but a Government officer, raped his own daughter. What phase of progress is it? Why such things are not being checked. We have completed 50 years of our Independence and have set very high standards and traditions. Still, where all women are seen as mothers, a father is committing rape on his own daughter. The woman today is considered an commodity, an object of entertainment. Somebody has to think over this, somebody has to make a legislation for this. At the same time, we must educate our society, we must flush out this filth. I would request both this House and the Government to adopt this Bill and make laws which may provide for such rigorous punishment to the culprit as he would remember through out his life and as would deter others from doing such acts. Some State Government for

political considerations do not take action against such culprits. Where such cases are registered, the offenders manipulate things by visiting Lucknow or Patna, get political patronage and have the enquires transferred to CID. The result is that the cases are either hushed up or delayed for two to three years, and in the meantime, witnesses are changed, pressurised and the murders, Rapists openly roam in streets without restriction.

Sir, I would request the Government, the treasury benches to extend full support to this Resolution of Shri Satyadeo Singh and convert it into a legislation and take most stringent action against the criminals. With these words I conclude.

[English]

Shri Gopi Gajapati (Berhampur) Thank you, Mr Chairman, Sir indeed the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are the weakest of the weak section. Stringent laws should be made enacted to curb atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. They are subjected to harassment, racial exploitation, neglect and atrocities. At every step they are humiliated and exploited. It is the duty of the Government to protect the interests of these exploited class of the people. The country would not march ahead if a big part of its population remained backward and neglected. Thus it is necessary to give every person from all sections of the society an opportunity to develop for the multi-faceted development of the nation.

Further, the condition of the people, particularly women in the country is extremely pitiable. The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe women suffer even worse fate among this exploited category. The Government must formulate more schemes for the development, protection of equal rights of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe women in particular and others in general.

A section of these communities has not yet got freedom from the traditional unclean profession. There should be an end to the practice of carrying night soil on the head and more **Sulabh Shouchalayas** must be constructed in villages and towns so that men and women of these sections may get rid of this traditional unclean profession. Scavenging should be made fully mechanised in the urban areas and the scavengers should be given the status of Grade 'C' employees with all facilities including enhancement of scale of pay, etc.

The persons practising untouchability should be severely punished so that others may take a lesson from this. We have to fulfil the dream of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi to bring these sections of the society on a par with the others.

I also call for implementation of urban and rural land development policy to achieve Gandhi's vision of "land to the tiller". The Government must launch special recruitment drive to fill up about 1,20,000 posts of various categories reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled

Tribes and pass orders to punish the errant officers for not filling these posts on one pretext or the other. It brings a bad name to the Government in its fairness if it fails to implement the policies meant for these weaker sections.

Sufferings of these communities would not come to an end unless and until more and more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are appointed in senior and powerful positions such as Governors, High Commissioners, Ambassadors, Commerce Attaches, Supreme Court Judges, Vice-Chancellors of Universities, Chairman and Managing Directors of Central and State Government Undertakings, Members of Public Service Commissions, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Financial and Banking Organisations, Secretaries, Additional Secretaries, etc. of important Departments.

I would also demand that the colonies meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Government Housing Scheme be constructed along with the houses of other and not outside the villages and towns. It is regrettable that in spite of the commitment of the Government for amelioration of the economic condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes there has not been much improvement in their condition even after so many years of obtaining Independence.

The atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with respect to UP and Bihar States are innumerable and really alarming. This is no less true in the case of my home-state of Orissa mainly in Phulbani, Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Koonjhar, Gajapati and Ganjam Districts, I wish to particularly highlight the unfortunate plight of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some of my Assembly segments of Ramgiri, Mohana, Gopalpur and Chhatrapur in particular. They are generally a neglected and deprived lot. Very partisan attitude is meted out to them because of their caste and poverty conditions. Their basic living conditions are sadly lacking. Further, not much encouragement is being provided for their basic livelihood as well, from the Government side.

Further, there is also another class of fishermen on the coastal regions of Ganjam District of Orissa State, predominantly in the Gopalpur and Chhatrapur Assembly segments. These poor and oppressed lot of fishermen, depend on fishing for their livelihood. However, they are being subjected to a lot of hardship by the big industrial houses, who have taken to fishing as a major business activity, using deep-sea trawlers. The helpless fishermen, with their small country boats, are no match *vis-a-vis* the industrial giants (who frequently invade the coastal territorial waters) and are thus under constant oppression for their basic livelihood.

These backward classes and the fishermen are treated as untouchables and are given inhuman treatment. Even now, they are being offended at public places like hotels, schools, shops, rivers, wells, etc. Basic needs like

education, health facilities, jobs, electricity, water supply and other social amenities are not provided to them. They are thus denied equality and social justice. Till date, they are landless, bonded labourers and as a result, their hopes, aspirations, skills and potentialities are dashed to the ground.

The Indian confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples urged the Central Government to ratify the International Labour Organisation Convention of 1957 for the protection of and development of Tribals, semi-Tribals and indigenous peoples.

In a series of resolutions passed at a ICITP meeting in New Delhi on 7th May, 1995 the Confederation urged the Government to remove the contradictions in their stand and recognise the Scheduled Tribes as the indigenous people of the country without further delay.

The meeting was organised to inaugurate the International Decade of Indigenous People for the years 1995-2004.

The Confederation demanded development of a Tribal policy for all the tribals. The **Adivasis** should be given the right of self-determination in respect of choosing their own system for their political, social, cultural and economic development.

The meeting stressed on the recognition and encouragement of the **Adivasi** languages and culture. It also demanded Scheduled Tribes status for all **Adivasis**.

Hence, in conclusion, I would urge upon the Central and State Government to provide adequate protection to the hapless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from frequent atrocities being committed on them and that a comprehensive national plan also be prepared, covering schemes for upliftment of these weak sections expeditiously.

I commend the spirit of this worthy Resolution moved by my esteemed colleague, Satya Deo Singhji.

Shri Hannan Mollah (Uluberia) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with my esteemed colleagues in supporting this important Resolution moved by Shri Satya Deo Singh.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a matter of regular debate in this House and once more we have got the opportunity to discuss it.

Many aspects of this matter have been raised and suggestions also have been proposed. I agree with those suggestions. But I would like to draw the attention of this House to the other side of the coin, which is the basic reason for this problem.

You are aware, Sir, that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as we understand by the very word, are the victim of casteism. Casteism is the worst crime against

humanity in this world. Though, we, the Indians, feel pride in saying that we are one of the oldest civilised countries in the world, at the same time, we also feel ashamed that we are carrying on this oldest crime of casteism in our society. Under the cover of religion also, this crime continues. As we have seen, most of the crimes against humanity have been organised in the name of religion because the criminals use religion as a cover to serve their narrow interests, to perpetuate their class rule and class domination, to maintain their domination over the majority of the common people. We can call this casteism as apartheid. We condemned South Africa for practising apartheid but we do not condemn ourselves for practising this kind of apartheid. We are still continuing with casteism which is a crime against humanity and civilisation.

Many people are even proud of talking about casteism and talking about their caste. We are all human beings and we have equal rights in this world. Casteism is against humanity, it is against democracy and it is against civilisation. So, if we do not organise a very strong social movement and mobilise all the people against such backward, feudal and obsolete ideas, the basis of this casteism will remain and the oppression against the poor people will continue.

Sir, who are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? Socially, they are looked down upon under the cover of religion and caste and economically they are the most oppressed. Most of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are landless. They are agricultural labourers. They work in brick-kilns and they work as scavengers which the so-called upper caste people will hate to do and which they impose on the weak shoulders of this vast majority of our brethren. So, this is the biggest crime. In spite of our glory in our past history and culture, we still are not in a position to wash off this crime from our society. So, I appeal to the House to rise to the occasion to fight against this crime. As long as this casteism remains, we will shed crocodile tears in every Session, in every meeting, in every street corner and we will make the wives of the Ministers and the bureaucrats to organise some camps for distributing some doles and pose before the television. By doing all this, they will serve their own narrow purpose, keeping the sorrows of these thousands and thousands of peoples of our country. So, I want to fight against the root cause of this evil. First, we should make ourselves conscious that we should fight against social crime and then, we should try to mobilise our people against this social oppression.

Secondly, Sir, these people are economically oppressed. When they have an economic base the oppression will be less. Socially and economically the oppression will be reduced if they have an economic base. But these people have no economic base of their own. So, that issue should also be brought into focus now. For that, I would suggest that land reforms should be taken up. In spite of repeated talk of land reforms since Independence, land reforms are not taken up in most parts of our country.

