

(viii) NEED TO SET UP PHOTO FILM UNIT OF MAJKBALL.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं हिमाचल प्रदेश में ऐसे क्षेत्र जो ढाई-दो हजार फुट से अधिक को ऊंचाई में पर्वतीय भू-भाग कहा जा सकता है, वहां बड़े एवं माध्यम और लघु मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योग भी न होने से वहां लोगों को रोजगार की तलाश में मैदानों में बसे शहरों की ओर भागना पड़ता है और इस श्रेणी के उद्योग न होने के कारण यहां सरकार द्वारा घोषित अपेक्षित औद्योगिक वातावरण भी नहीं बन पा रहा है। स्थानीय लोगों को यह प्रतीत होता जा रहा है कि सरकार मात्र यहां के कच्चे माल का शोषण करती है, लेकिन उद्योग लगाने में कम दिलचस्पी लेती है।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार व उद्योग मंत्रालय का दायित्व है कि यहां औद्योगिक यूनिट्स की स्थापना करे। विशेषकर वे यूनिट्स जो यहां के पर्यावरण के अनुरूप हैं। रक्षा मंत्रालय की भी बीईएल तथा एचएएल को यूनिट्स यहां लगानी चाहिए।

विगत दिनों उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा यहां एक फोटो फिल्म यूनिट मजखाली नामक स्थान में लगाने की सभावनाओं का पता लगाया गया है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। इन स्थानों पर इस उद्योग हेतु पर्यावरण व अन्त आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं। यह यूनिट यहां शीघ्र स्थापित होवे, इस हेतु उद्योग मंत्रालय को कदम उठाने चाहिए।

13.30 hrs

(Demands for Grants 1983-84—Contd)

Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next item—Further discussion and voting

on the Demands for Grants under the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Kusma Krishna Murthy was on his legs. He may continue.

SHRI KUSMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was speaking about the North Eastern Council. This was set up in 1972 and in the Sixth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 340 crores was made. I request that it must be enhanced in view of the existing backwardness in all the States which come under the North Eastern region. It is not only important to enhance the allocation but it is equally important to monitor the developmental plans by the Government. This is an important aspect because most of the problems which are cropping up there are only due to backwardness and consequent unemployment.

Coming to the important item, namely Assam issue, this has been discussed in this House on the various occasions. I would like to make one observation in this debate. During the last three and-a-half years, the Government have not spared any efforts in finding out a solution to the Assam problem within the framework of the Constitution. We have a Constitution, the laws of the land, international obligation, humanitarian grounds and so many other matters, which have to be taken into consideration while offering a solution to a particular problem of a region or particular group of people. When you are offering a solution to one region, it should not create a problem to another region. This is an important point which our Government should bear in mind when they are trying to find out a solution to any problem in any region either Assam or Punjab.

In fact, there is a strange paradox you can find from the Opposition Parties that those who participated in the discussion have also boycotted the elections, at the same time. Though some of them have encouraged the agitation, they have accused the Government at the same time. We are not able to understand their attitude. Due to the recent violence in Assam, all sections of the society suffered and even today there are 2,38,688 persons who are still under 187 relief camps. The Government is not

sparing any effort to provide relief to them. But the rehabilitation programme must be properly handled and it should be done before the monsoon sets in there, because all kinds of apprehensions are raised in this regard.

When the Government try to offer a solution with regard to the problems of Assam or Punjab, they should bear in mind that they should find a solution within the framework of our Constitution, the laws of the land, national commitment, international obligations and humanitarian considerations. Then only, the Government will be able to come up to the expectations of all the people of all sections and of all regions of the country.

Now, I come to the other important aspect of the Ministry i.e. the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their problems are too many and too complex and it is not possible to offer a single solution to a particular problem. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was speaking with an accusing finger at the Government specifically about the continuing caste, system untouchability and lack of functional mobility in vocations. Some of the hon. Members from the other side and some of the leaders were also laughing as if this is the exclusive responsibility of a particular Party or Government or individual, Sir, we have to blame every Party equally for the caste system or for the untouchability or for the lack of functional mobility in vocation in this country.

I do not think Mr. Paswan is under an illusion to believe that the people who are laughing are innocent angels throw the blame entirely on one single party or an individual. How can they escape blame of being held responsible for the continued untouchability? This is a problem not created by any party or any Government and it is of 2000 years old in this country and it is tell counselling, change in the attitude of the whole society is a must to remove untouchability.

I expected Mr. Paswan to ask the Government specially whether the Government has realised the urgent need to find a

solution to this problem and, if so, what specific steps they have taken. In fact, for the first time, this Government have realised the urgent need to find a solution to problems of SC & ST in the country. They have brought forward a specific programme under the special component plan. Under the special component plan, the Government has given guidelines to various states to bring out plans under specific sectors with specific allocations which would enable the SC & ST to develop economically. And the centre is committed to extend special central assistance under various sectors. In fact, this has become an important policy statement of the Government.

According to the report of the Ministry, it is clear that the formulation of useful schemes and effective implementation of schemes, under the special component plans and tribal plans with the help of special central assistance is the ultimate solution for the rapid progress of the SC ST.

Besides this, the emphasis laid by the Prime Minister time and again has been taken by which it has been made very clear that 50 per cent of Scheduled Castes families living below the poverty line should be assisted to bring them above the line during the Sixth Plan period. Therefore, the basic developmental schemes are brought under specific special component plans,

Above all, in the Prime Minister's new 20-point economic programme, the Government attaches high priority for the development and welfare of SCST. This aspect has been signified by the inclusion of point No. 7 in the new 20-point economic programme which specifically touches the programme of accelerated economic development of SCST. The Government has realised this need because, through the Plans we have spent thousands of crores under general sector but the fruits of development have not reached the as the SC&ST way in which they are expected. Therefore, same of use in the party in power have tried our best to impress upon the Government the urgent need to have a separate plan exclusively for the development of SCST. The Government has realised this need for SC & ST and the Prime Minister time and again has written to various States, to the Chief Ministers,

and made it expressly clear about the Govt's objective in this regard and she deserves commendations in this respect,

Very important aspect of this plan is the implementation. As regards the implementation, the Ministry in its report makes it quite clear that as against an allocation of Rs. 600 crores towards special component plan during the Sixth Plan period a provision of Rs. 100 crores was released during 1980-81; a provision of Rs. 110 crores during 1981-82 and a provision of Rs. 122 crores for 1982-83.

Actually, they have appointed a working group. They have submitted the report in September, 1980 in which it has been stated that the outlays earmarked by States under special component plans with special Central assistance should be used only for income generating schemes for SCST, but not to spend on infrastructure. Therefore, Rs. 600 crores under the Sixth Plan towards Special Central Assistance to States for their Special Component Plans would not be sufficient because if you work out Rs. 600 crores to the families to be lifted above poverty line which are 1.5 crores, it comes to about Rs. 400 per family during this period and if the States add up about double the amount, it may come to about Rs. 1000/-. The objective is to bring out schemes which would generate income. With this meagre amount, it is absolutely impossible and it becomes a mockery virtually, unless we make realistic allocations compared with the magnitude of the problem to be tackled under the declared policy.

When the working Group was appointed, it was made very clear that the practicality of the Special Component Plan was to be worked. It is necessary to make a note of the observation made by the working Group. I not;

“The question of practicability of enabling 50% to the Scheduled Caste families in the country to cross the poverty line in the Sixth Plan period was considered in detail. It was noted that a decision is being taken to expand the Integrated Rural Development Project to all blocks of the country from now

on and to assist the development of 600 families per block per year. This works out to 1.5 crores families during the Plan period”.

And I quote again from the same document to supplement my point;

“In order to make this possible, it will be necessary to strengthen the Special Component Plans of the States and the Central Ministries to provide adequate special Central assistance and reorient the State Plans and Central sector Plans in a manner detailed in the various parts of the report.”

Therefore, the object is quite laudable but the allocations made are quite meagre and the guidelines given in the Working Group clearly indicate that it requires a constant monitoring to evaluate the programme. Unless we monitor the programme, regularly, we will not be able to assess the performance. And for that, we should not entrust it to the routine Departments. There should be a separate organisation to evaluate the programmes, Then they will be able to offer solutions which would enable us to change our programmes to suit the requirements of the targets set in.

