

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: China is building its express high-ways. They have a surplus in petroleum products. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has mentioned more than what the hon. Members have wanted.

Now we shall take up the Consideration Motion of the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 7 to 64 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 to 64 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSIDERATION OF
TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH
REPORTS OF ERSTWHILE
COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND
FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTHS
REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION
FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take the next item. Before we start, I would like to inform the Members that the time allotted to this Motion is six hours. Now the Minister may move the Motion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V.
THANGKA BALU): On behalf of Shri
Sitaram Kesari, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth

489 *Motion Re: Consideration BHADRA 1, 1916 (SAKA) for SC & ST and 5th, 6th, 490 of 28th and 29th Reports 7th, and 8th Reports of National of erstwhile Commissioner Commission for SC & ST*

Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 laid on the Table of the House on 9th May, 1989 and 29th August, 1990, respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, laid on the Table of the House on 5th March, 1986, 26th August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21st November, 1988, respectively."

We had been requesting on the eve of every Session of this august House for taking these Reports into consideration but due to heavy business, it could not be possible, hitherto, to take up these Reports for discussion in the House. I am, therefore, thankful to this august House for allotting time for discussion on these Reports.

I am happy to report to this august House that immediately on receipt of these Reports, the Government initiated action on the recommendations made therein. In pursuance of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990, the erstwhile Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as also the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been replaced by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with effect from 12th March, 1992. The new National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been set up under Article 338 of the Constitution with enlarged functions and powers of a Civil Court for effecting investigation and inquiry into the issue and matters relating to the development and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, on the other recommendations of the Reports, the Government has taken necessary action and detailed action statement in regard to V and VI Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been tabled in Lok Sabha on 29.12.1989 while the detailed action statement in regard to VII and VIII Reports of the Commission have been tabled in Lok Sabha on 18.8.1992.

This House is aware of various welfare and protective measures that we are taking for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Formation of National SCs and STs Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and TRIFED; the laudable and ambitious Special Scheme to eradicate the obnoxious practice of scavenging by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan; modifying the provisions of pre-matric scholarship scheme, pre-examination coaching for SCs and STs, and the scheme of book banks for SC and ST students for ensuring wider coverage; new schemes of special programmes of educational development for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe girls in low literacy pockets; special recruitment drives resorted to for filling up the backlog in the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribe in Central Government/Public Sector Undertakings; and last but not least, the befitting manner in which the Centenary Celebrations of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar were observed is known to all the Members of this august House.

I am glad to reiterate that this Government's commitment to the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is constant and continuous. We

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will continue to take all necessary measures for their social, educational and economic development. We committed ourselves to the development of the under-privileged as part of our struggle for Independence. It is in the development of the weak and the poor that a Government can take pride. It is the development and the strength of the weak and the poor that makes the Government and the nation strong and vibrant. This is our faith. To achieve such a strong and vibrant nation is our goal.

I thank this august House again for having provided its valuable time for these discussions and look forward to valuable suggestions to the hon. Members which would go a long way in making these discussions fruitful and result-oriented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do consider the Twenty-eighths and Twenty-ninth Reports of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1986-87 and 1987-89, laid on the Table of the House on 9th May, 1989 and 29th August, 1990, respectively and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86, laid on the Table of the House on 5th March, 1986, 26th August, 1987, 4th May, 1988 and 21st November, 1988, respectively."

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH (Haridwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the