Without land reforms, we cannot create an asset base for the rural poor, the majority of whom are the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. As long as they do not have an asset base on their own, they will not be able to stand up on their own and they will not be able to see that they are also a part of the society.

Then, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are very much oppressed socially and oppression against their women is very common in this country. The women and children belong to the families of the Scheduled Castes are not treated as human beings. The so-called upper caste people, like grey hounds go into darkness and ill-treat the weakest section of the people in our society, as they have no protection from the law, as they have no protection from the society, as they have no protection from the religion and as they have no protection from many sides. They are always the victims. This is the basic cause which we should take up first. Social reforms against casteism should be the first issue to be taken up by all concerned and by the people with consciousness in this country.

16.00 hrs.

Secondly, we should take up land reforms seriously.

Thirdly, we should provide them education and we should make proper planning to improve their education, culture and status of life so that they feel that they are human beings and they are part of the society and they are equal in all respects.

This is the first step to be taken. Along with that, other steps should be taken up, as my other colleagues have been suggesting. Reservation is one of the issues. We have taken up reservation and it has limited scope. We have provided for reservation in the Constitution. How much of this 50 years of reservation reached SC & ST? A very small strata has been benefited and the vast majority of them are not getting the benefit. Government's political will also is lacking. They always say that they will fill up the vacancies of the SC&CT but you always find that they will not find suitable candidates for those posts. In the garb of non-availability of suitable candidates, many times they will be deprived of getting their posts. We have to do reservation properly, with proper political will. We have to implement that properly, but at the same time we have to remember that only reservation will not solve the problem because for crores of people, for 22 per cent of Indian population, you cannot reserve everything and bring them up. You have to have a holistic approach to this problem and you have to see how they can get land and other economic benefits and can stand on their own feet and how they can become a part of the production system and production process of the country and also how they can get the share of the produce in this country. Then only their assets will be created and then they will be able to stand up. At the same time, we have to organise ourselves. What is necessary is to be organised. Whoever is unorganised,

they are the victims everywhere. If these weaker sections of the people are organised properly, if they, know what are their rights, who is their enemy and who is their friend, if they know what are the tactics of these enemies, if they organise themselves and they go against oppression then oppression will end for ever. For that also, we should play an important role. The Parliament and those who believe in social reform should play an important role and organise themselves and if there are atrocities, they will have to retaliate and also demonstrate that nobody will be spared if they commit atrocities on the weaker sections of our society. If we can make a combined effort, economically, politically and socially, and organisationally then only we will be able to protect the weaker sections of our society.

I hope that we will send a message through this discussion to crores of our brothers and sisters living in wretched conditions on the sea-shore, on the river sides, in the jungles, to all those who are suffering, that they should organise themselves. We will stand by them. It is not a question of mercy. It is our duty, if we do not improve their condition we cannot develop the country as a whole. If we drive them behind, our country itself will go behind. With this approach, we have to participate in the social movement and fight for the right for the SC&ST. Then only the real emancipation of the SC & ST can take place.

Finally Sir, the Scheduled Caste people are actually the working class people. They are the rural proletariat, they are the urban proletariat, they are the poorest people. And if we organise ourselves with that class approach, then only the caste barrier will go. If these poor people unite and if they fight for rights, then only we will be able to emancipate them for ever. So let us organise ourselves, come together and stand by those people and fight against the oppression.

With these words, I support the Resolution and I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman . Now we have to extend the time for this Resolution as the time allotted for this subject is over. Shall we extend it by one more hour?

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also have a Resolution after this. Only 28 minutes are left for this. If you go on extending time like this how will my Resolution be introduced? I, therefore, request that this should be completed within the time-frame so that I also get time to introduce my resolution which relates to Lok Pal Bill.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : There are so many Members who want to speak.

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Sir, only 58 minutes were left for it. I shall request you to complete discussion on this resolution within the time allotted to it so that I also get

a chance to introduce my resolution on Lok Pal Bill.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : I am sorry. The time for this Resolution is still there. The balance time left for this discussion was 53 minutes and we started at 3.30 p.m.

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Yes, Sir, you complete that time. But please do give me a chance to introduce my resolution.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : We will consider it at that stage.

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya (Jadavpur) : Thank you Sir. I rise to support the Private Members' Resolution raised by hon. Shri Satya Deo Singh. But I have a couple of queries about this Resolution before I start my intervention.

Firstly, in this Resolution, two States have been mentioned in particular in relation to the incidents of killings and atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, namely, Bihar and U.P. This gives an impression as if in all the other States of India the situation is much better so far as such incidents are concerned. Now I disagree with this. I think that there are very few States in the country which are exempt from the curse, which are exempt from incidents, very heinous incidents of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. For instance, the incident of the State Police opening fire on tribals at Nagpur did not happen in Bihar or U.P. It happened in Maharashtra. The case of horrendous death, horrendous murder of Shrimati Prakash Kaur, a Scheduled Caste lady from the village of Jatsar in Sriganganagar took place in Rajasthan and not in Bihar, U.P. In this case, we find that on a charge of petty theft by her son, this lady was dragged to the market place by her hair, kerosene was poured into her private part and she was lynched by the mob. Now this incident took place in Rajasthan and not in Bihar or U.P. Therefore, I think, that by mentioning Bihar and U.P. in particular, we may be under-estimating the intensity of the problem that is there, that exists throughout the country.

The second query that I have is that we have to be very careful in pointing out measures which are to be taken by the Central Government. Now sometimes we find that the Central Government says that this kind of an incident is a State affair, the Centre can only request the State to take adequate measures. But I think that where the Centre can really intervene is by taking measures for prevention of such incidents in accordance with the safeguards that exist in our Constitution.

Therefore there are certain things which the Central Government can do, there are certain things which the Central Government has not done so far for the prevention of such crimes. This is something which I think is not adequately reflected in the language of the Resolution.

So far as the people that we are talking about are concerned, sometimes they are referred to as the weaker sections in our society. However, I think that they are not the weaker sections. They are, in fact, the stronger sections. They are the stronger sections in so far as they are the agricultural producers of our country. They are the artisans, they are the civil workers who keep our habitations clean. The hard physical labour is thrust upon them. The hard physical labour that their whole life consists of does not give an impression of weakness. It is a testimony to their strength.

Secondly, I feel that they are stronger because in the days of colonial rule when the Babus had more or less made a compromise with the British, when they were bending their knees to the British, it is the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the Saontals, the Mundas, the Paiks and the Chuwars who kept up a steadfast resistance against the British rule because it was connected with the question of their survival.

Thirdly, I feel that they are not weak, but they are strong in so far as their cultural traditions are concerned. These poor people who have hardly one square meal a day in the midst of the hard backbreaking work that they have to do, in spite of that, we find that they have kept alive their cultural traditions. The cultural traditions of our rural community, the cultural traditions in our rural sector come not from educated people, but from the rural poor most of whom belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, so, culturally also in spite of the neglect that has been meted to them, in spite of the oppression that they have had to go through, they have kept their cultural traditions alive and in that I think they are stronger.

In spite of this, Sir, they are also weak. They are weak in the sense that the power is not in their hands. Politically they are weak. In the traditional feudal society there has been consistent devaluation of the kind of work that they do. Although this work is an absolutely necessary work the agricultural work, the scavenger's work and without these no society can go on. Therefore they have been doing the basic necessary work for our society, yet this work has been adjudged to be low work and again because these people do "low work", they are supposed to be lower as human beings also. It is this division of labour this compartmentalisation of labour which has led to a situation where these people have to work the hardest and at the same time they have the smallest share of our national wealth.

Even when this feudal society is about to break even when capitalism is growing in our country, this feudal oppression against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes continues, so that even in the land of green revolution today we still find Bandhwa mazdooras most of whom come from the Scheduled Castes.

At the same time, they cannot participate in the development, they are only victims of the development. And

we find that this leads to the collapse of the system in which they have been living from time immemorial. And as the communities break up, we find that they are reduced to an even more helpless position. And oppression is intensified and as soon as they raise their heads against this oppression whenever they try to resist this oppression, such resistance leads to more oppression. So, this is the background against which violence has been increasing: intensification of oppression, resistance to that oppression, and then further oppression, more intensified oppression.

So far as the tribals are concerned, as a result of what we call development, as a result of the model of development under which we exist, we see that they are deprived of the land that they possess. The land that they have been entitled to, the land that they have owned from time immemorial. This has happened in the case of the Narmada Valley project, where tribal village have been submerged, where the tribals have been ousted from their land without being given proper rehabilitation. Wherever there have been development of this kind, tribal people have suffered, tribal people have been evicted from their land, tribal people have faced extinction. This is not to say that we are against development, but it is only to say that the model of development that we are following excludes and marginalises a large number of our people, a large section of our people, the poorest of our people.

