[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

members should at least be allowed to make out what they mean by their amendments. So, more time should be allotted for this Bill, if it is going to be taken up and discussed.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): After you have heard Mr. Nath Pai and the other members of this House, I think the best course open for you is to allow the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: He can also allow it on my behalf.

Shri Hem Barua: I was making a humble submission to you. But you are saying.....

Mr. Speaker: Leave it to me. If he has suggested, I have heard him. I have heard patiently all the members; I have not objected to anybody.

RE. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL OILSEEDS COMMITTEE, FOR 1965-66

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): I am sorry, I am going back to item 8 of the agenda paper, about papers laid on the Table. You will kindly see, Sir, that all these Reports are long ovedue. Let them not make that mistake once again. Mr. Kamath used to draw attention to these things. They do not seem to have become any the wiser.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

An hon, Member: What is your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: There is no ruling. There is no point of order. Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What has happened to the adjournment motion?

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): You should enlighten us about the position of the adjournment motion.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it pending?

12.42 hrs.

PUBLIC WAKFS (EXTENSION OF LIMITATION) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I introduce the Bill.

12.42-1|2 hrs.

MOTION RE. FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHE-DULED CASTES AND SCHE-DULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65 AND 1965-66—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We had alloted seven hours for the discussion of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but we have already taken seven hours and twenty minutes. May I now request the Minister to reply?

श्री हुकल चन्य कल्याय: (उज्जैन) ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर दो बंटे का समय बढाया जाये।

^{*}Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated _8-8-67.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): We have suggested that one more hour be given for this motion.

Mr. Speaker: One more hour is already given. Seven hours were alloted, but we have already taken seven hours and twenty minutes and I am sure that the Minister will take about 40 minutes.....

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): I have told the Deputy-Speaker that I would take 20 to 25 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then two or three more members can speak. The Minister will reply at 2 O' Cock.

12.43½ hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (Query)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Am I to understand that you have not given any decision about the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: I do not give here at all. I may allow or disallow. But on the floor of the House I am not going to say anything. I wish I had been convinced about it inside my Chamber, so that there could have been some argument; I could have argued the case inside the Chamber (Interruptions). The same thing happened about Neiveli strike notice and all that. I discussed and asked them: if every threatened notice of strike is give as an adjournment motion, what would happen. The same thing happened about Ranchi also. I have to convince myself by talking about it in the Chamber; on the floor of the

House I cannot do it. Unfortunately I cannot place my views here. If I do, it will become a debating table I will not be able to argue.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We shall discuss the matter with you.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): When we came to your Chamber this morning, you were not there; you were late.

12.441 hrs.

MOTION RE. FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHE-DULED CASTES AND SCHE-DULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65 AND 1965-66—contd.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sadhu Ram.

भी साधूराम (फिल्लौर): मध्यक्ष महोदय, शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स म्रीर शैडयूल्ड ट्राइक्स किमश्नर की रिपोर्टस जो कि हाउस के सामने पेश हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं स्रोर में झाप का शुक्रगुजार हं कि झाप ने मुझे भी उस पर बोलने का थोडा समय दिया।

सन् 1961 की मर्दमगुमारों के हिसाब से सैंशस के हिसाब से हमारे भाई कोई 20, 22 करोड़ के करीब बैठते हैं। 5 करोड़ के लगभग गैंडयल्ड ट्राइक्स हैं और 10 करोड़ गैंडयल्ड कास्ट्स हें और 5 करोड़ घदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज हैं इस देश में ऐसे झादमी हैं जिनके साथू झभी तक इंसानियत का सलूक नहीं होता है। शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग जो गांवों में रहते हैं,या शहरों में रहते हैं उन को झादमियत का दर्जा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए झाजादी झाने के बाद उन के लिए जो सीटें रिजर्ब की थीं झसेम्बलियों में और पालियामेंट में सीटें रिजर्ब करने के बाद उन के नुमायन्टे खो झाते हैं वह इसलिए क्षेजे गये कि यह

[श्रो साधूराम] .

पिछड़े हुए लोगों को कुछ नुमायन्दगी मिले भौर वह भपने उन गरीब भाइयों को जिनको कि हजारों सालों से गुलाम रक्खा गया है इस देश में उन के लिए कुछ काम कर सकें भीर भाने वाले समय में उन को इंसानियत का दर्जा दिलाने के लिए वह भ्रपनी जद्दोजहद करें। इसलिए उन्हें नुमायन्दगी दो गई थी म्राजादी माने के बाद उन लोगों की मीर उस की वजह से शेड्य्ल्ड ट्राइब्स ग्रीप शेड्य्ल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग रिजर्व सीटीं पर कामयात्र होकर ब्राते हैं। मगर इन सोटों पर कामयाब हो जाने के बाद पालियामेंट में या किसी श्रसेम्बली में उन की ग्रावाज को सुना नहीं जाता है। गवर्नमेंट घ्यान नहीं देती है तो इस का मतलब यह हो जाता है कि उन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का कोई सवाल सामने नहीं रखते हैं। मैं यह ग्रर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा में टोटल हरिजन मैम्बर 107 हैं जिन में से 76 रिजर्व सोटें शैड्य्ल्ड कास्ट की हैं 39 शैंड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की हैं। गवर्नमेंट बैंचैज के ऊपर 47 शैड्य्ल्ड कास्टस के भ्रोर 19 मैम्बर्स शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बैठे हुए हैं। इस का मतलब यह हो गया कि 66 मैं म्बर्स इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट बैंचैज पर हैं ग्रीर 107 में से बाक़ो के मैम्बर्स अयोजोशन में है। मैम्बर्स गौड्यूल्ड कास्टम ग्रीप शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के यहां रिजर्व सीटों पर ग्राये हुए हैं इस पालियामेंट में तो मतलब यह बनता है कि एक चौथाई 508 टोटल पालियामैंटरी सीटों में से 107-108 हैं। इस का मतलब यह बनता है कि पांचवां हिस्सा इस देश के यह लोग हैं ग्रीर जो रिजरवेशन होता है वह पापुलेशन के हिसाब से होता है। इसलिए पांचवे हिस्से के लोग इस देश के जो तक़रीबन पांचवे हिस्से से कुछ बोड़े से ज्यादा हैं क्योंकि सेंशस में कुछ लोगों ने ग्रलतियां की हैं। पिछली दफ़े में मध्य प्रदेश में हम ने इस बात को अपील की थी कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट लोगों को सेंशस में जितनी ग्रसली पापुलेशन थी उस से कम दिखाई गई थी। मैं यह समझता हुं कि देश में