hon. Minister of Welfare that he has given an opportunity to consider these six reports after a gap of about 12 years. The time limit of 10-15 minutes is very short to express one's views in details to discuss and give suggestion on the recommendations suggested. I think that in view of the seriousness of the matter, it is not proper to fix a time limit. It would not be possible for the Members to express their views in six hours.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, out of these Reports, two are concerned with Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Prior to this arrangement, there were S.C. Commissioners who used to work throughout the year. The reports presented by them to the Government were based completely on their experiences. Shri B.D. Sharma Report has also been included in it. The other four Reports are of the Commission. Earlier there used to be Commission for SCs and STs. It is not possible to consider the recommendations of these six reports separately. I would try to be brief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the first and foremost issue before us is the welfare of SCs and STs but the structure of our government at the Centre is very peculiar. It has no powers and thus, it acts only as a despatcher. For example, let me take the issue of the reservation. The directives are sent to the State Governments but instead of being sent through the Welfare Department, these are sent through the Department of Personnel and Training. The Ministry of Welfare has no control over this Department. Further, the issue of allocation of land comes under the Department of Rural Development. The Ministry of Welfare has got no right to issue any directive in regard to reservation. If one study the Annual Report of

the Ministry of Welfare, one would find that the reports of any year does not contain appropriate figures. It does not indicate the percentage of reservation in the Central Government services. Even, earlier reports do not indicate such data. They also do not have the figures of the land made available to the people belonging to SCs and STs for agriculture purpose nor the percentage of literacy. The issue of literacy comes under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This Department only works as a postman. They send the dak but the reply does not come to them. Nobody think it proper to send them the reply. My first submission is that this Department is needed to be given more teeth. They are required to be given more powers. If a Department does not have adequate powers, it will not be able to function efficiently.

The foremost issue before us is the education. This Department provides the facility of education to the students of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. As far as the rates of scholarship to such students are concerned, these were increased in 1987 and since then the rates are the same. One would be surprised to know about the rates of scholarship then. The primary school students get a scholarship of Rs. 12 per month only. The students from class 6th to 8th standard get Rs. 20 per month and similarly, the students of 9th and 10th standard get Rs. 30 per month. So far as the scholarship to the students from 1st to 10th standard is concerned, it is arranged by the respective State Governments. However, the rates are decided by the Union Government. Unless the Centre revises the rates, the scholarship will not be increased. Further, the student of scheduled castes studying upto M.A. get Rs. 65 per month as

scholarship. However, the students pursuing technical courses get Rs. 280 as scholarship. What is the value of Rs. 280 for these students doing medical or engineering? Only those students living in the hostels get Rs. 280. Otherwise, the rates of scholarship for other students are Rs. 125 per month. There are five categories of scholarships at post-graduate level. In category 'A', resident students get Rs. 280 per month and the regular students get Rs. 125 per month. Under category 'B' resident students get Rs. 190 per month, while the regular students get Rs. 125 per month. Similarly, the rates for the resident and regular students under categories 'C', 'D' are Rs. 190 and Rs. 125 and Rs. 175 and 90 respectively. Under the last category, the rates are Rs. 115 for the hostliers and Rs. 65 for the regular students.

Imagine how the student getting a scholarship of 65 rupees will buy his books, his dress and pay his hostel and school or college fee. We have raised the issue of increasing the rates of scholarship, so many times. The Ministry of Welfare advances a plea that the Planning Commission does not allow it to do so. The Planning Commission can make money available for everything but the students of Scheduled Caste it does not have money. Listen about the second condition. There are various conditions for awarding these scholarships. For example, upto 10th standard only those students will be eligible for scholarship, whose parent's or the guardian's monthly income does not exceed Rs. 1000. It means that a student of 10th standard will get the scholarship provided his parents income is upto 1000 rupees only. After 10th standard, the monthly income of the guardian should not exceed Rs. 1500. If we look around today, we can

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see that even the peon's salary in States is Rs. 1750 per month. It means that the child of a peon, belonging to the Scheduled Caste will neither get scholarship nor he will be given fee concession. I have said so many times to raise this limit in view of the sharp price hike. But after 1987 neither the income ceiling nor the other conditions have been released.

One more condition has been imposed by the Government, which has never been imposed on any category in the country and it is that half scholarship and half fee concession will be given to the wards of the person whose income does not exceed two thousand rupees and who has only two children. I am at a loss to understand, why this game is being played with them and what is there in imposing family planning norms of these people while no other such condition have been imposed for any other purpose. When you have imposed the family planning norms the income limit and the rate of scholarship is so low then how the education will spread among these people under these circumstances. Its repercussions are coming before us.