Similarly, we find in some of the States such as Orissa and Tamilnadu that because of prawn farms, large prawn farms, which are run by large companies sometimes by multinationals the agricultural land in being converted into salty deserts. This is what has happened in Sirka district on the Cauvery delta, where thirty thousand families belonging to backward castes and Scheduled Castes are now facing eviction or extinction. The Gandhian leader, Shri S. Jagannathan has been fighting for their cause. And what has been the response of the State? The State first of all arrests him. And then when he is released, he goes on an indefinite fast and no measures for the protection of these people, for whom he is fighting, are taken by the State. So, this is the role that State is adopting.

Sir, as I was saying, it is we have to understand the background against which violence against Scheduled Castes and violence against tribals are taking place. In the present situation at the end of the 20th century, we are about to enter the 21st century, at this stage, when we find that oppression against tribals and Scheduled Castes is increasing, this is something which really becomes a matter of concern. At the same time, because of the persistence of obscurantism, because these people have not been allowed to develop, because they have been kept backward, within the community also, there are certain incidents like witch-hunting, which are going on and particularly women are victims of this we find that the old society is not changing in a healthy way.

The old society is not changing in a way which can

benefit these communities. This is increasing the problem.

I will now come to the point which I had made at the beginning. What measures can be taken for the prevention of such incidents? This is my last point.

Of course, there are certain constitutional safeguards. But we find that these constitutional safeguards are now respected more in their violation than in their observance. About reservation, my friend Shri Hannan Mollah has already spoken. Of course, reservation had done some good. But it is not enough and at the same time it is not able to benefit the poorest, and the people who are in the most need of such help from the society. Even there is a growth of vested interests. One tribal among a thousand getting benefits gets separated from the community. Therefore, these provisions for reservation must be properly maintained and it should not become an area for vested interest to grow. It should not be an area for corruption and evasion.

As I was saying, in the name of development many of these communities are being devastated. For this also, there has to be legal protection. There must be no ousting of tribals or Scheduled Castes people from the place which they have inhabited for generation.

Again we find within our education, within our culture there is a certain element of homogenisation.

Mr. Chairman : Please conclude.

Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya : Sir, I am finishing.

The tribal does not want to go to school. He or she drops out. Why? This is because in the school, there is no provision for learning with the mother tongue as the medium. This is why we find that the cultural values, the cultural life and the language of the tribals are being neglected and there is tendency towards enforced homogenisation which I think is aggravating the problem. If necessary, for the promotion of language, culture and social life, autonomous district councils or autonomous hill councils will have to be set up. Along with this, there will have to be a revision of the Central Land Act and the benefits of the Panchayat system should reach all these sections. Where the Panchayat system is really in operation, we find that the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes becomes less to that extent. In West Bengal we have found this from our experiences.

So, Sir, there is a certain coincidence between economic deprivation and the caste oppression. Generally, the so-called lower caste people are also poor and the poor in general, are not allowed any dignity in the society. It is they who are most subjected to violence. Therefore, only with more even distribution of social benefits, this human dignity can be brought to them. This is where the Central Government can intervene if it is interested in equality and social justice.

Mr. Chairman : Now, the time allotted has expired there are four or five hon. Members who would like to

speak Then there will be reply also.

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman : So I will put it to the House the motion that the time for this Resolution be extended by one hour.

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman : The time allotted for this topic is over But there are some more hon. Members who wish to participate in the debate.

So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by one hour more so that they can speak and the hon. Minister too can give the reply?

Several Hon. Members : Yes, Sir. You may extend the time by one more hour.

Mr. Chairman : So, the time is extended by one more hour.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava (Jaipur) : Sir, only 57 minutes were left for this resolution and the time is over now. The mover of this resolution Shri Satyadeo Singh is not present and the Minister may reply it and thereafter, we can take up further discussion on the next resolution for which 28 minutes were left and on which discussion was not completed. Thereafter, I may be given a chance to introduce my resolution which relates to Lok Pal Bill. ...(Interruptions) You cannot extend time like this for this resolution

[English]

Mr. Chairman : The House has already extended the time. You cannot raise objections in this manner. Shri Balayogi may please speak now.

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman : Order please. Please don't argue among yourselves. I have already called Shri Balayogi and he is on his legs. I request the hon. Members to take their seats.

16.27 hrs.

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi (Amalapuram) : Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this important discussion. I would like to speak in my mother tongue Telugu. ...(Interruptions)

Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar (Mangalore) : Sir, I am on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

16.28 hrs.

Mr. Chairman : The bell is being rung...

Mr. Chairman : Now, there is a quorum in the House. Shri Balayogi, you may continue your speech.

16.30 hrs.

(Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)...

***Shri G.M.C. Balayogi :** Mr Chairman Sir, thank you very much for giving the opportunity to speak on the Resolution. I will speak in my mother tongue Telugu.

It is really unfortunate that even after 47 years of our Independence, the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are continuing unabated. If these atrocities are allowed to continue for some more time, it will affect the integrity and the very survival of the country. It will adversely affect our economic progress. The Society, in fact, should feel concerned about the atrocities which are being perpetrated on the people who constitute 27% of it. If the problem is confined to only a handful section of the society, they are wrong. The society and the Government should take it as a major problem confronting the nation. It should be treated as a major social evil and necessary action taken to wipe it off as early as possible. Similarly, the Government should initiate stringent measures to see that the atrocities on SCs and STs come to an end.

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Mr Chairman, what decision have been taken about my resolution on Lokpal. There are 57 minutes more for this resolution and 27 minutes for other resolution. You can call me to introduce Lok Pal resolution at quarter of six and we can continue discussion during the next session.

[English]

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri (Garhwal) : Madam, it is a reasonable request. What the hon. Member wants to submit is, since the second extension is going on and when the time finishes, the hon. Member should be allowed to move the Resolution. You can go up to quarter of six, he does not have any objection to that. But after that he should be given 15 minutes time to move the Resolution.

Mr. Chairman : The time has been extended with the consent of the House.

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri : The hon. Member is objecting to the unlimited extension of time.

Mr. Chairman : There is no unlimited extension of time.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, the Government is charged for corruption. If the resolution on Lok Pal is not allowed to be moved it will be an injustice to

the people of the country ...(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman : You please sit down

[English]

It has already been agreed by the House that the time for the Resolution that is going on now would be extended by one hour. After that also the Resolution to be moved by Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava does not come in the List of Business. After this, there is a further discussion on another Resolution which has been moved by Shri Sudarshan Raychowdhury

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Mr. Chairman if time for other resolution is also extended like this the Lok Pal resolution will not be moved ...(Interruptions)... Sir you tell me what will you do with Lok Pal resolution. Will I get a chance to introduce it? You may extend the time but I must get leave to introduce my resolution at 5.45 p.m.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : We have to abide by the Rules, we have to abide by the consensus of the House

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Discussion has already taken place for the time allotted for this resolution and according to rules the discussion should conclude now

[English]

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Mukul Wasnik) : Madam, this question by the Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava would arise only when this item on the agenda comes before the House ...(Interruptions)

As and when we dispose of the business which the House is conducting ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

It is not that this subject is more important or other subject is more important

[English]

Unless we dispose of the matters which are before us and which are listed in the List of Business, the next question would not arise. I do not think, till such time, the hon. Member should get agitated without any reason. There is nothing that ...(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman : I will just make one request to the speakers that they should limit their speeches as far as possible and make their pointed comments.

Shri G.M.C. Balayogi : Okay, Madam, but we do not want this kind of interruptions ...(Interruptions)

Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri : Madam, out of the time allotted for item No. 2 only 28 minutes are left. Thereafter it is possible that item No. 3 comes before the House. We just want a confirmation of that

Mr. Chairman : Yes certainly

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : What will happen then? How did you extend its time by one hour? How could it be completed in 28 minutes? (Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Please let the discussion go on

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Government does not want to allow the leave to introduce Lok Pal resolution. Today I shall move the Lok Pal resolution at 6 p.m. today...(Interruptions)...

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Bhargava Ji you will get your chance when the time comes

...(Interruptions)...

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : The time has come. Why have you extended the time? After completing 28 minutes ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down. I have explained every thing to you ...(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Last time my Lok Pal resolution was listed as item No. 2 but this time it has been listed as No. 3 ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : You have already heard that you will get a chance as soon as your agenda comes. You please wait till then

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : When will by agenda come?