जो बाक़ो लोग हैं उन के ग्रलावा वह सारे के सारे ग्रपना कुछ न कुछ धंधाक रते हैं। काम करते हैं। वह बेचारे गरीब लोग जिनके कि पास जमीन नहीं जिनके कि पास दुकान नहीं, जिनके पास मकान नहीं, जिनके पास कुछ चोज नहीं, उन का धंधातो एक ही है कि वह यह बच्चों का प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा करते हैं, भौरों की भ्रवेक्षा हमारे भाई बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं। कोई इंडस्ट्री में तरक्की करता है ग्रीर ग्रन्य चीजों में तरक्की करता है लेकिन यह हरिजन लोग जैसा मैं ने कहा पापुलेशन बढ़ाने में ज्यादा तरक्की करते हैं। भ्रगर कोई लोग यह कहें कि हम ने हिन्दुस्तान की भ्राबादी को बढ़ाया है शड़्युल्ड कास्टस श्रीर शैंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों ने नहीं बढ़ाया है तो मैं उस को क़तई ग़लत मानता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान की श्राबादी के हिसाब से जैसे इस देश की श्राबादी बढ़ी है उस हिमाब से भ्रगर देखा जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान में इस वक्त शैड्यूल्ड कास्टम ग्रीप शैडयुल्ड ट्राइब्स की श्राबादी 15 करे इ से किसी तरह से कम नहीं है। 15 करोड़ की स्राबादी में यह स्रदर बैकवर्ड क्लासैज जमा कर लिये जाये तो मेरा खुयाल है कि वह करीब 20-22 करोड़ के जाकर बैठते हैं जिन पर कि जुल्म किया गया, जिन्हें कि दबा कर रक्खा गया भ्रौर जिनको कि इंसानियत का दर्जा श्राज तक नहीं मिला है। 20 साल की भ्राजादी भ्राजाने के बाद 20 साल हमारी गवनंमेंट बन जाने के बाद शैड्यूल्ट कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट यह साबित करती है श्रीर 4.7 पेज पर बतलाया कि ग्राज तक उनके साथ क्या सलूक हो रहाहै कितनी छुग्राछूत श्रौर ग्रनटचेलिटी हुटी हैं? इसने सावित कर दिया है कि यह बिलकुल 1 परसेंट, ग्राधा परसेंट भी यह छुष्पाछूत व ग्रनटचेब्लिटी जो सवर्ण हिन्दू व भ्रन्य दूसरे भाई भ्रभी तक उनके साथ बर्तते रहे ह वह सनटचेब्लिटी दूर नहीं हुई है।

इसकी मिसाल इस किताब से मिल जाती है। मैं बहुत लम्बी तकरीर नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि हाउस के पास बहुत थोड़ा टाईम है ग्रौर मुझे बहुत से प्वाइंटस ग्रर्ज करने हैं। ग्रैडयूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट इस बात को साबित करती है कि ग्रभी इस देश में छुग्राछूत बहुत है। वह यहां तक है कि कोई शैंडयूल्ड कास्टस का म्रादमी धोती पहन कर किसी गांव में नहीं जा सकता, जूता पहन कर वह बाजार से नहीं गुजर सकता, किसी कुए से पानी नहीं ले सकता, स्कूलों में उन के बच्चों को ग्रलग बिठाया जाता है ग्रौर उन से बैगार ली जाती है। कक्रिस्थान में मुर्दे ले जाने के लिये भी उनसे बेगार ली जाती है। एसी कई मिसाल हैं कि शर्म ग्राती है कि ग्राजादी ग्राजाने के बाद इस देश में यह हाल है। ग्रगर यही हाल रहना है तो आजादी आने से कुछ नहीं होता है। 15-20 करोड़ ग्रादिमयों को इस तरह से दबा कर, इन्सानियत से बुरी दशा में उन्हे रखा जाये, यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है।

मैं भ्रजं करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी इस बात में ग्रौर ज्यादा बढ़ है क्योंकि हम गवर्नमैंट की तरफ बैठे हुए है । हमारी गवर्नमैंट को दूसरें लोगों का क्रिटिसाइज करना, उस पर एतराज करना, जायज है, लेकिन हम भी भ्रपनी गवर्नमेंट को भ्रागाह करना चाहते हैं कि पता नहीं वह किस स्वप्न में रहती है कि उसको 20 करोड़ ग्रादिमियों की खबर नहीं है कि उन लोगों की हालत क्या है और पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है। ग्रगर ग्राप हरिजन वस्तियों में जाये तो भ्राप को मालूम पड़ेगा कि उन के रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं, खाने के लिये रोटी नहीं है। मैं कैसे इस गवर्नमेंट के लिए कहूं कि उसने मुल्क की तरकी की है जब ब्राजाद हो जाने

के बीस साल बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों को, पिछड़े हुए लोगों को, बिकर सेक्शन को, वह रोटी कपड़ा और मकान भी मुहैया नहीं कर सकी है। इस के लिये बहुत जरूरी है कि प्लैंनिंग जब होती है, फाइब इग्नर प्लैन जो बनती हैं उन में इन लोगों के लिये ज्यादारुपया रक्खा जाये। यह मुतालबा बहुत जायज है। और मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक इस देश में जो समाजवाद का नारा दिया जाता है वह गलत साबित होगा और इस के रहते हुए अगर यह सोचा जाये कि 200 वर्षों में भी समाजवाद आ सकेगा तो वह नहीं हो सकता।

इस के ग्रलावा जहां तक सर्विशेज का सवाल है, यह कहां गया था कि उन को नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन दिया जायेगा, लेकिन जितन लोग भी यहां बोले ग्रपोजीशन हैं, चाहे वह हो या गवर्नमैंट बेचेज के, सब ने साबित कर दिया है कि मभी तक उन लोगों को नौकरियों में पूरा परसेन्टेज नहीं मिला है, ग्रौर हम को इस बात का बड़ा दुःख महसूस होता है। म्राज उन को परसेन्टज है 1.59 क्लास 1 में ग्रीर 2.51 क्लास 2 में। उन लोगों को जो 121 परसेन्ट रिजर्ब सीटें दी गई थी नौकरियों में, उन की हालत **ग्राज तक यह है। ग**वर्नमेंट हमारे ऊपर एहसान बहुत करती है कि यह किया है वह किया है, लेकिन 15-20 करोड़ ग्रादमियों का हाल यह है कि ग्राभी तक उन्हे कहीं जमीन नहीं मिली। जमीन ग्राप के पास बहुत काफी बेकार पड़ी है मगर उन को दी नहीं जा रही है। हमारी गवर्नमैंट यह कह सकती है कि माज तो नौ स्टंटस में नान कांग्रेस गवर्नर्मेंट हैं। लेकिन में कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस गवर्न-मैंट तो पिछले दो चार महीनों में ही