If I put forth the data before you then you will be surprised to know that the percentage of literates among these people, specially among the Scheduled Caste is very low and their condition is very miserable. According to the census of 1981, the male literacy percentage among all communities was 43.67 per cent and in females it was 29.43 per cent where as among the Schedule Castes, as per the same census, this percentage among men was 21.38 per cent and among women it was 10.93 per cent. Under these circumstances, how these people will get education, how they will

make progress, how they will come in jobs and how the reservation for them in jobs will be completed when they are not educated?

I would like to mention the rate of drop outs in our schools to tell as to how many boys and girls give up their education after getting education upto a particular class. You will be surprised to know the percentage of literacy among them, but the Government does not want to do anything even after knowing everything. The condition from 1st to 5th standard is that 56.43 per cent boys stop education after 5th whereas 64.24 per cent girls drop out after 5th standard, it means that after passing 5th class they stop going to schools likewise 74.76 per cent boys and 85.72 per cent girls stop going to school after passing 6th, 7th or 8th class and do not study further. Only 4.4 per cent students of Scheduled Caste seek admission in degree course after passing 12th class. It means that only 4.4 per cent students seek admission to degree classes after passing 12th class.

The main reasons of it are economic problem and some conditions imposed by the Government, which I have told you. Under these circumstances how will the Scheduled Caste children get education, how the 15 per cent reservation will be covered and how the 7.5 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Tribes will be covered? The drop out rate of the Scheduled Tribe students is more shocking. From class 1st to 5th 71.57 per cent boys and 78.13 per cent girls leave school and they can not continue further studies and after class 6th to 8th, 84.99 per cent boys and 91.65 per cent girls stop going to school.

This is our achievements so far in the field of education. Unless we provide education to the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes how the people of these communities will progress. These conditions will prove impediment in their advancement and pose many difficulties before them. How these castes will make progress? These limitations will be obstacles in their way and will create problems for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, then much have and cry is being made on the issue of reservation and it is being opposed throughout the country. It is a queer situation, which will not only cause harm to the whole nation but also to the reserved classes. Social tension and conflicts with each other and riots are taking place daily. How these should be dealt with?

Regarding reservation, the position of this Ministry is some what strange. At present there are five types of reservations in force and the Welfare Ministry does not have any control on any of them. Who will determine reservation for the Central Services? Its policy formation, execution and performance, all these three aspects will be determined by the Department of Personnel and Training. Welfare Ministry does not have any connection with it. Regarding the public sector undertakings, the Department of Industries will determine, these things and it is in no way connected with Welfare Ministry. The Welfare Ministry cannot have any information about it and if it writes for the information, it will not get any reply. The Department of Finance has control on the Public Sector banks and the reservation about these will be determined by the Finance Ministry and not by the Ministry of Welfare. Likewise, the reservation regarding insurance companies will also be determined by the Finance Ministry and not by the Welfare Ministry. The distribution of land and the

city housing facilities will be provided by the Urban Development Ministry and not by the Welfare Ministry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has constituted a Commission for the scavengers. The position of the Chairman of each Commission in our country is equal to at least the State Minister but the Chairman of the Commission for the Scavengers is equal to the Deputy Minister. Its members are equal to the Members of the Parliament. There is such a discrimination and the position regarding reservation is very strange. The Government claims that it will eradicate atrocities and untouchability. There is no reservation in any canteen of our country. Lakhs of people are working in canteens. There are thousands of Central Government Canteens in our country. Then there are Military Canteens and the Boarder Security Force canteens. Each department has its own canteen. But there is no reservation in any canteen in the country. Not even a single Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe employee can cook or serve in any canteen. He cannot even clean the utensils. It is the lowest type of service but even in this, there is no reservation and the Government says that it will bring equality in the country. How can it be possible?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our courts have given two verdicts. The one of the verdict was given by the Allahabad High Court two years back in which it was said that there will be no reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children in the matter of admission relating to the medical and engineering examinations. Both of these avenues were closed, and the Department was asked to appeal but full one year, the Department did not file any appeal. However, when the Department made an appeal after one year, it did not ask the

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Supreme Court to grant Stay on the order of the High Court. When we asked, why was it not done, they replied that there was no hope for the Stay on it. This is what is happening in this Department.