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi : It will never come ...(Interruptions)

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : I will move here Lok Pal resolution at 5.45 p.m. You first decide. Will the Lok Pal Bill not be allowed to be introduced? You do justice. You are on the Chair and I want justice from the Chair. Mr. Chairman do justice to me ...**(Interruptions)**

[English]

***Shri G.M.C. Balayogi** : In this connection, let me remind what the Father of the Nation and founding father of our constitution like Dr. Ambedkar had said and done about these hapless sections. ...**(Interruptions)**

What is this, madam...**(Interruptions)**

Mr. Chairman : We have already lost 15 minutes. If we had not lost these 15 minutes there might be a chance for you for raising your issue. Please sit down.

...**(Interruptions)**...

Shri Sudarshan Raychaudhuri (Serampore) : These 15 minutes which have been lost must be given to this Resolution ...**(Interruptions)**

Mr. Chairman : Yes, what is your point of order?

...**(Interruptions)**...

[Translation]

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav (Jhanjhar Pur) : When the House has given leave why are you insisting. The House will proceed with the consent of all. The House can be extended for one hour. ...**(Interruptions)**

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : My resolution has also been balloted. Madam...**(Interruptions)**

[English]

Shri Sudarshan Raychaudhuri : Madam, Chairperson, for half an hour we are being subjected to this sort of a thing. The House has extended the time for this Resolution for an hour more. Since twenty minutes to half an hour time has been lost, I request you to compensate that time for this Resolution...**(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat : Whether Government is deliberately avoiding introduction of Lok Pal resolution...**(Interruption)**

[English]

Mr. Chairman : I am not allowing this discussion. Nothing is going on record.

...**(Interruptions)****...

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down. I am on my legs. Mr. Bhargava, will you please listen to me?

...**(Interruptions)**...

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Madam, Chairperson, it is my right, You decide I am allowed to move my resolution at 5.45 p.m. Government is avoiding this Lok Pal resolution.

[English]

Shri Mukul Wasnik : Madam, Chairperson, I take strong exception to what Mr. Bhargava is saying. He wants that he must go on record in order to say that the Government is trying to prevent a discussion in this House. **(Interruptions)** He will have to listen to us. This type of behaviour should not go on like this. He is trying to show as if the Government is trying to prevent a discussion. This is not true.

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Wasnik, please sit down.

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : My resolution was listed at No. 1 in the agenda which has now being shifted to No. 3.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : If the Members so desire, then the total time for a particular discussion can be extended. Time for such discussion had been extended in the past This decision had been taken by the House.

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat : May I request you one thing? After the completion of one hour, discussion on this Resolution should also be taken up.

Mr. Chairman : After one hour, if this item which is there in the Agenda comes, then you will get a chance and not before that.

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : I definitely charge you. It is my turn to speak but Government wants to avoid this resolution and if it is not so then it should be taken up at the allotted time.

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat : Madam Chairperson, I have a point of order. When the time allotted by the B.A.C. or by the Committee on Private Member Bill and Resolution for discussion on these resolutions has completed, there should be no difficulty in taking up the next item. I would request you to allow the hon. Member to introduce the resolution listed as item No. 3. The time for the present resolution should not be extended. I want your ruling.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : I have asked everyone to speak as briefly as possible. That is what I have done.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

** Not recorded

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : You have extended one hour and 20 minutes have gone waste. We could have taken up other resolution. The Lok Pal resolution will not be allowed to be moved. You give your ruling.

Shri Virendra Singh (Mirzapur) : Madam Chairperson, you please give the ruling that even after extending the time for this resolution the Lok Pal resolution will also be taken up

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Twenty-eight minutes have been lost in this uproar Do you understand that?

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : It has taken one hour and 28 minutes have been wasted Will you extend the time again? I fear. the clock may struck six and my resolution may not be introduced...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Mr. Bhargava, this is very unbecoming of you What is that? Please sit down

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Madam, I am sitting as ordered by you. You are on your legs go I am sitting I respect the Chair but injustice is being done to me ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down We cannot break the existing rules and regulations

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Madam, your ruling has done injustice to me. I am not being allowed to introduce my Lok Pal resolution. I have tried my best and my submission has not moved the Chair...(Interruptions)

Shri Rajveer Singh : This has proved that Government is opposed to the introduction of Lok Pal Bill...(Interruptions)

Prof. Rana Singh Rawat : They want to protect corruptions and avoid introduction of Lok Pal Bill ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : There are certain Parliamentary procedures according to which we have to go. Please understand that.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava : Madam, you have not accepted my submission. I have not been given time This has hurt me. The members belonging to other party who are sitting here have joined the ruling party and I in protest walk out of this House.

16.46 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava left the house)

...(Interruptions)...

Shri Rajveer Singh : This has proved that you are also involved in corruption along with the ruling party.

[English]

Mr. Chairman : You are all senior Members. What are you doing? Please sit down

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman : Please do not disturb the House.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Rajveer Singh : Such type of remarks from our friends are not fair...(Interruptions)

[English]

Shri Mukul Wasnik : Madam, I am on a point of order

Mr. Chairman : Yes, what is your point of order, please.

Shri Mukul Wasnik : Madam, I would just like to know whether these type of discussions will be allowed in the House. Madam, reckless allegations, reckless charges, irresponsible statements at this juncture are being made, they should not form part of the record.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar (Bareilly) : You are talking irrelevant. If you want you can permit introduction of Lok Pal Bill...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down I will not allow any more of this

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman : I am not allowing. Mr. Yadav, please sit down. I do not want to listen to it any more

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav : Very unpleasant and

baseless remarks are being made. We are discussing a very important subject which pertains to Harijans and Adivasis. This shows their mentality. They do not want to discuss the atrocities being committed on SC and ST...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : I am not allowing.

...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Chairman : I am not listening to this any more. Enough has been said. Yes, Mr. Balyogi, please carry on.

***Shri G.M.C. Balayogi :** Madam Chairperson, one reason why the atrocities continue to be perpetrated on SCs and STs even to this day, is the failure of the Government to implement the directives provided in the Constitution for the upliftment and around development of these Sections of our society. In this connection, let me remind what the Father of Nation and founding father of our Constitution Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had said and did about these hapless sections. They were of the view that if the economic, cultural, religious, social inequalities persist, then it will affect our integrity and social and economic development. Hence the policies and programmes should be such as to help these sections to come up on par with the rest of the society. The policy of the Government should be to remove the inequalities in whatever form, wherever they exist. As long as the inequalities exist, the atrocities continue to take place. The Government should also take stringent action against the persons who indulge in such crime. It should not hesitate to take action against such persons even if they happen to be political personalities, officials etc. It should also evolve a foolproof method to see that this social evil is wiped out completely.

Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar has provided Reservation facility for these sections in our Constitution. Yet, the Reservation Policy is not being implemented in letter and spirit. I feel sorry for it. This policy of Reservation is confined only to the recruitment of Class IV employees like peons and attendants. Reservation for I, II and III categories of posts is being totally neglected. Hence, I request the Government that the Reservation policy should be implemented in the recruitment to all categories of posts in letter and spirit.

The Atrocities on SCs and STs can come down only when these Sections advance politically, socially and economically. One sure way for the emancipation of these sections is to provide more jobs to them. More job opportunities should be created for the SCs and STs people.

Implementing land reforms is the most significant and important step the Government should take if at all they are really concerned about the well being of these people. If

Land Reforms are implemented in letter and spirit, the atrocities on SCs and STs will come down sharply. The economic condition of these people will also improve significantly. There will be a total transformation in the lives of these sections. Hence the Central and State Governments should take all necessary steps at once for the speedy implementation of Land Reforms. These sections will become independent economically. Once they are economically independent, the atrocities will come down automatically.

The Central Government and also the State Governments should allocate sufficient funds for the speedy and around development of SCs and STs. There are several schemes which are now being implemented by the Central and State Governments for the economic prosperity of SCs and STs. But due to paucity of funds, these schemes are not being implemented successfully. The fruits of development are not reaching the intended beneficiaries. Hence, sufficient funds should be released by the State and Central Governments for the speedy and effective implementation of various schemes. It helps in enhancing the status of SCs and STs both economically and socially. The atrocities on SCs and STs will definitely come down.

There should be Committees consisting of the People's Representatives like MLAs, MPs and non-political and officials figures like District Magistrate, Police Superintendent etc. at the District level to monitor the situation and taking steps to control the atrocities. The formation of such Committees can go a long way in not only controlling the atrocities but also punishing the guilty. Stringent punishment should be meted out to the persons who are responsible for such heinous crimes. There should be Committees to review the situation from time to time.