Similarly, the tribal sub-plan should also be provided with adequate funds to make it really workable and beneficial to the tribals.

Coming to the crimes on Scheduled Castes in this report, the Home Minister, in his G. O. letter dt. 10th March, 1980 issued various guidelines to prevent the crimes on the vulnerable sections of the society.

The Home Minister has offered various precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures and apart from this, he has also offered in the same letter, an important guideline as a solution to this problem, that is about recruitment of SC&ST and surprising by that has not been mentioned here. In that letter the Home Minister made it explicitly clear that at the cutting edge level recruitment should be made to provide more and more jobs to SC & ST Communities. The posts at the level of station House Officers, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are

termed as posts at the Cutting edge level. If the opportunities are given to the persons from these classes at that level they will be able to prevent the atrocities and if that happens, they can take proper steps to see that justice is done to them. This is an important aspect of the whole issue.

Yesterday Mr. Mohsin was mentioning this same point in a different way and we have seen a number of instances where, if an officer belonging to Scheduled Caste happens to be working in an area where atrocities are committed, he would be immediately shifted. When we visited Meenakshipuram. I came to know that the Superintendent of Police there who incidentally happened to be a close friend of mine was immediately shifted because he happens to be a Scheduled Caste. This kind of acts would never create a sense of security or a sense of confidence which is required more. Only by creating a sense of security and a sense of confidence in them, we will be able to solve this problem in a better way.

The Home Minister has written to various Chief Ministers on this point but I do not know what has happened actually and how far his guidelines have been implemented,

Coming to another important aspect which has been discussed here time and again, we have been requesting the Government to have a separate Ministry to administer the problems of SC & STs exclusively, and once it was assured on the floor of the House that they were going to create a separate Department. This will definitely go a long way in exclusively looking after the interests of these people and in finding proper and immediate solutions to their problems, then only the problems of SC & STs can be tackled in an effective way.

Another important aspect connected with the problems of SC & STs is recruitment. I had asked for some information regarding the opportunities given to the meritorious candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; I had asked for the information on May 4, 1981 and I received the reply on September 30, 1982. The information I had sought was :

“How many candidates belonging to SC and ST have been selected and appointed by the UPSC during the last five years for the posts other than those reserved for SC and ST ? (i) in All India Services as well as in other Central Services; and (ii) in Class I and some of the Class II Services in Indian Railways ?”

The reply is quite interesting to note, The reply given was :

“The information has now been collected. In IAS, IPS, Central Services and Indian Forest Services, no candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been selected and appointed during the last five years for the post other than those reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Similarly, in Class II of Central Secretariat Service also, no Scheduled Caste/Tribe officer has been nominated against a general vacancy during the period 1975 to 1979.

“As regards services in Indian Railways, it has been ascertained from Ministry of Railways that no Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates had been appointed against a post other than those reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Indian Railways Services of Engineering. . . . However.”

This is quite interesting to note.

“... However, one Scheduled Caste candidate is reported to have been appointed against an unreserved vacancy in 1977 due to some oversight and not on the basis of merit.” The information with regard to Class II services in Indian Railways is also nil.”

Article 16 (4) of our Constitution makes a positive discrimination. This positive discrimination has been created in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of recruitment. But that does not mean that we should suppress merit. Wherever there is merit, it should not be ignored. During the Gujarat agitation, we have seen various statements that, even though reservation will be implemented, merit can never be ignored. If that is the

case, merit among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates should not be ignored. The Constitutional provision also makes it very clear that it should not be ignored. You should not make a mockery of the Constitution where our safeguards are enshrined. Apart from merit, you must make positive discrimination to enable them. . . (Interruptions).

13:50 Hrs

At this stage some leaflets were thrown into the House from the Visitors, Gallery.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please carry on.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

This positive discrimination is made to enable SC & ST . . . to go hand in hand with the rest of the society. But the way in which these provisions and safeguards are implemented do not reflect either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution.

Besides this, the way in which the UPSC conducts the interviews is quite disheartening for the students specially coming from the south. There is no sanctity in holding the interviews for the All India Services in Delhi alone because the handicaps must be properly distributed all the candidates from all parts of our country. The candidates coming from the south have to suffer for various handicaps like language, food and the climate which are absolutely different in Delhi and they have also to come a long way and they have to face various other problems, too. Time and again I have represented that the interviews for the All India Services—I am not talking about the Central Services only—should be held at various centres. They can make the Board to sit for these interviews at various centres say in Delhi, in the north-eastern region and western region and also in southern region thereby the handicaps can be evenly and properly distributed among all the competing candidates from all points of the Country. Many candidates from North Eastern States and Southern States have expressed their disheartening attitude towards holding these interviews always in Delhi alone.

Apart from this when a few candidates are selected from a particular State, if the representation of that State is quite meagre in all India services, the total candidates can be allotted to that particular State. We should adopt this procedure because there is no quota system in the selection of All India Services. At least if the candidates from a particular State, when they are quite a few in number, they must be totally allotted to that particular State so that they can have a sense of involvement in the matter of administration in their own state and also in regard to the developmental works of their own State. This is an imperative necessity, I am requesting the Minister to take this matter into serious consideration and see that it is properly implemented.

Before concluding, I would like to emphasise on the problems of freedom fighters. We talk about freedom fighters very frequently but do little for them. I myself have written a number of letters to the Ministry time and again and if we are not able to quicken the process and evolve a system to help them in time, they do not stand to benefit. Therefore, it is better to evolve a system to process the applications of the freedom fighters and see that they are helped in time,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : At the outset I would like to thank all those hon. Members who have participated in this debate. In fact many of my friends, mostly sitting on this side, have given their valuable suggestions. In fact the previous speaker, Shri Krishna Murthy has also given us very valuable suggestions. I can only assure that all those have been taken note of and definitely we will be benefited out of these suggestions.

I am really very sorry and it pained me very much that some of the Opposition Members sitting on the other side are trying to give a picture of the country as a whole as if this government is anti-Scheduled Castes, anti-Scheduled Tribes, anti Muslims and anti weaker sections.

This is not the way of tackling this problem - by just blaming the Government

alone. My friend Mr. Krishnamurthi has just pointed this out. In fact, what they are telling us is an entirely wrong approach to this problem.

The whole thrust of the Government activities and more particularly the 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister is designed to ensure maximum benefits to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, the minorities and other weaker sections of society.

This Government is fully committed to the task of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society.

So, to say that nothing is done is taking a wrong approach altogether. But we also don't say that everything has been done. Much remains to be done. We have just started the vigorous programmes. It will take a little time to fructify. This is a huge problem. I want the Opposition Members to take this important point into consideration. In these two fields viz Economic Upliftment and Educational advancement of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, we are making all attempts to see that these people are uplifted economically and in education, education should be imparted to them so that they can take care of themselves.

This concern and this commitment has been part of the national policy of Independent India.

We have given maximum emphasis to the Educational programmes of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

A telling of this is the scheme of post metric scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

At the time of inception, there only about 114 S.C. Scholarship holders and even less of S.Ts, both adding up to less than 200 only. The Government of India ensured continuity of policy in this regard and persisted with this important instrument as an open-ended scheme. As a result, the number of scholarships to S.Cs. and S.Ts. increased to as much as 6.55 lakhs in 1981-

82 and is estimated to increase to about 7.5 lakhs in 1982-83. This has also helped to vastly increase the representation of S.Cs and STs in the public services. These points will be dealt with in detail by my colleague Mr Venkatasubbaiah.

In earlier stages Government expected that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be able to benefit from the total development efforts under the various general sectors of development. However, in practice, the flow to them of developmental outlays and benefits from development schemes was much lower than envisaged. That is why we have now recently instituted certain integrated and accelerated socio-economic development schemes for Scheduled Castes, economic, educational and provision of essential living needs in their *hustis* etc. Three instruments have been devised :-

(a) Special Component Plans (SCP) of the States and Central Ministries.

(b) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Special Component Plans of the States; and

(c) Scheduled Castes' Development Corporations in the States for investment in which the Centre provides assistance to the States in the ratio of 49 (Centre) and 51 (State).