[श्री साधूराम]

बदली हैं । पिछली दफे शेडयूल्ड कास्टस किमश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बोलते हुए मैंने यह अल्फाज कहेथे कि उन्हे जमीन दी जाये। एक तरफ तो हमारे यहां स्रकाल पड़ रहा है और हम अमरीका से जा कर भीख मांगते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे काश्त करने बाले लोग हैं, उन को जमीन नहीं मिलती। जमीन बेकार पड़ी हैं लेकिन उन को नहीं दी जा रही है। जो लैंडलैस लोग है उन को जमीन नहीं मिलती है।

मैं एक ग्रौर भी दुःख महसूस करता हूं कि हमारी पालियामैंट का बजट सेशन तीन या सवातीन महीने होता है, लेकिन शडयूल्ड कास्टस ग्रीर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मसले को हल करने के लिये दो तीन साल बाद जो शडयूल्ड कास्टस कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट है उस पर विचार करने के लिये हम एक या दो दिन नहीं निकाल सकते। एक यह भी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन देश में चल रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह नहीं होना चाहिये और इस के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा टाइम दिया जाना चाहिये। जिन लोगों में से सयासत के चलाम बाले निकल कर भाये हैं, उन की पूरी बात सुनने के लिये भ्रगर गवर्नमैंट के पास टाइम नहीं है तो यह बड़े दुःख की बात है।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जमीन का जो मसला है वह हल नहीं हुआ, सर्विसेज का मसला हल नहीं हुआ। । उन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रियायतें दी जाये तभी जा कर समाजवाद को नारा पूरा होगा, नहीं तो समाजवाद को लाने की बात तो क्या, कोई भी सुधार नहीं हो सकता । चूकि बहुत ज्यादा कहने का वक्त नहीं है इस लिये मैं थोड़े में अपने सुझाद सामने रखना चाहता हूं। चूकि मैं गवनेमेंट बेंचेज की तरफ बैठा हुआ हूं इस लिये.
मैं मध्वरे के तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता
हूं कि एक पार्लियामेंन्द्री कमेटी मुकर्रर कर
दी जाये शेडयूल्ड कास्टस और शेडल्ड
ट्राइब्ज के लिये, जो गवर्नमेंट को
अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे। आज जो भी
हालत इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों की है उस को
दुरुस्त करने के लिये एक पार्लियामेंट्री
कमेटी जरूर कायम होनी चाहिये।

इन लोगों को जो स्कालरिशिपस दिये जाते हैं वह समय पर दिये जायं। फिर यह इतना विशाल मसला इस देश के लिये हैं कि इस के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री अगर नहीं बनाई जायेगी तो मैं विश्वास नहीं करता कि इन लोगों के मसले कभी हल हो सकेंगे। मैंने पहले भी अपने प्लैनिंग और सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर श्री अशोक मेहता से कहा था कि वह बहुत बिजी आदमी हैं, वह काम बहुत अच्छा करते हैं, लेकिन उन के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है, इस लिये मैं पुरजोर मांग करता हूं कि इस काम के लिये एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनाई जाये।

इस के बाद मैं यू० पी० एस० सी० के बारे में बतलाता हूं कि वहां पर शेड्युल्ड कास्टस और शेड्युल्ड ट्राईक्स के रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने के लिये कोई मेम्बर नहीं है । स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस किमशन्स में भी कोई मेम्बर नहीं है। सवार्डिनेट सेलेक्शन बोर्ड में कोई मेम्बर नहीं है। जब यह हालत है तो उन लोगों का रिजर्वेशन कैसे पूरा होगा?

प्लैनिंग किसशन प्लैनिंग में जो हपया उन लोगों के लिये सखसूस करे वह उन की भाषादी के लिहाज से दिया जाना चाहिये भीर उन की भाषिक तरक्की के लिये स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कायम की जायें। उनको ग्रान्ट दी जाय, उनकी कोग्रापरेटीज सोसायटीज बनाई जाये। श्रगर यह सारे काम उन लोगों के लिये नहीं किये जायेंगे तो ग्राने वाला समाज यह इजाजत नहीं देगा कि यह 15-20 करोड़ श्रादमी बैंडे रहे, हम उन की तरफ चुपचाप देखते रहे श्रौर समाजवाद का नारा लगाते रहें। इम तरह से न जाने कव श्रापका समाजवाद का नारा पूरा होगा और कब उन लोगों की तरककी होगी।

पालियामेट के ग्रन्दर प्रतिनिधित्व के लिये ग्रीर मिनिस्ट्री के ग्रन्दर प्रतिनिधित्व की ग्रगर मैं मांग करूं तो उस का यह मतलव न समझा जाये कि मैं मिनिस्टर बनना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि उन को उन को ग्राबांदी के लिहाज से हर तरह को सहायता होनी चाहिये ग्रीर हर जगह प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will sit down now.

We are adjourning for lunch now. After lunch the Minister will reply.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1964-65 AND 1965-66—contd.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I would humbly suggest that members might be allowed to speak till 3 P.M. and after that the Planning Minister might reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a suggestion that the debate should continue till 3 O'clock and I request the hon. Minister to reply at 3 P.M. No further extensions should be asked for.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): The extended time must be shared by the Opposition also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall try to accommodate.

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time. At the outset I am happy that the department is in charge of Mr. Asoka Mehta who is wedded to the cause of social welfare and he is trying to do his level best to the backward classes. It cannot be denied that the Five Year Plans have helped the development of tribals, but due to lack of integration of schemes and effective implementation, the impact on the tribal economy has not been commensurate with the expenditure incurred. After introduction of the panchayati raj, all development schemes including tribal programmes are implemented through the panchayati raj bodies in the districts. This has also created administrative problems about relations of officials and non-officials, location of schemes, allotment of funds, responsibility for implementation, etc.