The illiteracy is rampant among the SCs and STs. If we succeed in making them literate, they will come to know about their rights and fight against injustice. They will be in a better position to benefit from the help and assistance extended by the Government. They will be in a better position to advance economically. The illiteracy is almost more than 60%. Unless the illiteracy is wiped out among these sections, they cannot become independent economically. Hence, the Government should take all the necessary steps to provide education to SCs and STs. Sufficient funds should be allocated for the removal of illiteracy among these Sections. More Residential Schools and colleges should be opened for the SCs and STs boys and girls. Literacy can contribute significantly for bringing down atrocities on SCs and STs.

Certain State Government and Departments are now misusing the funds released by the Central Government for the upliftment of SCs and STs. The funds which are meant for the development of SCs and STs are being diverted for other purposes. It is one of the reasons why, in spite of many schemes and programmes for their upliftments, majority of the SCs and STs are still languishing well below

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telgu.

poverty line even today. The Central Government should issue effective guidelines to the State Governments and also all the Departments not divert the funds allocated for the welfare of SCs and STs. The Government should take stringent action against those who violate these guidelines. The Government should also constantly monitor the progress made in the implementation of various welfare measures. Needless to say that the atrocities will also reduce considerably.

Various Government Departments are not implementing the Reservation Policy in recruitment and promotion in letter and spirit. Thus the job opportunities to the SCs and STs candidates are dwindling day-by-day. SC and ST candidates are being deprived of their right to reservation facility guaranteed in the Constitution. According to the recent Census, nearly 70% of the SCs and STs population is below the poverty line. I request the Government to take all necessary steps to implement the reservation policy strictly and see that justice is done to the SCs and STs.

In the name of economic liberalisation, all the Government Undertakings are gradually being handed over to the private sector. The Reservation policy, as of now, is not applicable to the private sector. Thus, the SCs and STs who could have got jobs in Government Undertakings under the Reservation Quota are being deprived of this benefit by the Private Sector. Private Sector is least interested in adopting the Reservation Policy. Thus, the facility of Reservation guaranteed under the Constitution is being mercilessly snatched away making these already vulnerable sections more vulnerable. Hence, the Government should at once take steps to extend reservation policy to the Private Sector as well, as guaranteed under the Constitution. By guaranteeing the required quota in the Private Sector, the Government can save these hapless sections of the society from economic inequality.

There are many cases regarding job reservations, pending before various Courts of the Country. Some officials are hand in glove with the vested interests to see that the reservation policy is not implemented. The officials who overtly or covertly help those who fight against reservation policy, should be identified and punished forthwith. If the guilty are punished, there will not be any difficulty in implementation of the reservation policy. More employment means more economic advancement and less of atrocities. There are several organisations both governmental and non-governmental, which are working for the welfare and progress of the SC and ST sections. But, unfortunately, all these organisations are starving of funds. I request the government to provide enough funds to these organisations, so that they can carry on more meaningful and fruitful work in this field.

Women belonging to SCs and STs are much more vulnerable to the atrocities than the rest of the society. One can find several registered cases of atrocities on men and

women belonging to SC/ST in several police stations across the country. These are the incidents which can make one hand his head in shame. The society should feel concerned about the treatment meted out to SCs and STs. The Government should enact a law which is more stringent than TADA, to severely punishing those who commit the unpardonable crime of perpetrating the atrocities on their hapless and innocent SC/ST brethren. A stringent law to control and prevent atrocities on SC/ST is the need of the hour. It will act as a deterrent.

The nation's progress is dependent on the peace of co-existence of all the sections of our society. A society which is free from incidents such as atrocities on SCs/STs can only progress. There will not be any danger to its integrity. Then only the dreams of great leaders like Gandhiji and Ambedkar can come true. I hope and trust that the Government will take all the necessary steps for bringing down atrocities on SCs/STs and also for the speedy allround development of these Sections.

I congratulate the mover of this Resolution for providing an opportunity to the Hon. House to discuss such an important issue.

I once again thank you, Madam for the opportunity that has been extended to me to participate in this discussion.

[Translation]

Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar (Motihari) : Madam Chairperson, the mover of the resolution which is under discussions appears to be very anxious. In his anxiety to highlight the atrocities being committed on SC and ST and women particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, show that he is unconcerned about what is happening in the entire country...(Interruptions) I am stating the truth.

Prof. Rana Singh Rawat : It is good you are admitting the truth.

Shri Kamal Mishra Madhukar : This is not the truth. Leaving what happened in Bihar earlier...since the movement of social justice started in Bihar...(Interruptions)

Shri Virendra Singh : I object the statement of the Hon. Member. He has alleged that the resolution has been brought only to highlight the atrocities being committed in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar...(Interruptions)

Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar : You have mentioned specially the names of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh...(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman : This is not proper. You will get a chance to put forth your view point.

Shri Virendra Singh : In Uttar Pradesh, Indian Communist parties...(Interruptions)

[English]

Mr. Chairman : Please sit down This is not the procedure Please address the chair

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

Shri Kamia Mishra Madhukar : The hon Member's anxiety has made me also anxious My submission is that there have been clashes in Bihar over the recent 'Jagaran' among agriculture labour farmers and on reservation issue In the recent elections in Bihar, the feudal lords had gird up their lion for throwing Lalooji out of power but the SC/ST women, men foild their designs The media people also did not leave any chance but they also had to eat a humble pie How can we believe the media who had predicated defeat of Laloo Prasad and emergence of hung State Assembly? But all their predications proved otherwise That is why I said that the situation there about atrocities is not so bad as is made act

I support the points made by Malini Bhattacharya because the atrocities on SC and ST are committed since our society is caste based

17.00 hrs

Madam, the glorious history of India is a witness to the fact that ours is class and caste based primitive society the elite class named those people as 'Shudras' who used to work in fields and were engaged in production jobs They were allowed to remain illiterate, they were made low caste citizens You should know that in olden times, the blacksmith who used to live in villages made agriculture implements for the farmer He was designated as 'Luhar' (blacksmith) and was made a low caste person One who used to spin the cotton was categorised as 'Dhuniya' Similarly a person who was given the job of shaving and hair cutting was named 'Hajjam' (barber) and was treated as low caste Thus, handful caste Hindus created this caste system by making all these majority people low caste people under the religious based 'Vamashrama'

Madam, this class struggle was lauched by the great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr Ambedkar, Dr Phule and others whose names have been mentioned here The communists took up this fight from the very beginning I can say with pride that in Bihar, Kerala and West Bengal such atrocities on a particular community are reported only in news paper cases of rape and molestation of women are reported by the press Nevertheless, it is also a reality, it is an aspect of the society It has to be gone into in depth Making only laws will not help We already have several laws with us I come from the village I have sen holding 'Pooja' ceremonies of Lord Satyanarayan People listen to the story, take 'Charanamrita' and go back to their houses but next day every thing is normal They get engaged in their respective jobs We do not need such sermons We need to take steps for the amelioration of economic

conditions, restoration of economic rights of SC and ST people

Madam, the Central Government had announced land reforms May I know in which states these land reform laws have been implemented? Very few States have implemented them Even there also, the landlords have been able to corner their land taking advantage of loopholes in the law and the actual tillers have not been distributed the surplus land I can say with pride that the leftist movement whether it is in Bihar or elsewhere is aimed at struggling for rooting out the very foundation of this class exploitation We are not going to sit back till we succeed in our mission We want the dream of egalitarian society realised The land ceiling laws should be effectively implemented and the surplus land should be distributed among landless labourers, Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in an appropriate manner The minimum wages act is also there The inspectors visit the homes of landlords to see whether the agricultural labour is getting fair wages The judgements on litigations about land disputes generally go in favour of landlords This is the result of the attitude of present administration People representing feudalism are managing administration from bottom to top They are not interested in improving the lot of exploited class The Congress party has not sincerely emancipated the poor class So, my submission is that Government must ensure effective land reforms The minimum wage laws should also be implemented strictly The Hon Minister is sitting here He should say from the core of his heart that Government will implement these laws

There is also need for imparting education to backward classes who have so far remained illiterate We will have to create conditions where under the wards or agricultural labour would be able to attend schools because in the present dispensation these children irrespective of their age, whether they are 10 years old or 15 years old, they have to work in the field because they have nothing to eat Their parents have no work Then, how can we expect them to go to schools and receive education? We will have to provide employment to the parents throughout the year if the children are to be imparted education Food will also have to be provided to them The Union Government have framed some laws in this regard but the States do not implement them Shri Laloo Prasad has said that his Government would pay Re 1 per day to the agricultural labourers if they send their children to schools The reservation laws will have to be made comprehensive Steps should be taken to implement the reservation provisions meant for various categories, classes and castes of the society in most effective manner I do not say that Government should deprive the States of their powers and take them over The States need greater autonomy This should also be looked into

There is also the cultural aspect of the society The foreign films are being shown here with great enthusiasm which do not inculcate the sense of social justice in our youth. He is so impressed by the glitter of foreign films that

he does not consider sex scenes objectionable. There is need for all round development. In order to mitigate the sufferings of human beings, we will have to look into their economic, administrative, educational, cultural and other aspects. The women should be co-partners in the power that may be. This is a class struggle and it will have to be invigorated, intensified. Therefore, I would appeal to this House that if they are sincere that atrocities are not committed on the oppressed and suppressed class, on women, then all of us should rise above party lines and work for the eradication of these evils.