The Mandal Commission case is lying pending with the Supreme Court. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not a party to it but the Apex Court gave the decision that there will be restriction on the promotions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They were not given reservation in their promotion. This question has been raised at least 10 times here. The hon. Minister has assured that they have not implemented this decision and reservation will be given at the time of promotion also. I may submit here that order of the Supreme Court is treated as a law unless the Parliament changes it. If the Parliament does not change the relevant rule or law, the order of the Supreme Court remains in force. Today all the departments have stopped reservation in promotion. You may keep on giving orders after orders, nothing will happen. Those orders are of the Department of Personnel and not yours. Those orders have not been executed anywhere till date. The reservation in promotion in each department has been stopped; everything is in backlog. These vacancies are not being filled. Then why the Government is keeping silence on such an order?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have said time and again as to why an amendment is not being brought to the Constitution after the order of the Supreme Court. Why do you not bring about an amendment to the Constitution? The political parties may or may not support it but they are not going to oppose it. Even the Welfare Ministry does

not want to do so. I fail to understand this attitude. So long as the order is not amended, it will remain effective. There is no question of its continuation. There are more than 125 Universities in India and you can see as to how many Scheduled Castes Vice-chancellors are there? Similarly, how many Governors in the country belong to Scheduled Castes?

There is only one Governor who belongs to the Scheduled Caste *i.e.* the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh and he neither knows the local language of Arunachal Pradesh nor English. It is a small State having a population of 2-3 lakh only but the Governor does not know both the languages. How much reservation is there for the Scheduled Castes in the appointment of Governors and Ambassadors?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the percentage of reservation in India? I tell you that in no category full quota of reservation has been filled. All the four categories of service suffer from backlog in reservation. Even class IV has not been fully covered. How will the reservation be complete? There are only 0.68 per cent Scheduled Tribes in class IV. Class IV does not have even one per cent Scheduled Tribes and you say that you have to clear the backlog. How will you be able to clear the backlog of class I officers when you have not been able to clear backlog of messengers and class III and class II employees? There is a solution of the problem also. You have decided to recruit 62.5 per cent from the feeder cadre and the rest from direct recruitment. We say that it should be 50:50 from the feeder cadre and from direct recruitment.

Sir, if this backlog is cleared, the rest of reservation will automatically be fulfilled but there is need for genuine will. Your orders are not implemented. There-

fore, the problem of reservation has become quite intricate. The Ministry of Welfare does not have the figures about the reservation achieved in different States. I have been able to acquire the figures of Uttar Pradesh alone through my own sources. The Ministry does not have any chart of reservation with regard to Uttar Pradesh or any other State.

Sir, the Reservation position in Uttar Pradesh is the worst in India. I would like to put before the House the figures of Uttar Pradesh: 7.40 per cent in class I, 0.45 per cent Scheduled Tribes in class II, 7.12 per cent Scheduled Castes and 0.37 per cent Scheduled Tribes, in class III, 3.66 per cent Scheduled Castes and 0.42 per cent Schedule Tribes in class IV. This is not even half a per cent. The situation in other States is worse than that of the Centre. So, how can this reservation be fulfilled. The only way of achieving it is to bring a very good Bill of reservation and pass a legislation. Three years back, you had promised to bring a legislation and make proper arrangement of reservation so that no person is denied reservation but that legislation has not come till date. The recruitment of SCs and STs will not be complete unless that legislation is passed.