Thus, we are trying to achieve some of our goals. Hon. Members may notice the Government of India's versatile and consistent approach in introducing various schemes and instruments of development, maintaining continuity of policy and bringing about innovativeness of policy and continuous sharpening and improvement of the instruments of development for the S.Cs. and S.Ts.

14.00 hrs.

Now, I come to another aspect, that is, untouchability. Whatever we may say, it still exists in some parts of our country. It is really a matter of shame for all of us. The only way to banish this obnoxious thing from our society is the strengthening of the econ-

omic base of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population; mostly the scheduled castes people. The integrated scheme of SCP is aimed at that. An even greater evil is scavenging. This is a most obnoxious thing in our country and this must go at the earliest. We are trying to tackle this problem and we have made a beginning. We are trying to help the State Government to put an end to this practice by converting the dry latrines into water-borne latrines. This is one way by which we can put an end to scavenging. The evil is wide-spread and we are applying our mind for evolving the right solutions.

In so far as the scheduled tribes are concerned, with the adoption of Tribal sub-Plan strategy in the beginning of the Fifth Plan period, there has been a distinct change now. Flow of earmarked funds to tribal areas, project approach emphasising balanced and integrated rather than lopsided emphasis, the right type of administrative structure and the right personnel policies are the features of this strategy. In our country, so far 181 integrated Tribal Development Projects have been established in 17 States and 2 Union Territories. In each of these Tribal Development Projects, we have a very senior officer for coordinating various things.

Adoption of the Tribal sub-Plan strategy resulted in a significant increase in financial investments in tribal areas. In the 4th Plan period, before the adoption of that strategy, the total investment was Rs. 75 crores only. It rose to nearly a thousand crores of rupees in the 5th Plan period inclusive of Rs. 190 crores of special Central assistance. For the Sixth Plan period 1980-85, we expect the outlay to go beyond Rs. 4000 crores, composed of flows from the State Plans, a special Central assistance of Rs. 470 crores and institutional finances. This assures us that we are on the right track. With the new strategy and financial investments, we have been able to cover the bulk of scheduled tribe population of the country, that is, to the extent of 75 per cent. But what we are doing is not enough, much has still to be done. The Government of India feel that mere financial investment is not enough. The real test of a programme or strategy lies in whether the benefits have

accrued to the members of the targeted group. Towards that end we have re-oriented that planning process in the tribal sub-Plan areas.

In the 5th Plan period, the tribal sub-Plan was geared mainly to the development of infrastructure; we were engaged in creating more infrastructure in these areas. In the 6th Plan period, it has been oriented towards development of individual family. In other words, the tribal sub-plan strategy is now balanced between infrastructure and development of an individual tribal family. I would like to assure the House that the Government is keen to see that the benefits reach the people for whom they are meant.

14.05 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI *in the Chair.*]

All of us should see that whatever attempts we are making, they should be made available to the people for whom we are doing all this.

The Government are fully aware that evolving of strategies, creation of instruments and earmarking of outlays do not automatically deliver benefits to the target groups. We are acutely conscious that while formulation of plans and concepts are the essential first step, implementation is crucial. The Prime Minister emphasized it in March 1980. The working Group on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes laid stress on formulation, implementation, monitoring and evolution. Sir, we are giving more importance to the monitoring factor also. Not only that sometimes in my level I am going to certain areas and personally talking to the officers and Ministers of different States. Recently I went to one place in Andhra Pradesh, where land had been developed, well had been bored, but there was no electricity to take out water from the well. So, it was an infructuous affair. It was not going to the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But after discussions, we immediately arranged electrification of those wells, As a result the benefits are now flowing to the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Rajasthan also we find

that there is the same difficulty. If the same norms are followed there, the benefit will not reach the people. Therefore, the things have to be changed to meet the situation.

The 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister on 14th January, 1982, contains Point 7 calling for acceleration of the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This came as a big boost to the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and tribal sub-Plan programmes. The 20-point programme contains some of the most essential and basic ingredients of development, particularly relating to the weaker sections, as well as production. Many of the points pertain to and support scheduled castes and tribal development programmes. Systematic monitoring having been started in the financial year which has just gone by, it is now possible to make a somewhat clearer view.

As I mentioned earlier, the Planning orientation has shifted in the Sixth Plan period towards those programmes and schemes which add immediate economic strength to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes families. This shift complemented by the 20-point programme has enabled focus on monitoring results in terms of the number of families assisted during a particular period leading ultimately to their crossing the poverty line. Reports received from the State Governments during 1982-83 indicate that about 19 lakh SC families and about 20 lakh Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted so far. I mention this number with some hesitation as I feel that 1982-83 being the first year of monitoring of the 20-point programme, it could contain a little bit of inaccuracy and even multiple counting. We are trying our best to overcome this also.

There are also difficulties in other ways. In the effort to raise the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the involvement of participants themselves is vital. While to some extent this may be forthcoming in the case of the Scheduled Castes, it is our experience that the involvement of tribals is beset with some problems. At any rate, in committees and Councils at various levels that have been

constituted, there is an attempt to involve them. Their whole-hearted participation in formulation and implementation of the programme is the best guarantee of success of developmental effort. We have also been seeking the good offices of voluntary organisations so that they can become a bridge between the tribals and the developmental agencies. I appeal to the Members to help us in this process.

I also share the general feelings of the Hon. Members that the implementation of programmes has to be upgraded qualitatively and quantitatively.

It will, however, be appreciated that the states are in different stages of gearing up of their administrative machinery, and that a comprehensive planning strategy covering several lakhs of SC and ST families in thousands of villages spread throughout this vast country of ours is really a very difficult task. It takes time for the entire State machinery at various levels to fully comprehend the objectives and the means in letter and spirit, and execute them effectively. I am saying all this because it is my own experience in some of the States that I have visited. They are finding it a little bit difficult to understand this.

But the Government of India is committed to it, and has been engaged in enlisting the help and support of all concerned.

We are aware of some degree of dissatisfaction among the SCs and STs in this country; and to a degree, I feel that dissatisfaction is not an unhealthy symptom, but is a sign of growth, of rising aspirations. However, the expression of dissatisfaction should not find vent through vandalism. It should find expression through democratic channels. That is my appeal. Violence has no place in a democratic society. In this unparalleled task of unprecedented magnitude, Government seeks the help of everyone, including the Members sitting here. We should ensure that each section of this great society gets its equitable from the fruits of development.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : What is the meaning of each section

of society? There cannot be equality among unequals.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We shall have to continue the effort not only in this Plan period, but also in the 7th Plan period and in the succeeding Plan periods, if necessary. We are convinced that advancement of the weaker sections will substantially contribute towards the building up of a strong and united India. It is a national endeavour in which all sections of the society and all the political parties should contribute whole heartedly.

With this appeal, I would like to conclude my speech.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I think that today, the national scene is very disturbing, and causing serious concern to the patriotic people all over the country. After 35 years of our independence, people to-day are seriously worried whether our national unity is going to be in greater danger. It is a matter of great concern to-day that after 35 years of our independence, we see that large number of communal riots are taking place. The number of people killed, property destroyed and the periods of communal riots all over the country are increasing. It is a matter of national shame, agony and great concern.

Government must try to find out the reasons for this. Lawlessness and crimes in the society are increasing in all parts of the country. To-day, the extremists activities are also growing. It is again a new phenomenon in our society which causes concern. Mass killing and violence are also on the increase. We very often hear in this House that families after families have been killed, and criminals and culprits were not punished.

Particularly, this is happening with those sections of our society who remain still unfortunately most backward socially, economically the SC&ST minorities and other backward classes of our society.

The growth of regionalism is another new phenomenon. Now we must give a serious thought why, after 3 1/2 decades of our Independence, regional forces have be-

come, all of a sudden, popular and they are getting mass support. There is no use of condemning regional forces. One must try to find out the causes for the growth of regional forces. Sheer condemnation will take us nowhere. Over and above, the secessionist forces in this country are also raising their ugly heads. All patriotic people will feel highly concerned why it is that this kind of forces have found ground in the country, fertile ground. To blame opposition for all these things, to put blame on certain people will be a great mistake. I am not denying the fact that in this country there are communal forces, there are reactionary forces, there are parochial forces and they are out to take advantage of a difficult situation. But why that difficult situation has been allowed to develop?