The mover of the resolution should not point his finger only to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. He should look to Rajasthan and other States also. This is a national problem and you must view it in the national perspective. It is necessary to ensure minimum needs of bread, cloth and a house to the oppressed class of the society. This is necessary for their upliftment.

The Indra Housing Scheme was launched. May know how many people have been benefited under this scheme? More funds should be allocated for this project. This will provide houses to the poor. The hon. Minister should look into this aspect in this year of elections. I support the broad provisions made in the Resolution but discount what has been said about Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The resolution to be brought must have a national perspective. Only then will it receive the support of the House.

Dr. Satynarayan Jatliya (Ujjain) : Madam Chairperson, we are discussing this resolution threadbare and we can only discuss it, consider it but implementation aspect lies with the Government. Committing atrocities on the weak is an old tradition. The story and tragedy of exploited, suppressed and down trodden is very old. We talk of progress and prosperity but at the same time, concoct stories of injustice, atrocities and exploitation. What contribution are you making in the name of manking and humanism? It appears that we have not been able to develop the mental attitude which is necessary for the development of the country. We have constitutional provisions. We have rules and regulations. Still atrocities on scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women are continuing. When atrocities are committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, the caste aspect is seen in it. The element of untouchability and the feeling of low and high caste are also contributing factors. We have not been able to check this despite several legislations and provisions enshrined in the constitution. Our weakness lies in the non-implementation of these legal provisions. If a Government fails to enforce these provisions, it does injustice to the people of this country who are entitled to be free citizens of this country. I has no right to continue in power.

The loan system also encourages atrocities. These families encounter such difficulties because of financial weakness. Land disputes are also responsible. Drinking water disputes are also responsible for this. The Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled tribes and the upper castes cannot have potable water from the same handpump in rural areas even after so many years of independence. Their hermitages are located/well beyond the main village in unfertile land and at places where other living facilities are available. If by chance any calamity visits them, nobody comes forward to help them. This sort of attitude continues even today and their conditions remain unchanged. So, all these aspects need special consideration.

In villages and towns, there are tea stalls and restaurants where the customers are allowed entry only with caste labels...(Interruptions). The scavenger in the villages with the population below 10,000 is given separate cup or tumbler for tea and he is required to wash it himself. He is offered tea now, this is the progress we have achieved. He is not allowed to touch the practice of untouchability still continues

Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar : This is a running commentary.

Dr. Satyanarayan Jatliya : When these people organise festivals, celebrate Ravi Dass Jayanti, Kabir Jayanti in a grand way, the high caste people feel jealous. If some ceremony has to be done at a pious ghat, they get perturbed. This is going on even after so many years of independence. This shows that we have done nothing to create an unbiased attitude in a free country. These people are also not allowed to enter the cremation ground for conducting funeral rites. All these things have to be looked into.

As regards atrocities on women, we concede that she is weak and she has to suffer inequality in the society. She is exploited, she is oppressed and she is not allowed to live under equal conditions. Her presence is not considered auspicious on the occasion of marriage. This type of attitude towards woman will have to be changed, and she will have to be given proper place, dignity in the society. Economically also she is dependent on the head of the family. We must consider all these point relating to emancipation of women.

We have enacted several laws. Recently, one incident of murder of a harijan in Dapoti village was reported. A harijan women is the Chairperson of the District Council the local Collector has not deleveld any power on this woman and if she exercises some authority, the outcome is otherwise. It is not relished. What mechanism has been evolved for dealing with cases of misuse of official authority? In an another case of Rajgarh district, a woman was tied to the pole and all types of exercises were committed on her. This shows that liberty is being misused as a licence. Therefore I say :-

Kaise Hain We log?

Jinane Kal Ke Pravah Mein

Dhakele diya jinkoh,

bahjane dubane are mar Jane Ko.

Are : Kasteyan,

Jiski usne banayee,

Manjhi bankar

Patwar chalayee

Basteyan jalaker

Chillah rahe hein

Bachao! bachao!

We cannot protect them by shouting in this way.

Begar mein

Jinse nirman Karaye

Cheni hathora Paseena bahaein

Pathar tarashae aaker payein

Dhakekar bahar

Chilla rahien hein

Bachao! bachao!

Whom do you want to save? We do not talk of those whom we want to protect. This shows that we are not human beings, we have become stones, have hardened like a stone. Even stones are better.

Pathar se

Patharaon ka

Rishta Koi hota nahien hai

Patharon ke dard par

Pathar Koi rota nahien hai.

Pathar se

Patharaon ka

Hota nahien Koi vasta,

Patharaon ne

Kab bataya

Patharaon ko rasta.

Tab bhi

Patharaon ke raj ko

Janta hai pathar.

Aur

Pathar Ko Pathar Manta hai

Pathar.

Isliye

Patharaon Se bane cement se

Jurkar Pathar ho jata hai pathar,

Yah adami he hai ki

Adamiyat se jurta nahien hai

Pathar se adhik pathreela

Ho gaya hai adami.

It appears that the man has become more hard than the hardness of stone. We are unable to tie humanity with softness, gentleness and old values. The culprits are not being awarded punishment as provided in the constitution and when we talk of humanity...

Manav-manavta mein bhed nahien

Karm dharm mahan hai,

Samajik Samta manushya ka

Janamsidh adhikar hai

So, when we achieve social equality, social justice it will be a dishonesty to talk of liberty.

Pratibandh lage hoin jeene par

Samta ka adhikar nahien,

Usko jeena bhi kya jeena

Jisko Manave adhikar nahien

Shoshan mukt Samaj rachne ko

Pratibandh hamen sweekar nahien,

Manushys vibhed ko vivash kanen

Aise bandhan sweekar nahien

Asprash, dakt, shoshit, akinchan

Swatantrate ki yah arth nahien,

Vyakti-vyakti samndh na ho to

Gantantra ka koi arth nahien

Nyaya-Swatantrata-Samata-bandhuta

Sabko samanta ka adhikar,

Isse kam mein Samjhota Kaisa,

Swarg-Moksha Se bhi Inkar.

This feeling is needed for the service of humanity. Only then can we change the man to accept social equality, without social equality we have no right to be called a free nation. It is the duty of all of us to provide protection to Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, women and children. We will have the right to be called a free nation only when we

provide protection to them and honour them. Therefore, in the prevailing situation this Resolution is very vital and the House should adopt it unanimously.

With these words I conclude

Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri (Shimla) Madam Chairperson, I am happy that Sh. Satyadeo Singh has brought this resolution which has been discussed in great details. We have got the opportunity to highlight the excesses being committed on SC/ST women in the country. Bihar and U.P. have been mentioned here. My constituency is also a hill area. Some movement has been started in hill areas of U.P. The Governments of U.P. committed atrocities on SCs/STs. As a result, these classes went against the Government. They have found a leadership who aims at creating a society based on caste. Some of such leaders are the Honourable Members of this House. I think, had the mover of this resolution any love for SCs/STs, the Harijans have not revolted. The excesses committed there on hill people were enquired into by CBI. A heinous crime was committed there. The modesty of women was outraged.

Our Government intervened and ordered a CBI enquiry which has submitted a report. A protest was also organised in the court and the Judges were manhandled. A contempt of court was committed. All these incidents have taken place not only in Uttar Pradesh but in other parts of the country also. As has been said here by several other Members...**(Interruptions)**

(English)

Mr. Chairman : We have exhausted the extra one hour allotted to this Resolution. There are six more Members to speak. If the House agrees we can extend the time for another one hour. Is it the sense of the House to extend the time for this Resolution by another hour?

Several Hon. Members . Yes

(Translation)

Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri : I was talking of U.P. and the entire country. Atrocities are committed on Harijan women all over the country. In Delhi also, press reports indicate that excesses are committed on Harijan girls. They are kidnapped, they are not allowed to marry the boys of their choice. A mention of Ganga Nagar has been made just now. In Rajasthan women are burnt alive. They are forced to commit Sati. Karnataka is also not far behind in such cases. There is a temple in Alwar where women folk are sacrificed. The physiology of women is very delicate. They become the victims of goonda element, of rapists easily. These people are bent upon destroying the country, we must take stringent measures to end such acts.