Sir, today, all the industries including the Public Sector industries are heading towards privatisation. The Government gives assurances that it is not going to affect the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in any way. How will it not affect them? Today, reservation is possible only because of Public Undertakings. Why will the private concerns grant reservation? Three reports are pending with the Government. One is the one and a half year old Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe committee report which contained a provision of granting reservation in

private sector so that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people get employment in that sector. But the Government considered all the three reports and rejected them. It is not known what action has been taken on the last report but the earlier two reports have been rejected. Why do not you provide for reservation in private sector when you are giving loans, land, tax relief, licence and provide other facilities to it? How can the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe people get employment and come at par with others unless reservation is granted to them? The private industry should also given reservation.

Land distribution is another serious issue. Today, Indian Courts are replete with land litigation cases particularly pertaining to SC, ST people whose lands are being grabbed and illegally occupied. Possession is not given on leased lands. The Government claims every year that they have given them possession. I shall be thankful to the hon. Minister if he States the target fixed and achieved in respect of any State. I assert that the Welfare Department does not have any figures with respect to any State. I have gone through the whole report. No report has any figures about the extent of land that should be distributed, the number of beneficiaries, the extent of possession that should be given and the real possession given. All land disputes are pending in courts today. People are at loggerheads with one another. Lease is given but the effected person submits an application which leads to litigation that continues for years together. In this way question of possession of land does not arise. This problem should also be solved. A legislation that would benefit the people should be passed.

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There is another issue of economic upliftment. It is a very comprehensive matter but I will deal with it in brief. In 1975, the then Prime Minister had decided that grants will be given and spent in all departments, besides this department, particularly in service departments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to their population. With regard to electricity department, it was decided that in proportion of their population, 15 per cent funds will be spent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Money will also be spent on education and for construction of schools. But what is the result? The total figure is of 0.08 per cent. No department has spent the whole money on these Castes and Tribes. This is the figure from the Government report.

The contents of the Brahmdev report on lands of Scheduled Tribes, that we are discussing here, is an eye-opener. Large scale atrocities are committed on them but there is no remedy. How will these people progress? This matter should also be taken seriously and there should be a provision to punish the guilty.

I would like to dwell briefly on certain other points so that they are included in the proceedings and considered subsequently. The first point is that the structure of this department should be changed. No Minister in charge of this department so far has probably thought that there is something worth doing in this department. I can say on the basis of my experience that a Minister of Welfare department visiting a district will not be received by the District Magistrate whereas a Minister of Home Department will be received by 50 officers and 50 vehicles. There is no use in

continuing this department unless powers are vested in it.

There are many intriguing factors. Discussion on atrocities has many times taken place here. You have to control on it. According to your department, maximum compensation is given to Harijans subjected to atrocities. Its figures are very queer. Kindly see the compensation paid to others. a compensation of Rs. 10,000 is paid to the next of kin of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe person murdered. An air crash victim is paid a compensation of Rs. 3 lakh and that of train accident Rs. 2 lakh and a roits victim is paid compensation at will. It varies from Rs. one lakh to Rs. five lakh depending upon your power of paying compensation but if an SC or ST person is murdered or becomes physically invalid or loses his limb etc. he is paid only Rs. 10,000. On permanent disability, he is paid a compensation of Rs. 2,000. Rs. 5,000 is paid to a Harijan women raped and murdered. This is the situation. On destruction of immovable property, Rs. 1,000 is paid as compensation.

Some two years back, a point of view was advanced that the department dealing with injustice and atrocities committed on SCs and STs should be shifted and it was shifted from the Home Minister to the Welfare Ministry. You can well understand the position of this department if you see the crime figures registered therein. There will hardly be a case of any guilty person being punished.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner had time and again mentioned in his report that the most of the suits filed were either compounded or were asked to withdraw. No report contains the figures relating to convicts who were awarded punishment as a result of the cases filed in the court.

The reason is that the Police Department or the Prosecution Department is not placed under the Department of Welfare and the question of placing judiciary under it, does not arise at all. Therefore, the Department dealing with the cases of atrocities had to be placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs again and the procedure of taking action was started there. I do not know whether any action has been started or not.