The world history shows that whenever there is a mass resentment, whenever there is a mass dissatisfaction, whenever there is a feeling that the common people are not getting justice, and resentment and dissatisfaction grow, out of that, only reactionary forces grow and the vested interests take advantage of that situation,

India has a great history. Indian national leaders have raised their voice against injustice, against slavery, against socio-economic and political exploitation in the whole world. Therefore, India still plays a major role. It is not only that our people are dissatisfied, it is not only that internal forces will take advantage of a difficult situation, but even the external forces do not want India to grow as a strong nation. India is playing a leading role against imperialism, against colonial forces for the establishment of the new international Socio-economic order. Therefore, those forces are also against India who do not cherish this idea.

I do not know whether all the facts have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister, what has happened in Assam. We are all feeling a great sense of sorrow. Assam is one part of our country where very innocent, honest and very patriotic people live. But out of that situation, today, they are in a mood of revolt. Mass killing is taking place which is being

used in international forums as a question of human rights. Last week, I am told, Kuwait Parliament passed a resolution expressing their sympathy for the Muslims killings in Assam. They stood in silence for two minutes. What was our Embassy doing? It was not that only our Muslim brothers and sisters were killed, but others were also killed. But certain forces are interested in distorting our picture abroad, giving a wrong picture. Kuwait is not an inimical country; it is a friendly country, as far as India is concerned. But I think that the Kuwait Parliament was not given a proper picture.

Therefore, these things had happened. These things are bringing bad name to India. Many agencies of the United States of America have become, all of a sudden, active. They are working in different parts of our country; they are trying to raise the question of human rights they are instigating our people. Sometimes, they are raising this question directly; very often, they are working indirectly.

In this Parliament, I raised this question. I wanted to know what our Government did when BBC invited Jagjit Singh Chauhan and gave forty minutes on TV on the issue of Khalistan, Khatistan map was shown, Khalistan philosophy was shown, and Khalistan was shown as a republic. But I do not know what... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Khalistan passport also was shown !

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes, and Khalistan passport also was shown! This is causing serious concern. It is not that the Home Ministry should sit in isolation, and say that it is the Foreign Ministry's job, or that it is somebody else's job. What is the Home Ministry doing? I would like to know what the ministry has to say? The Home Ministry should be highly political Ministry. Its job is to maintain political stability in the country. Its job is to strengthen the national unity. Its job is to guide the States to guide the Chief Ministers, not dictate to them, but to sit with them, understand their problems and see that whatever is being done, the Acts, rules, policies,

programmes all of them should strengthen our national unity and they help our people. Otherwise, why are land reforms being reviewed to the Home Ministry? Why should the Home Ministry take care of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Why should the Home Ministry appoint the Mandal Commission? Why does the Home Ministry take up the work of National Integration Council and other things? Because, the Home Ministry is supposed to be a major political Ministry, having a national outlook and guiding the country in a proper direction. I am sorry to say that the Home Ministry has lost its importance. Today, the Home Ministry is not being given that importance. I am saying this with great anguish. I have seen certain letters. I did not want to bring them and quote here, But, the Home Ministers of this country, during the last three years, have written letters to Chief Ministers of different States for taking action in some cases. In one case a young woman was burnt in a dowry case, A letter was written to the Chief Minister to take action, But nothing has been done even though more than a year has lapsed. The Home Minister had also gone there but no action has been taken. This is how this ministry is treated now.

I know the present Home Minister, who happens to be one of the senior Ministers of our Government and one of the senior persons of our national life. I do not know how much his words now weigh with the Chief Ministers of his own Party. I do not know, because the whole system is being run in such a manner that there seems to be on direction at all, Who is directing? Who is giving guidance in all these matters? And the main factor is that the Home Ministry does not act on time, and therefore, many things got aggravated in this country.

I would like to mention about Punjab situation. I am giving a warning. I am sorry to say that the Punjab situation is worsening, and people feel highly concerned, It has been mishandled. Had a little political wisdom things could have been sorted out. I was one of those who was associated with the talks and I was very hopeful that things would be sorted out, but for a pureaucratic approach. Certain bureaucratic approach has

spoiled the whole thing. And you want to take political advantage out of everything. There is a country. There is a nation. The Prime Minister has herself been saying that the country is greater than the Party. But I am sorry that in Punjab situation politics is now predominant factor for the government. It is getting politically motivated. Why, things were announced in parts? Why certain sections of people were being instigated to raise their voice against it.

Anybody can find different Congress Chief Ministers campaigning and giving just contrary statements, contrary to each other. How does this Party function? How does the Government function? How does the Home Ministry agree to this? How do the Congress Chief Ministers make contrary statements on major issues--issues which are concerning our nation, issues which are concerning our national problems? I have not seen such things. But these things are happening today and therefore I am saying that these things have to be taken very serious note of, and such things must stop. The draft must stop. There should be a policy, a direction, discipline and a sense of justice.

About Mandal Commission Report, the Home Minister said: Had this Government not been sympathetic, they would have quashed the Mandal Commission. What is the use of constituting that? Your Ministry had appointed the Kaka Kalelkar Commission in 1953. And your Ministry failed even to bring that Report before this House for discussion. The Janata Government had appointed this Commission. More than two years have passed since the presentation of the Report. 52 percent of the population have a sense of grievance. They feel that they do not have any share in the administration of the country. And you are sitting tight on that Report. You are saying that you are doing something. For what have you appointed a Secretaries Committee? What is this Committee going to do? The Cabinet could not take a decision in two years. The cabinet could not appoint a Cabinet sub-committee in two years. And the Home Minister says that the Chief Ministers are not sending reports. Under Article 340 the report should have been

presented before this House along with the action taken report and the memorandum. It was presented without the memorandum and the action taken report, because the Chief Ministers are not bothering about the Home Minister or the Government of India. Is it a good state of affair? Today, bureaucracy has become the instrument of oppression. Bureaucracy in this country is dominated by the upper caste people, who do not have the sympathetic understanding of the new era, new changes, new transformation, new urges and aspirations of the poor people. If you say, no reservation then democracy will lose its significance. The whole thing is drifting in the hands of bureaucrats dominated by the upper caste people and dominant communities, who care nothing for the weaker sections of the society. Therefore this grievance is increasing in the country today.

My friend, Mr. Laskar, was saying about the policy and strategy. What is your policy and strategy? The constitution said that reservations would be only for ten years. The founding fathers thought that an effective and dynamic Government would take effective steps within 10 years and these sections of the people would get their due share. But after 35 years of independence, what is their share? It is 1 percent, 2 percent, You are saying that you are spending this much money. Give up your Brahminical approach. It was the Brahminical approach which used to say that one caste is head, another is chest and another are feet. Now, you want to say that weaker sections are getting something. Government are giving some reservations, some jobs for them Rs. 5000/- as loan for them and therefore, let others enjoy their rights and weaker sections should be satisfied with that merciful acts. You are helping the capitalist society to be built in this country. The real problem today is, whether it is Assam or Punjab, that people have a sense of grievance. They are not getting their economic share or they are the victims of oppression. Or they have a feeling, a growing feeling that they are not getting their religious demands fulfilled or they have a feeling that the Government is giving them step-motherly treatment. These are the factors. Therefore, these grievances are growing today in the whole country.

I hope, the Home Minister will some time place a list before the House of our top officers, who are, today, in the most dominant positions. You are handing over them the most important things to decide. How many top officials after their retirements have joined multinational corporations? The sons and daughters and relations of how many of the top officials are working in the multinational corporations? How many of them after retirement, have joined the private sector? How many of them have become their consultants?