There are sufficient legal remedies for the protection of Harijans. The law provides that in all cases of atrocities on Harijans FIR will be registered and the offence shall be treated as non-bailable. But the fact is FIR is never lodged.

The poor Harijan is afraid of visiting the Police Station. They are not sure that they will get justice there. The Panchayat Act also provides for women participation in Panchayats but they have not been given adequate powers. This has also to be looked into. The SHOs have their own law in Police Stations and the FIR is not registered. This is true in respect of U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, M.P. and almost all the states. The central Government is blamed for these actions but there are legal provisions which check all these things. It is not possible for a Chief Minister to visit all the places and get the legal provisions enforced. It is the administrative machinery only which can bring peace. The Courts are there to punish the guilty and they award punishment to the culprits. It is not proper to blame the Government for all these.

Many things have been said about Uttar Pradesh but it was the responsibility of the Government, the BJP Government. During their rule atrocities were committed on Harijans which forced them to come together and fight the administration. I think the same trend is going on everywhere. In Himachal Pradesh the former Government did not complete the reservation quota. In the matter of recruitment of teachers, they appointed their own people and ignored SC/ST women. Now the present Government is rectifying these irregularities but it will take some time to streamline things.

The criminals involved in committing atrocities on SC/ST women should be dealt with ruthlessly and such type of atrocities should be stopped. In this effort, the women should be given equal participation at all the levels whether it is the factories or agriculture or any other field. The backlog in reservations must be completed. It has to be seen as to what extent action has been taken on the recommendations contained on the reports of Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs. Reservation exists for Lok Sabha Seats but this Provision is not implemented in respect of Rajya Sabha Seats. I request such a Provision should be made. Recently 6 seats in Rajya Sabha have been added for Jammu and Kashmir but none has been reserved for SCs/STs. We cannot hope of all round development of the country till the people belonging to SC/ST are uplifted. I am glad that the incidents of untouchability is not there now.

It is a fact that people who remain dirty whichever caste they belong to are not liked by the people. In fact this is an economic aspect. Their economic condition needs to be improved. This will be possible only when both male and female are treated on the same footing. Both should have equal wages. There should be no discrimination. Women folk are much ahead in putting in labour whether it is at home or outside the home. Almost all the members have made a reference to the incident of rape of a girl by her own father. It is an unpardonable crime. Similarly an eight year girl was raped by his uncle in Bhoj Nagar.

In another case a 14 year Harijan girl was raped and I had myself met that girl and heard her agony. These are not

the only incidents, atrocities are committed only on women in all the states. The intent of the Resolution is good but it should not have been restricted to UP and Bihar. It should have covered all the States because excesses are being committed everywhere. The BJP has its Government in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Many petty shops and huts were burnt in Gujarat. The bridge which leads to tribal areas from Sardar Sarover has caved in and there is no approach for tribal areas. The Railway department is not interested in constructing a bridge there because the area is tribal dominated. I plead that the reservation backlog whether it is in Air India or in police department or in Railway Department, must be cleared. Mere making statements that we are doing this and that will not help. I will request the Hon. Minister to direct the respective departments to honour their obligation in this respect.

The Constitution provides for 15 percent and 7.5 percent reservation for SC and ST respectively. Today many more castes such as Buddhists have been included in the SC/ST Order. Therefore the reservation quota should also be increased accordingly. The Social Welfare department should take up this responsibility of ameliorating the conditions of SCs/STs people. Whatever shortcomings and lacunae have been left, should be immediately plugged. The Government must honour its commitment to the poor. No doubt, it has made considerable progress in this direction.

Madam, the mover of this resolution will withdraw it because the Government is doing everything possible in this regard. He should also have a national perspective and should not talk of only Bihar and U.P. I think such a resolution should come here covering the entire country. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

Shri Chitta Basu (Barasat) : Madam, the House is concerned over the increasing atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These atrocities have taken place in the shape of increased atrocities on women, in the shape of deprivation of landless agricultural workers, in the form of denying the legitimate right of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for education and providing for employment and guaranteeing the promotion at different levels of their services both in the Central Government and public sector undertakings.

Madam, this has caused resentment among a wide section of the young men and women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Earlier they were not so much articulate. But as the younger generation has come up with enlightened views and with wider information about the happenings around them, the young sections of these deprived communities have started becoming articulate and building up agitation so that their rightful demands and legitimate demands are conceded to.

Madam, unfortunately, the hopes and aspirations of these deprived sections of the society who have been

victims of social injustice for ages together have not been properly taken care of and the results found in Andhra Pradesh in certain areas. The extremism as witnessed today in Central Bihar where the politics of violence has become very much prominent, is causing alarm for the democratic advancement of the people of Bihar and other States.

In the background of these developments I would urge upon the Government to have a comprehensive view regarding the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and come out with positive recommendations for early redressal of their legitimate grievances. It is known that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Commissions are there. They regularly examine their problems and produce reports. Reports after reports are being submitted and they are gathering dust in different departments of the Government.

The recommendations made by the Commission are not properly heeded to, what to speak of implementing them in any way! There are umpteen instances where these recommendations have not been implemented with any seriousness whatsoever. Therefore, this has led to a very alarming situation in different parts of the country. I have mentioned only two Congress ruled States but this will be repeated in other States as well.

Naturally, we have to go into the depth of the problem. What is the basic reason for this deprivation? Who deprived whom? The answer is the existing and ever-strengthening nexus between feudalism and vested interests prevailing in the countryside. So far as Bihar is concerned, it provides a unique example. The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people have become the victims of politics of extremism because they feel that they are being deprived of their basic rights and they are denied social justice. Therefore, unless this problem is treated in a comprehensive manner and is gone into in depth, there will not be a permanent solution to it. The main reason is the existence of feudalism and this feudalism is expressed in the land tenure system and in various methodologies of agriculture which unquestionably go against the interests of the agricultural workers, poor peasants and other deprived sections of the society. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute an overwhelming majority of this deprived section of our society in our country even today. Therefore, the main approach should be a political one. It should be based on liquidation or total removal of the vestiges of feudalism. And the only answer to this problem is land reforms. Wherever there have been effective land reforms, be it in any part of the country, we find that there has never been this problem of oppression of or atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the main emphasis should be on land reforms.

The Mandal Commission has very well pointed out that until and unless there are effective land reforms, this

caste struggle is not going to be solved. Therefore, the Government should apply its mind to this problem and take effective steps so far as the amelioration of the conditions of the deprived sections of our society is concerned. We have always been demanding in this House that there should be a Central Act for the amelioration of the conditions of the agricultural workers. There is an intimate relation between the deprivation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the deprivation of the agricultural workers of our country because the majority of the agricultural workers are from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There have been Committees. There have been recommendations. And there have been modal Bills too. But up till now, Government has not acted upon any of the recommendations concerning the agricultural workers' rights and privileges. Therefore, I would again draw the attention of the Government that a Bill for the amelioration of the conditions of agricultural workers at the Central level should immediately be taken up so that there can be some legal protection for the rights and privileges of these deprived classes.

Madam, you are also aware that unless we provide economic muscle to the deprived sections, we cannot aim at social justice.

Social justice can be guaranteed if these victims are provided with economic muscles. In this case and also for ensuring social justice, the question of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and OBCs has to be brought to the fore.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, particularly the hon. Minister, that there is an apprehension being expressed that the opportunities of promotion for the Scheduled Castes would be taken away following a recent judgement of the Supreme Court. It has been admitted by the Government that legal and constitutional protection ought to be provided for, so that the people from these sections of the society are not deprived of their legitimate rights which they have been enjoying for years and decades together.

I would like to know as to what steps the Government proposes to take insofar as the amendment to the Constitution, in order to protect the right of the Scheduled Castes in promotions, is concerned. Earlier, it was promised—I had the opportunity of attending an all party meeting which was presided over by the Minister for Welfare—that an amending Bill to the constitution would be brought before this House as early as possible. But that as early as possible has so far not come.

Madam, on the other hand, this Budget Session is going to be over by the 2nd of June, 1995. Now, do we mean to say that this Session will not have the opportunity of having that amending Bill passed? If that is so, then it will add to the discontent; it will add to the dissatisfaction of the people from the deprived sections of the society. May I, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that these

Bills—some other Bills may also be required to be passed for this purpose—are brought forward during the current Session of Parliament so that the people from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community feel that Parliament is alert and active to defend their legitimate and rightful cause.