Article 46 of the Constitution says:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

In accordance with this policy, the Central Government have tried its level best. They have invented all-sided development programmes in the

[Shri C. M. Kedaria]

form of multipurpose tribal development blocks. The Central Government first thought of having 480 tribal development blocks. But at the end of the third five year plan only were actually implemented. Under T. D. Block there is an area of 150 to 200 square miles earmarked for population of 25,000. That means, 66 per cent are covered by these tribal blocks. But what about other sections. The population not covered by the tribal blocks is still in an underdeveloped condition. So. fourth plan, the Central Government have thought of an Area Approach Scheme which contemplates concentration of effort in the devlopment blocks and a more integrated perspective in terms Οf larger operational area. But there also whatever funds are to be spent on the tribal development blocks will not actually be spent towards amelioration of the tribals. third five year plan, in all Rs. 1761 lakhs were allotted for the blocks. But in the first four years of the third plan only Rs. 743 lakhs were spent and at the end of the fifth year Rs. 1017 lakhs of the plan were This shows how the scheme spent. is not working according to the scheduled programme. The schemes implemented in a haphazard way and the benefits do not go to the class for whom the schemes are implemented. I would like that a well-thought-out programme should be worked out. am happy, our Minister has now invented a new set-up in the adminispost of Directortration with a General who is to implement all the schemes. According to the Constitution, the Commissioner for duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is to investigate and report to the Pre-I hope that this will work very well, but it is my impression that if there is non-official agency to look after the schemes of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the official agencies alone will not work, because we find at the end of 17 years that the schemes are not implemented

properly. I request the Government that on the basis of the Committee, the PAC and the Public Undertaking Committee, a parliamen tary committee consisting of members of Parliament may be set up to look after all the schemes which are imple mented by the Centre, by the State or by local bodies. It will then suggest, advise and guide the Government. It is my earnest request that this may be implemented.

Under article 344 of the Constitution special rights are riven to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the end of 1970, these rights may be extended. There is a special provision under article 275 of the Constitution which has a very wide scope special and further funds to be supplied for the amelioration and welfare of the Backward Classes. now the Parliament has not done anything in this respect. I request Department of Social Welfare to approach the Central Government further funds because when we approach the State Governments say that the schemes which are not included in the Five Year Plans and which are not within the Five Year Plans; they are not able to implement those schemes whatever they may be. For example when we appraoch them under agro-industrial policy, loans to be granted towards the share capital, the State Governments are handicapapproach Similarly, when we them for the processing society for the amelioration of the Backward Classes, there also they are handicapped. Therefore, the Central Government may be approached, under article 275 of the Constitution, for further more their problems funds, so that may be solved and within the Scheduled time limit, progress achieved.

Sir, the tribal economy is generally based on agriculture and forest. Generally, the tribals live in forest hill areas and, as far as the agricultural economy is concerned,

concerns more with shifting cultivation. In the forest, under the old forest policy formulated in 1894, there were some special privileges rights for the tribals. Later on that was formulated in 1934 wherein privileges were treated as concessions for the tribals. Under the new policy the rights were withdrawn and only the concessions remained. According to the policy relating to concessions to tribals, they are to get permits. licences and permissions. The result is this that the tribals are very much harassed by the forest officers. Therefore, whatever concessions and rights were there for the tribals, should be res-The concessions and relating to free timber for housing, cultivation etc. should also be given to them. The rights for lifting leaves, free timber for their houses etc., that were withdrawn should be given back to them.

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There is one more point that I would like to bring to the notice of By the implementation of the big national projects, because of the projects are located in tribal areas, most of the tribal people in these areas are displaced. is no provision in these projects for rehabilitating these persons who are displaced. About 14,113 were displaced and 62,238 acres land are taken away. Out of this only 3477 families have been rehabilitated and 8314 acres of land I suggest that the Central Government should take special care for the rehabilitation of these people and rehabilitation schemes should be included in the project itself adequate financial provision must be made for them.

Lastly, I congratulate the Minister of Social Welfare who is enthusiastically carrying out all the schemes. In future, we hope, there will be no complaints.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call the next hon. Member I would make one request. As the hon. Minister is taking note of every suggestion that is made on the floor of the House. as 1884 (D) L.S.D.—8.

far as possible repetition of the same suggestion should be avoided so as to save time. Secondly, everybody should restrict his remarks to five minutes as far as possible. I have to accommodate some Members from this side also. Shri Barupal.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लगातार पांच व्यक्ति कांग्रेस से बोल चुके । कत एन्ड भी कांग्रेस सदस्य ने किया या और आज प्रारम्भ भी वही किए हैं । हमको भी मीका मिलना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हम कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: श्राप कोशिश करोगे लेकिन दोगे नहीं ।

श्री प० ला० बारुपाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्रापका ग्रीर संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का बहुत स्राभारी है कि उन्होंने ग्रादिवासियों ग्रंतर हरिजनों की भावनायों की कदर करते हुए एक घंटें का मध्य बढाया। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं ग्रयनी सरकार से यह प्रार्थना कर रहा हं कि जितने लोगों ने चाहे वह ग्रादिवासी हो चाई हरिजन हों चाहे दूसरे लोग हों, उन्होंने ब्रादिवासियों ग्रीर हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव दिये हैं सरकार को, उ**नके ऊ**पर सरकार **ग्र**मल **करे** तो ग्रन्छी बात है। 1964-65 की रिपोर्ट पर ग्राज 1967 में विचार किया जा रहा है, इसी से ग्राप समझ सकते हैं कि इनकी कितनी उपेक्षा की जाती है। बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि बहुत से हरिजन ग्रीर ग्रादिवासी ईसाई बन जाते हैं । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में हिन्दुओं की उपेक्षा वृत्ति के ऊपर एक संकेत करना चाहता हंकि:

> हिन्दुम्रं भें मगर बेरुबाई न होती । तो भारत में बाई तनहीं न होती ॥ मगर प्यार दिल से मह्नूतों को करते। तो यह कीम प्यारं ईसाई नहोती॥ कटा करके चोटी न बनते विषमी। मगर इनमें यों दबदबाई न होती॥