This is how many of them are sabotaging our policies. Before 3-4 years of their retirement, they establish their links with multinational corporations, with business houses in this country, they establish their links in private sector and they go on sabotaging the public sector. Therefore, I am demanding total restructuring of bureaucracy, at all levels, from village panchayat level to national level. People's popular committees should be formed and they should be given full right to implement programmes. Mr. Ranga is sitting here. Why the land reforms are being sabotaged today? Nobody talks of land reforms today. Is there any justification that in this country 50 million children within the age group of 6-14 years, are not going to school? Forget the removal of illiteracy. Our Constitution says free education, compulsory education, but because of poverty, 50 million children within the age group of 6-14 years, who are entitled to go to schools, are not going.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now kindly conclude.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Yes, I am concluding. I am saying that I still feel that the Home Minister should take an initiative. The agitators in Assam have also suspended or called off their movement. Please take initiative, find a man like, may be, Professor Ranga or anybody, any senior person, let them talk to those boys, let them come again to a negotiating table, talk to them, try to understand their problems and see that certain effective measures are taken. Because certain agitators raise certain questions, we should not close our eyes. It is a great danger that infiltration is taking place in this country. We have to

safeguard our independence, our freedom and, therefore, something should be done. So far as Punjab is concerned, please again invite them. If they are not coming, find some people who can approach them and find a solution. I am sure that the solution can be found.

The last thing I would say about the National integration Council. I think National Integration Council is a very important national forum. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru formed this. This was allowed to be idle. I think it needs to be reorganised and it should be more broad-based.

Lastly, when I say that the Government should act on time, then I have one thing also in mind, for example, the Centre-State relations. Government was sleeping over this question unnecessarily for a very very long time, but because the news came that the Chief Ministers of Southern States met, therefore, the Government was in a panic. May be that is not the fact I know, the Government's position had earlier been that but I would say that some Congress leaders at least should also be advised not to create panic. The meeting of the Southern Chief Ministers is not an issue which should have been unnecessarily given so much importance. Some one said that it is a secessionist move, it is going to be a North-South question, this danger that danger. I think, a very wrong atmosphere was being created. Now the Government has appointed the Sarkaria Commission. This was announced about 10 or 12 days ago. But the terms of reference have not yet been announced. Why this kind of delay? Why was it not possible to announce the terms of reference also at the same time? I say, please give serious thought. Times are changing, the situation is changing. State Governments are like two hands of the body. If they are paralysed, your mind and heart may be very good, but you will not be able to work. With that approach it should be looked into and I hope that necessary steps will be taken.

Those who commit communal riots, or those who conspire for communal riots, if necessary, the Government should even think of amending the law so that capital punishment could be provided to those who

conspire and indulge in communal killing, Only then you will be able to stop communal rioting; otherwise not.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar) : Mr. Chairman, before I say a few words on the Demands of the Home Ministry, I would like to state that if you look at the working of the Lok Sabha, you will notice that 90 per cent of the time is taken by the opposition in raising questions of law and order, which concern the Ministry of Home Affairs. Now the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry have been going on for the last two days and it will continue for another day or two. But the so-called leaders of the opposition, like Shri Vajpayee, Shri Charan Singh, Shri Jagjivan Ram and Shri Chandrasekhar have not bothered to come here and take part in this discussion . . . (*Interruptions*). I am mentioning exactly what has been happening. You are the people who are taking the time of the House and raising this issue for most of the time. But when an important debate is going on, your leaders are not here. Last year also they were not here . . . (*Interruptions*). Shri Charan Singh was not here . . . (*Interruptions*). The suggestions should come from you. I just want to point out that these leaders do not care even to be present here. I am not going into details.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : What about the other side ? Even Ministers are not present . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : As for as this side is concerned, it is for you to point it out, because it is the responsibility of the opposition; it is not our responsibility . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request Shri Tytler to address the Chair.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I want to say a few words on Assam, certain families who have come from Assam, who are known to us, . . . have narrated vividly the blood-shed which took place in Assam, which started the day the election was announced.

It started exactly on the day Shrimati Indira Gandhi announced the elections. I would like you to take note of this fact that the day the election was announced, the BJP leader, Shri Vajpayee, flew to Assam, to Gauhati, and he met the underground student leaders. It has been reported in a magazine, in *Sunday*, that the way the bridges have been damaged, the railway lines have been destroyed. . . (*Interruptions*) it does not look like the work of a layman, a common man, who is showing his anger, it more looked like the calculated sabotage work of an expert. Who are the people who are supporting this ? (*Interruptions*). You have to punish them. I want the Government to come out with a white paper, giving all the details, including the speeches of the opposition leaders, who said that the Brahmaputra river will be full of blood if their demands are not conceded. It is very strange that while they accepted the very same electoral rolls in 1977, they are not prepared to accept them now.

Hundreds of children have lost their parents during the disturbances. If they are really concerned about these children and these incidents, then each Member of Parliament should adopt at least one child and bring up that child so that they will remember all their life that because of their speeches, anti-national actions, these children have lost their parents. But they will never do this. But if they have real love for these people. . . .

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : I am ready to adopt one.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would not like to say more on this issue, because much has been said before.

As our Prime Minister has said, in Assam now economic development has to take place. More money should be spent in Assam for its economic development, particularly for a better system of transport and communications in the north-eastern region as a whole so that they can feel part and parcel of this country.

The second thing which I would like to point out is about national integration. Coming back to Assam, when Mr. Vajpayee

had gone and given speeches, there is one particular instance which I would like to bring to your notice.

Sir, who are the people who bring out this kind of anti-national feeling in the people? I would say, the Home Ministry should bring out a certain rule or law to punish any man, any relation of his—I am talking of pre-1947—who had been giving false witness against those people who fought against the Britishers for the country's independence. I think they have no right to be part and parcel of this House, they have no right to be part and parcel of anything which concerns the country. I am referring here to ** There is an incident where on his witness there were two young people who were sentenced to five years, imprisonment because he gave evidence against them because they raised a slogan against the British people at that time. And I think this kind of people were anti at that time when we were fighting with the Britishers. I do not know how they can be accepted today as Members of Parliament. And then, on the top of it, going back to Assam and what they have been saying there—the tapes were produced, the pamphlets by the BJP were produced I think this should be taken into consideration and the whole opposition will support me. . . . (*Interruptions*). If you are nationalist, you would support me that ** has no right to be a member of this House. He gave evidence and on his evidence two young people were sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : You go through Mr. Ghani Khan's statements. (*Interruptions*). Let him bring four witnesses.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : When we were fighting the Britishers, you were helping the Britishers.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : You were not even born at that time.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Suraj Bhan, I will call you next, then you will reply.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I would like to say one sentence about Punjab. Every person loves his religion, we all love our religion, but our nation is equally important.

AN HON. MEMBER : More important.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes, more important. I would like to appeal to the leaders of Punjab that until and unless our country gets strength, nobody can strengthen his own religion. So, if you want to strengthen your religion, if you have your demands. I think this is not at the cost of the country's independence and country's strength. This is a request which I would like to make.

AN HON. MEMBER : Unity.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes, unity.

Sir, I would like to agree 100 per cent with Mr. Chandrajit Yadav on what he said on bureaucracy and my personal feeling is that there is a very urgent need for a bureaucracy which is equally committed to the implementation of the policies put forth by the Government. In my opinion, half the policies of the Government and more are lying unimplemented because of strict and inexhaustible demands made by the bureaucracy. For clearing this up, I would suggest administrative reforms, creation of responsible responsiveness to the changes planned by the policy-makers and creation of an awareness in the bureaucracy of the aspirations of the people.

There should be also a Standing Commission on the administrative reforms which would study the present set up, suggest measures to remove obstacles in problem solving, and erase the inherited colonial system which we are still practising.

There was a gentleman, a politician, from Britain who had come. He said; 'If you want to see our old colonial system which is being practised fully and in spirit, you go to India, and if you want to see a modern system in practice, you come to our country'. And I think we should get rid of it; we must have our own system where our policies can be implemented so that the people can get the benefit.

Every time certain communal riot or some such thing happens in the country. It is the easiest thing that we find fault with the police and their methods. It is also easy to say that they are bad, they are ruthless and are not at all helpful. But this is only one side of the picture. One should realise that they are handicapped in so far as transportation and sophisticated machinery to detect crime are concerned. Criminals are having all modern facilities to commit crime, but police has outdated arms, ammunition, transport and communication. Government should concentrate on this.

Last year also I had said that the Government should pin-point sensitive areas where communal riots take place and work force should be created from those areas which should include members from all the communities so that we are always prepared whenever incidents of this kind take place.