Similarly, there are complaints that the legitimate proportion of employment is not being guaranteed for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. There has been a backlog. I would like to know as to what steps this Government have taken in order to remove those backlogs in employment for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Madam, I am mentioning these matters because these things would fuel a sense of alienation; these things would fuel a sense of discontent and would result in alienation of the people from the deprived sections to the broad masses. Unless the people from these sections feel that they also belong to the society, unless they also feel that Parliament is there to defend their rights and do justice to them, dissatisfaction would grow, dissatisfaction would mount and the result would be very disastrous for the social fabric of this country. Therefore, this matter does not brook any delay.

Madam, I would not take much of your time because you have been kind enough to call my name earlier—though I was not present at the scheduled time—to express my point of views on the matter. I would end by saying that redressal of these issues should not be delayed and these should be addressed to in the right earnest. The Government should take proper steps so that these people from the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe communities may feel that the Parliament is there. Members of Parliament are there, the democratic forces are there to defend their, legitimate and rightful demands

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Satya Deo Singh.

[Translation]

Shri Balraj Passi (Nainital) : Madam, this resolution has been discussed in this House many a time and many hon. Members have expressed their views on this subject. I do not want to go into statistics because figures have already been quoted. This subject is very sensitive and by discussing again and again the cases of rape on Harijan women, by naming certain incidents and mentioning names of some women, it seems that we are defaming them.

I come from hill areas and consider myself fortunate because such incidents are almost negligible there although we have scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in the same ratio as it is in plains, but it is a matter of concern for all of us that cases of atrocities on harijan women are on the increase for the past few years.

Just now, Shri Sultanpuri ji was pressing Shri Satyadeo Singh for withdrawal of his Resolution. But I would like to know whether Government have any concrete plan in this regard or propose to take some concrete decision on this issue? As Mr. Shahabuddin has said I was just discussing with him the subject— that a Commission on ST/SC was constituted in 1990 which submitted its first report in 1994. I am unable to understand on what basis he is pressing for the withdrawal of this Resolution although I know what fate it is going to meet. We have discussed this resolution for several hours. So, we ought to arrive at some conclusion unanimously. There are many political issues which we discuss in this House and on which we have difference of opinion, but this is a subject on which we are unanimous.

Here, two states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been discussed. It is a matter of serious concern that the situation there is very bad. The atrocities committed on harijan women there are so shameful that it is not possible to describe them here. In Uttar Pradesh it is difficult for an ordinary woman to come out of her house. What would then be the position of harijan women, you can imagine. The last year's Muzaffarnagar incident is fresh in our minds. We had tried to raise that issue here effectively and seriously. They women were raped and the rapists were not those having faith in feudal system, but were the police officers and policemen who had the patronage of district officer. The District officer issued a statement after this incident which was reported by the press. It is most shameful for all of us. In the context of that incident, the District officer is reported to have said that a woman will be raped if she goes to the jungle alone. Should a responsible Government official make such a statement? I come from a place where nobody dares to stare a woman with bad intention ever if she goes out alone at 12 of the night. And on the other hand, a District officer of the same State is making such statement.

Ours is an agricultural country, and it is a routine matter for a woman to go out to jungle in the night, to oversee the fields, to manage agriculture, but a District officer makes such statement which is most disgraceful for us.

The incident was probed by CBI and It submitted its first report to the Court which makes it abundantly clear that rapes were committed. The youth who dared go to protect the women, were shot dead. Those women included harijan women, hill women. What was their fault? They had no weapons, they had not come to wage a war. They only wanted place so me of their demands before the Central Government. But act to which they were subjected to was most disgraceful, shameful. Although the State Chief Minister had said at that time that if it was proved that women were raped, he would seek an apology from the entire nation, but we do not expect any severe reaction, decision from him.

Madam, now, when it has been proved in the CBI report that rapes were committed on women, a new story

was concocted by the police that these women were carrying arms, they fired shots which injured the policemen, pellets had pierced their body. I had while raising this issue last week submitted that the CBI had sent there a panel of doctors from AllMS, Safdarjang and Guru Teg Bahadur Hospitals. This panel of Doctors submitted its own report after conducting investigations. According to this report, the policemen with the connivance of officers got themselves admitted to a private nursing home the following day where operations were performed and pellets were planted in their bodies. This has been said by the doctors in their report. Such a shameful incident had taken place. Whose door should we knock for justice?

Madam, Uttar Pradesh has been mentioned in the Resolution specifically because I belong to Uttar Pradesh, and I know better about this state. The situation there is more serious because the rulers themselves most appalling part of the story is that majority of those involved in this incident belong to B.S.P. who boast of representing the Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes. I would like to ask them whether they have the statistic to prove that cases of atrocities are SC/ST women have declined since they assumed power in the State? The big leaders, big people say that it is not going to make and difference. The rape cases will generate resentment and people will follow their ideology. This is the attitude, mean attitude of the people sitting in the seat of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. This is a very serious problem.

Madam, Shri Sultanpuri has said that the Resolution should be withdrawn. why should it be withdrawn? Had he gone through the language of the Resolution even once, he would not have found fault with it. The Resolution says

"That this House expresses its grave concern over the incidents of killings of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and rape, molestation and harassment of women belonging to these communities, especially; in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and urges upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to remedy the situation."

This enjoins upon the Central Government to take remedial steps. He should rather say that we would not sit in peace till this Resolution is adopted. Why do not Government want to give their decision on it? They should support this Resolution. During his speech, Shri Sultan Dutt Puri supported this resolution but at the end advised Shri Satyadev Singh to withdraw his resolution. This is not wise on his part.

Madam, I would say that in no case discussion should take place in this House on this resolution or otherwise over the rape incident or other atrocities committed on SC and ST women and for that matter against any woman because such discussion become simply a joke. I would suggest that the Government should take initiative and call a meeting of

the representatives of all the political parties outside this House and take a decision in the matter and prepare action line to ensure that any type of atrocity will not be allowed to be committed on the women whether they belong to SC or ST or any other community. Thereafter, we can frame as stringent a law as is necessary to deal with the problem.

Madam, I hope the Government will view this issue very seriously and take a decision accordingly.

[English]

Dr. Asim Bala (Nabadwip) : Madam Chairman, I would just like to mention that this Resolution should not be particularly for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar but it should be for all over India. So, the hon. Member, Shri Satya Deo Singh, has moved this Resolution with some motive. This Resolution should be for all over India because it is a social problem. And by simply the Government taking some actions sending police force etc., this problem cannot be solved. The main problem is the economic problem. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are so poor and so backward culturally also that they cannot even express their difficulties. In our country, most of the agricultural labourers are from the Scheduled Castes. More than 90 per cent of the agricultural labourers are from the Scheduled Tribes.

18.00 hrs

Those who are interested in the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people should visit the remote villages, where most of them are living. Sometimes, we think that the educated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, who are living in the city, are not so poor and socially backward. We can realise this thing only, if we go to remote villages:

The Government should formulate pilot type projects on Educations and Culture.

Secondly, the agricultural labourers are mostly from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community. In most of the States, except West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura, the land reforms have not been implemented. Even in the State of Maharashtra, 85 per cent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people cannot get permission to enter into the upper caste people's houses. So, these things are going on for quite a long time. Dr. B.R. Ambedker fought in Maharashtra with all these social taboos, especially for entry into the temples by them, using of ponds by them and he fought against the land rent for the Scheduled Tribe people.

So, all these problems are going on for quite a long time. But now our country is free and it is under the democratic Government. However, during the last 48 years,

these things are going on....(Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman : Dr. Asim Bala, how much longer are you going to speak?

Dr. Asim Bala : Madam, I will take only two or three minutes.

Mr. Chairman : In that case, you can finish your speech today. He says that he wants to finish it today. Let him finish.

...(Interruptions)...

Dr. Asim Bala : Madam, I have one report which says that from Class one to Class ten, more than 80 per cent of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children are not able to complete their school leaving certificate. The drop-out percentage is very high. They are so poor that they cannot send their sons or daughters to school. They are sent for working as day labourers. So, all these problems are going on for a long time. If we remove the social and cultural obstacles, then only this problem could be solved.

So, this is the real picture of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in our country. It is a continuous problem. So, we have to solve this problem and we have to make a lot of efforts in this regard. Without removing the economic differences, it is very difficult to remove all these problems in our country. That is why, the Government should take more vigorous steps.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

18.04 1/2 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Peter G. Marbanlang (Shillong) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Chairman : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 31st May, 1995/Jyaishtha 10, 1917 (Saka)