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

श्रगर पाठ गीता का इन को पढ़ाते। तो करां बाइबिल की पढ़ाई न होती।। मन्दिरों में इन्हें गर रुकावट न होती। तो मसजिद में सुरती लगाई न होती ।। म्रहिसाधर्मका जो उपदेश देते। म्राज गउम्रों की गरदन कटाई न होती।। यह न ईसाई बनते न मुसलमान बनते। भीर ब्राज इन्हीं की मनीवृत्ति के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के दो टुकड़े हुए, नहीं कोई ग्रीर कारण नहीं था। हम न ग्रछृतिस्तान चाहते हैं न सिखिस्तान चाहते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि एक हिन्दुस्तान हो । लेकिन ग्राजादी हुए ग्राज बीस साल हो गए ग्रीर बीस साल के बाद भी यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि ग्राप केवल धगर यह रिजरवेशन न रखते तो हमारे जैसे गरीब भ्रादमी पार्लियामेंट में न होते । लेकिन यह स्थिति यहां है कि हमारे जैसे 50-80 या सौ संसद सदस्य ग्रा जाते हैं, कुछ विधान सभाग्रों में ग्रा जाते हैं लेकिन बाकी हरिजनों भीर म्रादिवासियों की स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। मेरा ग्रापसे निवेदन है, विशेष कर के योजना मंत्री से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस योजना को ग्राप को समाजवादी तर्र के से लेना पडेगा । श्रभी तक श्रापकी योजना पूंजीवादी तराके की है। अगर आपको क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने हैं तो अ।पको एक अ।थिक क्रांति करनी पडेगी, आपको एक सामाजिक क्रांति करनी पड़ेगी, आपको धार्मिक क्रांति करनी पडेगी और अब तक इन के अन्दर परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे इस ६५ का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता।

कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात में विश्वास करता हूं कि मनुष्य मान सब एक हैं। लेकिन जहां पर एकतरफा छूट होगी अन्तर्जातीय विवाह की तो मनुष्य की नेचर होती है भड़कीली चीकों की तरफ, आडम्बर की तरफ पूर्जा की तरफ जाने की भीर हमारे बच्चे और भीरत तो गरीब हैं, वह सारे के सारे ऊंचे लोग उनको चठा कर ले जायेंगे और हम गरीबों के पास कोई भी हरिजन लड़की नहीं भायेगी। भगर हमारी स्थित सुदृढ़ है भीर मैं भ्रापसे कहना चाहता हूं, मैं भ्राज संसद का सदस्य हूं, मेरे लड़का नहीं है, मेरे पास जमीन भी है, मैं कुछ छिपाना नहीं चाहता, पालियामेंट का सदस्य बनने के बाद कितने ही उच्च जाति के लोगों ने मुझे श्राफर किया कि हम श्रपनी लड़की देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैंने कहा कि ग्रगर करूंगा तो मैं अपनी जाति में करूंगा क्योंकि कोई गरीब श्रायेगा तो कम से कम रोटी तो खायेगा।

मैं ग्रापसे कहना चाहता हूं, हरिजनों की नौकरियों में क्या हालत है, यह आपके सामने है । लेकिन क्या कुचक चलाया जाता है कि हरिजन लड़का जब मैंट्रिक में ग्राता है तो उसको कम से कम तीन साल तक फेल कर दिया जाता है जानबुझ रिमार्क गन्दा दे दिया जाता है, क्योंकि वह चाहते हैं कि पांच वर्ष की जो रिजर्वेगन इनको मिली हुई है, वह पूरी न होने पावे। । क्यांकि ग्रगर वें लोग पढ़ लेंगे, तो ग्रागे बढ़ेंगे, तरवकी करेंगे, इसलिये हर तरह की रुकावटें इसमें डालते हैं। इस हिन्दू समाज की कीन कौन सी खुराफात ग्रापको बताऊ । हम तो सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि हमको जमीन दो, विजनेस दो, हमारी श्राधिक स्थिति में सुधार करो-इस के ग्रलावा हम कुछ नहीं चाहते हैं। हम रिजर्वेशन भी नहीं चाहते हैं, रिजवेशन मांगना नालायक ग्रादिमयों का काम है, लेकिन भ्राज भ्रागे बढने के लिये हमको जो मौका नहीं दिया जाता है, वह मौका हम को मिलना चाहिये।

राजपूती किसी के बाप की नहीं है। हम भी उनसे अच्छे काम करके दिखा सकते हैं। मैं खुद एक मिलिट्री मैन हूं, रिटायडं हूं भीर एक चमार का लड़का हूं—बड़े बड़े ठाकुरों का मैंने मुकाबला किया है कम्मीटीशन में, इसी पार्लियामेंट के दो तीन राजाओं के मुकाबले में मैंने स्वर्गीय पंत जी के नाम का

बडल लिया। ब्राप हमको मौका नहीं देते हैं अवर हमको मौका मिले तो कम्पीटीशन से जी हम ब्रागे थ्रा सकते हैं।

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स्राज जो छात्रवृत्ति सरकार की तरफ से दो जाती है, वह हमको नहीं मिल पाती है। दूसरे लोग छात्रवृत्ति को बढ़ाने के लिये कहते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि जितनो छात्रवृत्ति इस समय रखी गई है सगर वही ईमानदारी से हमें मिल जाये तो ठी ह है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है, डूग मरने की बात है, स्राप इपको ठोक नहीं करेंगे तो

म्राप जो म्रादेश निकालते हैं, प्रान्तीय सरकारें उनको प्रपने यहां लागू नहीं करती हैं। हम कब तक इस तरह से चलने रहें, क बतक भोखा मांगते रहें। स्राप इस बात को समझ लीजिये कि ग्रव जमाना बदल रहा है, कान्तिकारी जमाना चल रहा है, इद्धार वाले हों या उधर वाले हों, मैं सब को कहता हं कि ग्रादिवासी ग्रौर हरिजन हिन्द्स्तान की समाज के प्राग हैं। इन्होंने ग्रपना सब कुछ समाज को दिया है, लेकिन इस समाज ने इन को क्या दिया--दरिद्रता, ग्रञ्जूतपन, अपाहेलना । कभी हमारा नाम आदिवासी रख देते हैं, कभी हरिजन कर देते हैं, जिसकी ब्बो मर्जी ब्राती है, वही नाम धर देते हैं। 15 वर्ष से इस पालियामेंट का मेम्बर हं---बाब जगजीवन राम कहते हैं कि चनारों की चढ़ ग्राई है-मैं उनको क्या कहूं, मेरी समझ में नहीं स्राता कि क्या चढ़ साई है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यही है कि जिधर हरिजन श्रीर आविवासी रहेंगे उधर ही पलड़ा भारी रहेगा, जिनके साथ ये रहेंगे उन्हीं की जयजयकार होगी बाहे वह कांग्रेस हो या दूसरे लोग हों। ऋनकी उपेक्षा होगी तो न कांग्रेस की सरकार **रहे**गी श्रौर न दूसरों की सरकार रहेगी।