The hon. Minister of Welfare is looking after the work related to Urdu also. But this is not his subject to deal with. Why Urdu has been associated with the Ministry of Welfare? It should have been placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The funds allocated for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes development are being spent for the development of Urdu.

The hon. Minister mentioned in his reply that he had set up three corporations. One of the Corporations has been set up for the Welfare of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, the another deals with the welfare of backward classes people and the third one is for the welfare of minorities. The setting up of Minorities Commission was announced by the hon. Prime Minister from the ramparts of the Red Fort. The Scheduled Corporation was provided Rs. 50 crore as its initial funds whereas the population of Scheduled Castes is 15 per cent of the total population, the Backward Classes Corporation was started with Rs. 200 crore and their population is 27 per cent. Similarly, the Minorities Corporation was given Rs. 500 crore in the beginning, but they are 10 per cent of the population. Is it justified? This issue should be considered seriously. How your Department is concerned with the minorities? This should come under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Hindi, the official

language is dealt by other Ministry. Similarly, Urdu should also be placed under any other Ministry. All these things need to be observed seriously and certain steps should be taken for providing aid. He is a young Minister. He must accomplish some good work. This will enhance his reputation. You should bring some radical changes in this Department and improve the working. I have mentioned about stipend for the students. This should be raised and the ceiling of the income of their parents/guardians should also be raised.

As per the 1971 census the percentage of reservation should go up. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has raised it from 18 to 23 per cent. The Government of Tamil Nadu is raising it to 69 per cent. Shri Laloo Prasad Yadav has assured to raise it to 80 per cent in Bihar. The percentage of quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 15 per cent and 7½ per cent respectively and it has not been increased since then. Now you should reschedule it as per the present population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the percentage should be raised to 17 per cent and 8 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

As I have pointed out that reservation in promotion should also be provided. A Constitution Amendment Bill should be introduced and passed unanimously to provide reservation in promotion also. 50 per cent promotional posts should be filled up by direct recruitment because reservation quota has not been filled in any of the categories. Therefore, since the reservation quota has not been filled up in feeder cadres, how candidates will be available for promotion to upper cadre? Therefore, in order to fulfil quota in the lowest cadre, instead of providing 62.5 per cent quota in promotional posts, 50

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per cent quota should be reserved for promotional posts and the remaining 50 per cent quota should be reserved for direct recruitment. Thus the quota of reservation will be fulfilled and the Government should set right the provision of reservation in the two grades as mentioned above.

There is one more thing. In all the Institutions, the service departments are being handed over on contracts basis and the very concept of reservation in Government services is coming to an end. Today, the Sanitary Services, Canteen Services different services in Railways are being given on contract. If this trend continues and all the services are awarded on contract, how can the quota in jobs will be filled? In order to ensure the fulfilment of quota maximum people should be given maximum opportunities of jobs in Government services.

One thing is very strange here. The grades of staff and officers in all the institutions under the Department of Social Welfare differ from their counter parts in other institutions. For instance, a primary school teacher in the Welfare Department gets less salary than any primary school teacher gets elsewhere. The same is the case with the peons and cooks in Welfare Department. The grades of staff and officers of all the voluntary organisations which are getting Government grants are lower than their counter parts in other organisations.

These are the issues I intended to put forth before the august House. I am sure that while replying to this the hon. Minister will explain the points related to these issues and try to find out the solutions to the problems which are likely to affect people, immediately.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioners' report for the years 1986-87 and 1987 to 1989 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission's report for the year 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 have been presented before the House by the Government. As I have got an opportunity to speak over it. I would like to say few things before the House. I think nobody should have any objection, if I say something.

Taking the present condition of the depressed class and the tribals into consideration, we are worried as to when they would be brought into mainstream. Crores of rupees are being spent for their welfare for so many years. They have been getting stipend since we got Independence. I will produce figures in this regard later on. But I would like to point out that there has been no progress in conditions of the Harijans and tribal people as yet.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Das, you can continue it later.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 24th August 1994, at 11 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
August 23, 1994/Bhadra 1, 1916
(Saka)*