Delhi is expanding. God knows where it will end. The way it is expanding, proportionately the grants are not being given to the Delhi police. We have in Delhi 72 lakhs of people. But Delhi police force and equipments are the same when the population of Delhi was 42 lakhs. The police force, the equipments, the instruments, the arms the vehicles have not increased. Therefore, with the limited things at their command whatever they are doing is creditable. The way they are controlling the situation is very creditable. Credit goes to the Delhi police that right from 1980 we have had no communal riots. This has been possible because Delhi police and the people of Delhi are more responsible to the cause of the nation.

In this regard I would like to make a few suggestions :

1. Jail Reforms : It may kindly be ensured that proper amenities are made available to prisoners and undertrials.
2. Jail modernisation : It may please be ensured that the jails are modernised.
3. Last year I had also said and this year too I would like to make a request that there should be Police Welfare Fund which should take care of the police personnel and their families of the suffering endured including disability and death in the performance of their duty.
4. There should be educational facilities for the children of the police personnel.
5. Most of the Delhi people are suffering from lack of residential accommodation including police people. This should be put an end to.
6. Specialised training and Systematic intensive training in the forensic education, legal and other aspects of the police work must be given to the police personnel.

With these few words, I support the demands for grants.

श्री सूरजभान (अम्बाला) : सभापति जी, मेरे पास समय बहुत थोड़ा है और मेरी पार्टी के नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी इस मंत्रालय की बहस में मेन-स्पीकर होंगे, इस लिए मैं चन्द मिनट ही बोलूंगा और अपनी बातों का केवल शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स तक ही लिमिटेड रखूंगा।

अभी श्री लास्कर जी ने कहा कि सरकार पर एलीगेशन लगाया गया है कि यह सरकार एन्टी-हरिजन और एन्टी-आदिवासी है, मैं इस बात को उन अलफाज में तो नहीं रख रहा हूँ, लेकिन श्री लास्कर जी और श्री सेठी जी से यह कहूंगा-अगर वे यह साबित करना चाहें कि यह

सरकार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए है तो मैं चन्द सुभाव देता हूँ, जिन को यदि वे पूरा कर लें तो ऐसा कहा जा सकता है।

1947 में देश आजाद हुआ - लाखों शरणार्थी भाई बंगाल और पंजाब से आये, उन को बसाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार में एक सैप्रैट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई गई - रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री। लेकिन जो हजारों सालों से करोड़ों की संख्या में इस देश में रिफ्यूजी हैं, क्या उन के लिए कोई सैप्रैट मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत नहीं है? मैं मांग करता हूँ - अगर आप इस बात को साबित करना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम प्रो-हरिजन हैं, प्रो-आदिवासी हैं तो फौरन एक सैप्रैट मिनिस्ट्री उनके लिए बना दीजिए ताकि हम उनको पिन-प्वाइन्ट कर सकें कि तुम ने यह काम क्यों नहीं किया।

दूसरा सुभाव - 35 सालों की आजादी के बाद और कांस्टीच्यूशनल प्राविजन के बाद भी क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोई मिनिस्ट्री कह सकती है कि सर्विसिज में इनके कोटे को पूरा कर दिया है? क्लास 1 और 2 को छोड़ दीजिये, क्लास 4 में भी आज पोस्टें डी-रिज़र्व हो रही हैं। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, मैं आंकड़े देता। इसलिये मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप प्रो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं तो सेंट्रल एक्ट बनाइये ताकि कांस्टीच्यूशन के प्राविजन को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा सके। वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट एक्ट बना चुकी है, उड़ीसा और मणिपुर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एक्ट बना चुकी हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं बनाती है? बी०जे०पी० इज द ओनली पार्टी जिसने दो साल पहले रिजोल्यूशन पास किया था कि सेंट्रल सर्विसिज में रिजर्वेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए केन्द्र एक्ट बनाये। नो अदर पोलिटिक पार्टी हैज इन दिस। मैं आप से

मांग करता हूँ कि इसे आप बताएं। लेकिन आप करते नहीं हैं।

मैं तीसरा सुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूँ। सेंट्रल शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की एक यूनियन बनी है। दूसरी यूनियन जो मान्यता प्राप्त है, वह यूनियन उनके केसिज को टेक अप करने के बजाए उनके खिलाफ केसिज टेक-अप करती है। इस लिए मैं आप से मांग करता हूँ कि आप इसको रिक्वनाइज कीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हमने यह कहा है।

श्री सूरजभान : अच्छी बात है कि आपने यह कहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का डिसेीजन है : 'Scheduled Caste is not a caste, it is a combination of castes'. यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला पढ़ लीजिए। अगर यह फैसला आपके सामने आता है तो आप उनकी यूनियन को रिक्वनाइज कीजिए। आप इसको एग्जामिन कर लीजिए।

मैं आपको चौथा सुभाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान और ट्राइबल सब प्लान बुरी तरह से फेल हुए हैं। पार्लियामेंट में मेरे क्वेश्चन के आन्सर में कहा गया था कि केन्द्र की केवल चार मिनिस्ट्रियों ने इस प्लान को इम्प्लीमेंट किया है। बाकी औरों को तो पता ही नहीं है कि कोई स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान है। जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में यह हालत हो तो स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स में क्या हालत होगी। इसका आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। मैं आपको सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आपने Cooperative एक्ट के लिए माडल by law बना रखा है उसी तरह से इस स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान का एक माडल बना लीजिये जिसे अपनी मिनिस्ट्रियों को भी दीजिए और स्टेट्स को भी दीजिए ताकि इसमें कुछ हो सके।

हमारे आदरणीय होम मिनिस्टर श्री सेठी जी, पिछले अपने साथियों के नक्शे के कदम पर चलते हुए कम से कम शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के मेंब्रों की एक मीटिंग तो बुला लीजिए। आज तक नहीं बुलाई है। अगर एक नहीं तो अलग अलग बुला लीजिए। शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की अलहिदा प्राब्लम्स हैं, शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की अलहिदा प्राब्लम्स हैं। आप उनकी कोई तो मीटिंग बुला लीजिए।

मैं एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आपके बैंक टैक्सों के लिए कर्जा देते हैं और टैक्सों को अपने पास गिरवी रख लेते हैं। आप शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स को ज़मीन खरीदने के लिए कर्जा दिलवाइये और वही उनकी ज़मीन अपने पास गिरवी रख लीजिए। उनके पास और तो कोई जायदाद है नहीं। आप इसको इम्प्लीमेंट कीजिये। पहले यह पंजाब में था, लेकिन पंजाब ने भी यह छोड़ दिया है। यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू किया जा सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि आज कम से कम एक करोड़ हरिजन और आदिवासी ऐसे हैं जो कि जेन्यून हैं लेकिन शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट में नहीं हैं। अण्डेमान में मेरे भाई लेट्रीन साफ करते हैं, झाड़ू लगाते हैं, सड़कें साफ करते हैं। देश में ऐसे एक करोड़ आदमी हैं जो कि Scheduled Tribe और शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की सूची में नहीं हैं। जनता शासन के समय में एक कमेटी बनी थी लेकिन उस पार्टी के टूटने और उस हुकूमत के टूटने के बाद वह कमेटी भी गई। उसके बाद कमेटी बनती। लेकिन वह तो हुआ नहीं, आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को लिख दिया। अब पता नहीं वह कब जवाब देगी। यह टालने वाली बात है।

मैं आप से मांग करता हूँ कि अगर आप कमेटी नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं तो स्टेट से जल्दी जवाब लेकर इस को जल्दी से जल्दी तय कीजिये।

मैं आखिरी बात कहता हूँ। हम मांग करते आये हैं कि स्वर्गीय बाबा डा० अम्बेदकर, महर्षि वाल्मीकि और गुरु रविदास के जन्म-दिनों की छुट्टी की जाए। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि हम छुट्टियां नहीं बढ़ा सकते। अगर आप छुट्टियां नहीं बढ़ा सकते तो छुट्टियां घटा दीजिए। 26 जनवरी और 15 अगस्त की छुट्टियां रखिये, बाकी सब कौंसिल कर दीजिए। अगर औरों के धर्मगुरुओं की छुट्टियां रहती हैं तो शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के गुरुओं की छुट्टियां क्यों न हों? इनके लिए सातेली मां का व्यवहार मत कीजिए।