श्री श्रांतम इत्स (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं हमारे जो नेतागण हो चुके हैं उनकी विचारधारा धापके सामने जिनबेदन करना चाहता हूं। उनका कवन है कि कोई मनुष्य या तो निरोग रहेगा या रोगी।
यह नहां हो सकता कि वह तिहाई
निरोग हो और दो तिहाई रोगी।
इसी तरह से यह राष्ट्र भी या तो सारे का सारा
स्वतन्त्र रहेगा या सारे का सारा परतन्त्र।
यह नहीं हो सकता कि देश के कुछ लोग
स्वतन्त्र रहें और शेष परतन्त्र। देश की
अनुसूचित जातियां और आदिम जातियां
यदि गुलाम और परतन्त्र रहेंगी तो बड़े कहे
जाने वाले लोग भी स्वामी और स्वाधीन न
रह सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, छूतपन के सम्बन्ध में मैं तिबेदन करूं कि संविधान की 11वीं धारा के द्वारा छूतपन का अन्त कर दिया गया है, इसको वहन करने वालों को दण्डनीय अपराधी माना जायेगा । परन्तु श्रीमन्, मुझे बड़े दुख और ग्राश्चर्य के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्वतन्त्रना की प्राप्त के 20 वर्ष बाद भी छुपाछूं का अन्त नहीं हुआ, भारत सरकार इस कलंक को मिटा नहीं पाई है । अस्पृथ्यता का कम होना तो दूर रहा, यह अनेकों रूप में हमारे देश में बढ़ता जा रहा है, जिसके कारण अनुसूचित जातिगों और अनुसूचित प्रादिम जातियों को पग पग पर अपमान ही नहीं, अनेकों कष्ट और अस्याचार भी भोगने पड़ने हैं।

कहा जाता है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में प्रस्पृथ्यता का अन्त हो गया है, लेकिन यह बात सत्य से परे हैं। आज भी दफ्तरों में, सरकारी बस्तियों में तथा सार्वजनिक व्यवहारों में इसका नंगा नाच देखने को मिल जाता है। इन जातियों के पढ़े-लिखे व्यक्तियों के साथ अपृस्थ्यता के कारण ही व्यगात्मक तथा अपमानजाक व्यवहार किये जाते हैं। इस वर्ग के सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वार्षिक रिपोर्ट जान बूझ कर अराब की जाती है, जननी अति में क्षाबट असी जाती है तथा इस ज्याने के अफसरो अपा कर्मचारियों को अनेकों सूठे मामलों में इंसाने का प्रथल करके इन्हें नौकरियों से इटाया

[श्री म्रात्म दास]

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जाता है तया इन पर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये जाते हैं तथा इनकी ग्रामों में तो बेहद दयनीय दशा है, इनको ग्रनेक प्रकार से सताया जाता है भौर इनके साथ घोर म्रत्याचार किया जाता है । चरागाहों, सार्वजनिक कुग्रों, तालाबों से ब्राज भी पानी नहीं लाने दिया जाता तथा पहले की तरह की रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं। ऐसे एक नहीं हजारों उदाहरण हैं जहां इन लोगों को सवर्ण हिन्दुग्रों की ग्रोर से मनेकों प्रकार के कब्ट भोगने पड़ते हैं। यह तथ्य ग्रनुमुचित जातियों की जो रिपोर्ट म्राई है उससे भनीमांति प्रकट है। सरकारी नौकरियों में सनान अवसर और सरकारी पदों पर नियक्ति के अधिकार से दलित जातियों तथा भ्रादिवासी जातियों को सदियों से बंचित रखा गया है श्रीर वही दशा वर्तमान में भी है । स्व॰ माननीय पंडित नेहरू जी तथा भ्रन्य नेताभ्रों ने यह मुक्त कण्ठ से स्वीकार किया है कि दलित जातियों की म्रायिक तया शिक्षा सम्बन्धी पिछडी ग्रवस्था है, ग्रतः उन्हें हर प्रकार से सम्बन्धित संरक्षण की म्रावस्यकता है। नौकरियों में समान म्रवसर की नीति से इन जातियों की वर्तमान दशा में कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, कोंकि ये प्रतियोगिता में दूसरों से मुहाबला नहीं कर सकते। जो मुकाबला भी करो हैं उन्हें ग्रधिकारीगण श्रानी पूरानी मनोवत्ति के कारण अयोग्य ठहरा देते हैं। इसलिए जब तक इनके लिए पदों पर निमिक्त के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित न हों भौर उन सूरक्षित स्तानों पर इनके सर्व-श्रेष्ट उन्मीदवारीं को नियक्ति की कोई सन्तोषप्रद व्यवस्था न हो तब तक इस घारा से उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं मिल सकती । इनकी भवस्था को सुवारने के लिये सब से पहले शिक्षा की ग्रावश्यकता है, उनके बाद इनमें नवीन तथा सम्माननीय उद्योगों व व्यवसायों के विकास की ग्रावश्यकता है। जब ये लोग लाभ-प्रद उद्योग धन्वे ग्रीर उन्व व्यवसाय करने लगेंगे भीर सरकारी उन्च

पदों पर कार्य करने लगेंगे, तभी इनका सुधार होगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रस्पृश्यता निवारण के हेत् अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित ब्रादिम जातियों के ब्रायुक्त महोदय की रिपोर्ट द्वारा जो सिफारिश की गई है, उस पर तूरन्त ग्रसरकारक ग्रमल किया जाय । मेरे क्षेत्र में ग्रधिक से ग्रधिक संख्या में ग्रादिवासी तथा हरिजनों की आबादी है, मैं मौरेना क्षेत्र से ग्राया हूं, वहां पर दस्युव्रों का इतना जोर है **कि** उत्तसं हरिजन म्रादिवासो हो नहीं, बल्कि सवर्ण जातियां भी अनेक प्रकार से भयभीत हैं। उन क्षेत्र में उद्योग धन्धे स्थापित करने की विशेष रूप से ग्रावश्यकता है, क्योंकि वहां की हरिजन जातियां हो नहीं, बल्कि सभी लोग बड़े गरीब हैं तथा बेकारी के कारण ही उनको डक्रैनी ग्रादि के कार्य करने पडते हैं। यदि वहां पर कोई ऐना उद्योग धन्धा खोल दिया जाय, जितसे वहां के हरिजन, म्रादिवासी ही नहीं, बल्कि सवर्ण गरीब लोगों को भी काम मिल सके तो उससे डकैती समस्या के हल करने में बड़ी सहायता मिल सकती है।

जाति-भेद को शोध से शोध मिटाया जाय । सरकार जाति-भेद को किसी रूप में स्वोकार न करे ग्रयात जाति के कारण न तो किसो को कोई रियायत दी जाय स्त्रीर न किसी पर कोई रुकावट लगाई जाय। सब के लिये उन्नति के भ्रवसर हों। सरकारी नौकरियों, भमि खरीदना, सेना और पुलिस, सरकारी नौकरियों में भरती होना किसी जाि विशेष के मनष्यों का इजारा न हो।

जित प्रकार जनगणना में सवर्ण हिन्दुर्फ्रों का "जाति" का खाना निकाल दिया गया है. उसी प्रकार सरकारी कागजातीं में से इन के हरिजन, ग्रादिवासी विभिन्न नामों का खनना निकाल दिया जाय। प्रस्पश्यता निवारण काः दृढ्ता से पालन किया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे जो सरकारी नौकर हैं, ग्रधिकारी लोग हैं उनकी पदोन्नित को दूर रही ऐसा खयाल किया जाता है चैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि उनका रिकार्ड खराब कर दिया जाता है। इसी की मैं एक मिसाल श्चापके सामने रखता हूं। एक व्यक्ति भनोहर लाल यादव भिड जिले में गोहद तहसील में नापतील विभाग में इंस्पैक्टर था। उसके कामों से खुश होकर ग्रखबारों में उसकी बड़ो प्रशंसा को जातो रही लेकिन जब उन्हें यह मालूम हुआ कि वह हरिजन है, अछ्त जाति का है तो पहले उसका वहां से रायपुर ान्सफर कर दिया लेकिन वहां जाकर भी उसने कंटोलर इनवार्ज का ग्रच्छा काम ग्रजाम दिया भीर 11 महीने तक वह अच्छी तरह वहां पर काम करता रहा। ग्रब ग्रच्छे काम के लिए उदित तो यह था कि उसकी पदोन्नति की जाती, लेकिन जब उसकी तरक्की होने का ब्यवसर म्राया तो उसे बजाय तरक्की देने के विलासपुर जिले में जांजगीर तहसील में पहुंचा दिया गया और ग्राज वह वहां पर 7 वर्ष से पड़ा हुआ है। न तो उसकी कोई पदोन्नति को जातो है ग्रौर न उस का ट्रान्सफर किया जाता है।

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Katham.
We have hardly half an hour left, but
there are ten more names. So, I
would request the hon. Member to
finish in five minutes.

Shri B. N. Katham (Jalpaiguri): I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to take part in this debate. I would not have taken the time of the House if I had had no responsibility for my constituency where there are a large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have heard the hon. members who spoke on this debate for the last two days, and, by and large, I agree with those hon. members who advocated for betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the same everywhere in the country. They have not got sufficient scope for their economic development. Almost all of them live in rural areas and forests. Therefore, unless the entire agricultural community is uplifted, the poor lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not going to be improved. Everybody will admit that they do not get facilities from Government in respect of agricultural loan for their agriculture. Many of them are so poor that they cannot provide sufficient security or mortgage required for getting loans. The result is that 90 per cent of them do not get loans from Government. All credit facilities for other schemes like small scale industries, fisheries, etc., could not be availed of by them for want of securities.

In respect of their educational facilities, I may point out that the programme of compulsory primary education as provided by the Constitution has not spread to the interior tribal villages. Their literacy has not increased to any appreciable degree..

I am glad that the Government have ultimately come to realise that functionary of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not sufficient for the measures to be taken for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, they are proposing to have a Director-General appointed to initiate and implement the developmental programmes in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I very much welcome all these steps taken by our Government.

At present, all the developmental programmes are formulated by the State Governments at their sweel will. Even the Centrally sponsored schemes which are fully financed by the Central Government are also prepared and sanctioned by the State Governments. From this position one can easily understand that the Centre has no hand in development matters

[Shri B. N. Katham]

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although this Government is directly responsible to Parliament. I am sure that this anomaly will now go and the Director-General will be responsible to the Central Government for the developmental programmes regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Although fifteen years have passed since the appointment of the missioner, no substantial development has been achieved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes economic position remains the same as it was previously. Even their elementary needs like drinking primary education, public health, village roads, etc., have been sufficiently provided.

Now I come to my State, namely, West Bengal. In West Bengal population of Scheduled Tribes is more than 20 lakhs, but substantial amounts have not been spent for their development. Sufficient numbers of tribal development blocks have not been started. Large pocket3 inhabited by tribals like Meches, Ravas, Garos, Uraos, Mundas, Saotals are yet to be covered by such blocks.

Therefore, I request the hon, Minister to see that the newly appointed Director takes the necessary steps to provide such development blocks in the areas where there are tribal people who have not so far benefited by the facilities to the Scheduled Tribes in general.

Here, I want to draw the attention of Government to a particular scheme. It relates to a proposal submitted by a large section of the tribal and Scheduled Caste people numbering over 50,000 persons, to construct a road through the tribal villages, connecting National Highway No. 31 in Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar districts. This road will serve as a vital link road from the interior tribal areas to the National Highway.

I may draw your attention to the fact that the tribal areas of my constituency are very packward in communication. Therefore, I very strongly urge the Central Government to take up this programme as a Centrallysponsored scheme for which I think only a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be required. The people have already urged the State Government in this regard but there is no proper response from the State Government.

There is urgent need for a tribal development block in the district of Jalpaiguri for the economic development of the tribal people there.

There is a large concentration of tribal people in Kumargram area. Kamakshaguri is a located place in the tribal areas of the eastern part of Jalpaiguri district. I do not know why Government have not so far started a tribal development block in this area.

The development of North Bengal will not be complete with this block alone. Therefore, I suggest that another block should be provided in the There is a Cooch-Behar district. concentration of tribal people Tufanganj area in Cooch-Behar district where another blocks should be started as early as possible.

I know that I am going into details but I cannot help saying that development measures should be taken along these lines, keeping in view the particular needs of the tribal people.

I fervently hope that the Director-General will keep these suggestions in mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Siddayya. The hon. Member should confine his remarks to five minutes.

Shri Siddayya (Chamarajanagar): I cannot finish in five minutes. If I have to finish in five minutes then I would rather keep quite.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him take his time. Then, what can I do?