मैं 1967 से यह मांग कर रहा हूँ कि बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर का पोर्ट्रेट सेन्ट्रल हाल में होना चाहिये। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि सेन्ट्रल हाल में जगह नहीं है। मेरी इस मांग के बाद दो और फोटो वहां लगाए जा चुके हैं जो कि लगाए जाने चाहिये थे। एक आदरणीय सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का और दूसरा राज गोपालाचार्य का लगाया गया है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जब वहां दो फोटो रखे जा चुके हैं तो बाबा साहब का फोटो क्यों नहीं रखा जा सकता। अब भी वहां Central Hall में जगह है लेकिन दिल में जगह नहीं है। इसके बारे में एक आर्गुमेंट यह दिया जाता है कि बाबा साहब का स्टेच्यू बाहर है। लेकिन पं० मोतीलाल नेहरू का स्टेच्यू भी बाहर है फिर उनका पोर्ट्रेट सेन्ट्रल हाल में भी क्यों हो? यह सातेली मां का सा सुलूक नहीं होना चाहिये। इसको आपको मानना चाहिए। बल्कि बाबा साहब जिस मकान में रहे हैं, जो कलम और कुर्सी वे इस्तेमाल करते थे, वे सभी देश

के मोन्युमेंट होने चाहिए। सपरेट मिनिसट्री बनाइये, सेन्ट्रल एक्ट बनाइए। अनटचेरिबिलिटी एक्ट तो न होने के बराबर रह गया है। अब समय नहीं है बाकी बातें फिर कभी कहूंगा।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर रहा हूं। कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट तीन साल से पड़ी है। उस पर डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ है। उस पर डिस्कशन करवाइये ताकि हम खुल कर अपनी बात कह सकें।

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the time.

I rise to support the Demand for grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs with special reference to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have listened to the speech of Shri Suraj Bhan. He said, the Government is not caring for the Scheduled Castes. I remind him...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: These are not actual and exact words. If you feel so, you prove by your doings that you are caring for the Scheduled Castes.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Mr. Chairman, when this Government came to power in 1980, the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi had written letters to the Chief Ministers and all the Ministers at the Centre. In her letter addressed to the Central Ministers, she said :

“The Scheduled Castes suffer from the dual disabilities of severe economic exploitation and social discrimination. While they constitute 15 per cent of the total population of the country, their proportion is much larger in the poverty groups of the country; most of the Scheduled Castes are below the poverty-line”.

She further adds :

“The approach is to reach the flow of benefits to the Scheduled Castes through individual; family and group-oriented programmes. For this, new need-based programmes require to be taken up and existing programmes re-oriented to suit the specific developmental requirements and handicaps of the Scheduled Castes in different occupational groups. This can be achieved only if all Departments and Ministries take initiatives within their respective sectors for the development of these communities...”.

Sir, we should appreciate how the Prime Minister is very keen to implement the special component Plan which was introduced by her, for the first time, in the planning process of the country. I would request Shri Suraj Bhan to appreciate that the persons who are at the helm of affairs to implement the schemes are bureaucrats and the implementation is mostly in the hands of bureaucrats.

I fully agree with...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I agree with you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.VENKATASUBBIAH): Both of them agree.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: I agree with Shri Chandrajit Yadav when he says that the bureaucrats who are implementing this programme are playing havoc. I am coming from a thickly populated of Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra. I am telling my own experience. In my area, we have formed a cooperative spinning mill entirely of Scheduled Caste people. The project has been prepared by the National Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills. It has been recommended by the State Government. It is now with the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC). The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Planning have to deal with it and provide funds for this project.

15.00 hrs.

The policy of the Government is that the funds should be provided for this project. But the bureaucrats are playing with the project. When the Planning Ministry provides amounts, the Agriculture Ministry says, "We are not getting the money." That is why the project is delayed by one year. I am giving this concrete example. If the bureaucrats take the initiative and find out a solution, then the policy of the Government can be implemented very well. It is not the fault of the policy makers. It is the fault with the policy executors. So I fully support Mr. Chandrajit Yadav in that.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : You sack those bureaucrats.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Who are those bureaucrats ? Those bureaucrats are from your own party. The element of RSS is from your own party. You have to tell them and guide them that they should work properly.

So far as the special component plan is concerned, I want to tell you that the amount for the special component plan is to be given according to the ratio of the population. I am coming from Maharashtra. The Maharashtra State has a peculiar problem so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned. I put question regarding the ratio of population and the ratio of money supplied to the Maharashtra Government.

The question was like this :

- "(a) whether it is a fact that in the annual plans the amounts under special component plans in the States are provided according to the ratio of the population of the Scheduled Castes.
- (b) the amount for the year 1982-83 meant under this plan for the State of Maharashtra; and
- (c) whether it tallies with the ratio of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State of Maharashtra."

The Answer given to this question was :

"The approach of Special Component Plans envisages that every Department/Sector should provide flows to the Scheduled Castes from schemes which are of benefit to them. An important objective of the Special Component Plans is to enable Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line. Other objectives include provision of essential living needs of Scheduled Castes bastis, like, drinking water, etc..."

It further says :

"...to the ratio of the Scheduled Caste Population in the States, Scheduled Castes, including Neo-Buddhists, comprise 12.78 per cent of the population in Maharashtra. The Special Component Plan of Maharashtra for 1982-83, after discussion in the Planning Commission has been finalised at Rs. 31.01 crores; this is 2.35 percent of the State Plan."

The total population of Scheduled Castes and Neo-Buddhists in Maharashtra is about 12.78 per cent whereas the quantum provided for this sector population is 2.35 per cent, a very meagre amount. I would like the Home Minister to increase this amount and allot much more money according to the ratio of population.

Another most important problem that we are facing there is that Scheduled Caste persons in Maharashtra have been converted to Buddhism. There were three Members from the Parliament and 18 Members from the Maharashtra State Assembly.

15.05 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair* :)

There were 18 Members from Maharashtra State Assembly.

I would draw your attention to a very important problem we are facing in Maha-

rashtra. We have lost three seats from Parliament and 18 seats from the Assembly in Maharashtra due to conversion from Scheduled Castes to Buddhism. In Parliament and in the Assembly, these seats remain unrepresented. So I request that the Central Government should do something to fill up the seats.

The Home Ministry is the Controlling Body of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and each Department has its own schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. So far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, there are NREP and IRDP. But these Schemes are not properly implemented. There is no proper coordination regarding the Nationalised banks because the banks do not finance the agricultural formers. Government have to approach the other Bodies so that IRDP can be implemented.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Minister that my constituency is a reserved constituency and in my constituency there is a proposal pending with the ministry of Agriculture. Regarding the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, we submitted one proposal and Maharashtra Government has given priority to that Krishi Vigyan Kendra. That Krishi Vigyan Kendra is situated in thickly populated Scheduled Caste area. It has been already started. But the recognition from the Central Government is yet to be given. We are requesting time and again for giving sanction to this Krishi Vigyan Kendra. This Krishi Vigyan Kendra will benefit mostly Scheduled Caste people and Scheduled Caste students. I would appeal to the Minister of Home Affairs that he should use his good offices to impress upon the Minister of Agriculture to sanction this Krishi Vigyan Kendra to the Sholapur district in my constituency.

Regarding the spinning mill, I would like to say that the cooperative sector is very good instrument to develop and benefit the people individually and collectively. As I said that I have formed one cooperative spinning mill in my constituency. That spinning mill will benefit 4,000 members of the Scheduled Castes in Sholapur district. My district is mostly drought-prone area. Most of the area is

in drought. The sanction of the spinning mills is necessary. The Maharashtra Government has given already Rs. 10 lakhs as its share capital contribution.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation should be asked to participate with their participation shares in this Mill.

A question had been asked and the answer was given by the Agricultural Minister. With your permission I would like to read it. The question was put by Mr. V. N. Gadgil, now a Minister :

“Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of proposals of Cooperative Spinning Mills sent by the Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the proposed Jagdamba Anusuchit Jati Sahkari Soot Girin, Madhe, District Solapur, is the only Cooperative spinning mill in the country whose entire shares are subscribed by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes ; and

(c) if so, whether it will be given high priority while sanctioning the proposals of Government of Maharashtra ?”

The answer given was as follows: =

“(a) The Government of Maharashtra sent to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) 24 proposals, — 20 for setting up of new Cooperative Spinning Mills and 4 for expansion of the existing mills.

“(b) According to the information available, this is the only society whose entire shares are subscribed by persons belonging to scheduled castes.

“(c) NCDC accords priority to societies organised for weaker sections-”

With your permission, I will take some more time because this is a very important problem . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much more time do you require ?

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Another five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : The Annual Report for 1980-81 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation mentions this ; I will read out one para. They have special programme for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am reading from page 49, para (e). This is about Scheduled Caste Cooperatives:

“In December 1976, the NCDC introduced a scheme to extend assistance to cooperatives having a minimum of 50 percent membership from the Scheduled Caste community. The scheme provides financial assistance for share capital participation, purchase of transport vehicles, construction of godowns, establishment of processing units, establishment of T & P Cells in State level federations, etc. In order to attract more Scheduled caste cooperatives to take advantage of this scheme, the NCDC liberalised its pattern of assistance in December 1980 which provides for a hundred percent assistance.”

When the NCDC has a scheme to provide for a hundred percent assistance to cooperatives belonging to Scheduled Castes, I do not know what objection can there be in providing assistance which is required according to general pattern and for which I have been asking for the last one year. I hope that the Home Minister, who is the God-father of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country, will apprise the Agriculture Minister and insist that this spinning mill should be sanctioned immediately.

So far as the aspect of reservation is concerned, I will finish after citing only one instance.

It is an open fact that the reservations and constitutional guarantees are not being implemented for obvious reasons I have just

mentioned. Mr. Suraj Bhan also said it...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Bureaucracy.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : I am bringing to your notice a very important matter regarding the Life Insurance Corporation. The Life Insurance Corporation is a big employer in this country and big amount for their employees. I will give read. I am giving the details. In Class I Services—the total number of posts is 4487. Posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—1010 and posts actually filled are 35. ...

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : A very good show !

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : The total backlog is 975. The percentage of backlog is 96.54. In Class-II total number of posts is 6382, posts reserved—1436, posts filled—only 42. Total backlog 1394 and percentage of backlog is 97.08. In class III—total number of posts is 36,775, posts reserved—8270, posts filled—1869, total backlog—6401 and percentage of backlog is 77.44%.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Have a Central Act.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : In Class IV—total number of posts—7719, posts reserved—1753, posts filled—1585 and total backlog—168. This is the only one in which we have some good representation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : But they will not allow you to go to the real place.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : I appeal to the Home Minister. Unless there is a high-power committee under the chairmanship of...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Home Minister.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : ... The Prime Minister and stock of the situation is taken periodically with strict instructions

to punish the officers who are guilty of not implementing these instructions, nothing will happen.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Very good.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : We are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry in a situation which, according to me, is very grim. The situation as I visualise is marked by a growing strain between the Centre and the States, a menacing increase in the activities of the divisive and separatist forces in different parts of the country as is evident in Assam and Punjab particularly, and is marked by the increase in communal tension all over the country and increasing police atrocities on the common and innocent man and the growing attack on the democratic rights and civil liberties.

All these taken together constitute the profile of the national situation as we are faced today. As has been rightly pointed out, the Ministry of Home Affairs is not taken to be an apex body of trigger happy BSF or CRP force. It has got immense political content and this immense political content is to be understood because of the fact that the policy stance of this Ministry the national unity and integration of the country rests. It is on the basis of the policy stances and policy framework of this Ministry that there can be stability both political and otherwise which can ensure the democratic advancement of our people.

I am really sorry that this political role of the Ministry has not been performed and the Annual Reports can amply demonstrate the serious lapses on the part of this Ministry in regard to providing a direction to the policies and stances. So far as the question of Centre State relation is concerned, I think, nobody in the House should say or deny the fact that the relations are continuously being strained between the Centre and the States. Of course, at this stage I admit that there is some policy changes in the Government's attitude very recently which is marked by announcement of the decision of setting up a commission for examining the existing arrangement within the para-meters of the Constitutional provisions of the country.

So far as the setting up of the commission is concerned it is welcome but it is welcome to a limited extent, limited extant in the sense that it is being hamstrung by certain considerations which cannot cope with the situation as is obtaining today. I am glad to find that the Prime Minister on the day while she announced the setting up of the Sarkaria commission was pleased to remark that it was always with her that Centre should be strong and also the States should be strong. Earlier this was not her stand. All the while we have been hearing that Centre is to be made strong. Of course, however, it is for the first time that we have heard that along with making the Centre strong the States are also to be made strong. Just only to be on record I want to know from the Home Minister or anybody of the Cabinet as to whether can they give a single instance to show that during the regime of Mrs. Gandhi she had taken any steps towards strengthening of the States by extending powers of the States by taking measures including fiscal, constitutional and political? Can they give a single instance? On the contrary efforts and attempts had been made to constantly crede into the powers enjoyed by the States under the Constitution of the country. I will be glad if they can give a single instance. Rajamanar Committee made elaborate recommendations and it is not the time for me to discuss those recommendations but I would like to go on record to say that during these years the rights of the States have been constantly eroded and even the limited federal spirit of the Constitution has also been given a goodbye and virtually the constitution is being worked upon as though it is a unitary constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude. You can continue, if you want, on Monday.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will not be available on Monday. I am going out of Delhi.

Sir, even the idea of the ruling party members has not changed even to this day. I would only mention one or two remarks made by the Members opposite including certain important Members of this House.

1983-84—

*Ministry of
Home Affairs**Allowance for Central
Government Employees &
Relief to Pensioners*

When the Council of the four States—I would not say the geography of it—was announced there were reactions and from the reactions you can understand whether there has been any change in their mind. I find Prof. K.K. Tewari is not here. I wish he were here. He observed that this conclave was a movement for “dis-memberment of India.” Now, I would like to quote what Mr. Stephen has said. He described it highly dangerous and extra-constitutional and he further threatened that if the Chief Ministers of these four States cannot clarify that they did meet at Bangalore and only discussed the taste of coffee then the Central Government would be forced to conclude that the meeting was political. Now, Mr. Karunakaran—he happens to be the Chief Minister of a State—to him the conference was seditious, and against the concept of national unity and integration” I would only ask whether the Home Minister advise issue of warrant of arrest under NSA or any other provision of the penal code against these four gentlemen ?

Therefore, Sir, the question of Centre-State relation is hundred percent a political question. It cannot be dealt with in terms of law or of judicial judgement alone. It is a question which is hundred per cent political. Therefore, the matter has to be dealt with politically and with political acumen and astuteness. Therefore, this political acumen and astuteness is possible if the ruling party can understand the writings on the wall. I would only suggest that they should make the Sarkaria commission a broad-based one and also frame the terms of reference in such a manner that they can also the feasibility and desirability of the Constitutional changes for strengthening the Centre-State relations and bringing a new set-up on the basis of true federalism.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, this is the only one point that I could discuss and as you do not allow me to speak on other points. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; There is a very important statement to be made by the Finance Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : If I can cover some more points. . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, please. Now there is an important announcement to be made by the Finance Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then on Monday I will resume.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes; I will allow you to continue on Monday. Mr. Chitta Basu, you will be the first speaker to speak on Monday. Now, the Finance Minister.

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE - DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND RELIEF TO PENSIONERS

MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Under the existing scheme of Dearness Allowance for Central Government employees, sanction of an instalment of Dearness Allowance is considered after every 8 points increase in the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers with 1960 as the base year. The last Dearness Allowance instalment on this basis was sanctioned to the employees with effect from 1.6.1982 when the average index was 456.08. At the end of August, 1982, the average index reached 464.07 thus registering an eight points increase. Subsequently at the end of November, 1982, the average index also reached 472.23 registering a further increase of 8 points. Consequently, two more instalments of Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees from 1.9.1982 and 1.12.1982 became due for consideration. Government have decided to pay these two instalments to the employees in cash. Payment of these instalments from the dates they became due will cost the