Shri Siddayya: In five minutes it is not possible for me to do justice to the subject.

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Last year, when the report for 1963-64 was discussed in this House, the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare who had initiated the debate had promised that she would reply to the debate in the end. That promise has not been fulfilled so far. There was no difficulty in her getting at least ten or fifteen minutes and then giving a reply. This merely shows the amount of interest that Government are evincing, with regard to matters connected with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This year, we find that the reports for 1964-65 and 1965-66 are being discussed. There was a convention in this House that before the report for a particular year was discussed, a report on the action taken on the report of the previous year used to be laid on the Table of the House invariably. Last year, when the report for 1963-64 was discussed in the House, on that very day, namely the 18th August, 1966, the Deputy Minister had placed on the Table of the House a statement showing action taken on the report for the previous year. But this time that convention has been given the go-by.

An hon. Member: No action has been taken.

Shri Siddayya: Without that statement showing the action taken on the report for the previous year we cannot fruitfully discuss these reports. This shows that the interest taken by Government is decreasing gradually.

An hon. Member: Topple it down.

Shri Siddayya: I may also point out that in the Second Lok Sabha, a copy of the statement showing action taken on the previous reports was not merely placed on the Table of the House but was also supplied to each Member. In the Third Lok Sabha the statement was only laid on the Table of the House and some copies were kept in the Library of Parliament, but copies were not supplied to the Mem-

bers. In the Fourth Lok Sabha, neither the statement is supplied to Members nor is it placed on the Table of the House. That shows the progress. that we have made during all these years. I think no purpose can be served by discussion without a stateshowing the action taken on previous recommendations tabled an amendment to the motion moved by the hon. Minister suggest in the appointment of a committee of Parliament to keep a watch on the implementation of the various recommendations made by the commissioner from time to time.

I have gone through all the Reports of the Commissioner and I find that from the very inception of his office, he has been complaining that States are not sending reports in time and even where they do the reports are This is the handicap incomplete. under which he has been working all these years and I do not think the Government has in any way helped him to discharge handicaps. I fell that In spite of these hand, aps. I fell that all the three Commissioners who had held this office so far, have done their job well. They have maintained their independent status and have given very valuable reports.

Coming to the implementation of the recommendations if you go through the statement of action taken on reports, you will and that some States have not replied at all, some have given vague replied at all, some have given under 'under consideration', 'may be considered', 'kept in view', 'agreed in principle' etc. This is the way these recommendations have been treated by State Governments. So you find that among the State Governments some are good, some bad and some very indifferent also.

I will give one or two instances. I take my own State, Mysore. Cut of 231 recommendations in the Report for 1962-63, only 8 have been replied to, not a question of having implemented them even. About the others, I do not know what has happened. I do

[Shri Siddayya]

not know whether the Commissioner has written to them, whether the Government of India have followed it up to get the replies from them.

If you scrutinise the recommendations-I will go back to the action . taken on the Report for 1961-62these are very simple recommendations which any State Government could easily have implemented, but which they have not done. For example, recommendation No. 12 says that inscriptions should be engraved on all public wells warning people against prevention of use of these wells by Harijans, and that if anyone did so, he will be punished under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. The Mysore Government have accepted the recommendation and also stated that boards may be put on the wall of public wells to this effect. My hon. friends from Mysore will corroborate me when I say that nothing has been done and this is still on paper only.

Another very simple recommendation, preliminary also, is No. 16-licences should be issued to haircutting saloons and restaurants on condition that they display in a prominent place a notice that there will be no discrimination against Harijans. The action taken by the Mysore Government is that panchayats and local boards have been asked to implement this. This was done in 1961-62. But so far nothing has been done.

I can go on quoting instance after instance in this vein, but the time at my disposal is short. Let me take up implementation by the Central Government. One of the recommendations in the 1962-63 Report is that the Social Welfare department should make arrangements to give training to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for ministerial posts in the Central Secretariat Training School at Delhi. Four years have passed; still the Central Government have not done anything. On the other hand, they are asking State Governments to implement some of the other recommenda-

tions. Since the Central Government themselves do not implement the recommendation pertaining to them made by the Commissioner, what moral right have they to ask State Governments to implement them?

Another recommendation refers to the reservation to be made for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in statutory organisations, semi-government institutions and public sector undertakings. The Central Government did not acccet it as it is. They referred it to the Law Ministry. That Ministry took its own time to give its opinion. Now they have said that it can be made applicable. It is only after this that instructions have been given to all the departments. find in the Report that of the many institutions covered by this, only 63 statutory bodies have agreed to implement it, not that they have actually implemented it. I find they are employed only in class three and class four; in class one they have not made reservations, and the Central Government has not done anything so far in regard to that.

Coming to the High Courts and Supreme Court, I do not mean to say that Judges should be appointed without qualifications, but in the class one and class two posts, also class III and IV. is there any reservation? They are considered to be fountains of justice, and even in the foundtains of justice, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not been able to get justice. Only recently I think the Home Minister has requested the Supreme Court and High Courts to make reservations.

There was a seminar arranged by the Planning Commission in 1964 which made very valuable recommendations which have been incorporated by the Commissioner in his report. The recommendation refers to the appointment of a central executive authority to nominate candidates against reserved vacancies. The action taken as found in the report is

that the Director-General of Employment and Training himself nominates the candidates to the reserved seats, and therefore there is no need to have a duplicate authority. I put a question to the Labour Minister, Unstarred Question No. 3783 on 28th June, 1967, and the Labour Minister has categorically denied it. Yet, our friend Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla was again repeating yesterday that there is a central executive authority which is able to do it. He has misled the House by giving wrong information. That shows how the Government is functioning.

In 1958 there was a conference of Chief Ministers under the chairmanship of Pantji, who was the Home Minister then. A resolution was passed. It is a very simple resolution, that the name Harijan should be removed from the existing institutions, hostels or colonies wherever it exists, because it had reference to untouch-Not only were the Chief ability. Minister party to this resolution, but also the Government of India because the Home Minister was also present and it was under his chairmanship that it was done. But even today you find in so many schools, hostels etc., that the name Harijan is still there. Not only that. In the Central Government they have got a Central welfare Board for Harijans. Even today it is called as the Central Harijan Welfare Board.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I request him to conclude?

· Shri Siddayya: I will take only two minutes. If if is useful, I will speak, Otherwise, I will keep quiet.

In the last report, i.e. 1965-66 report, the Commissioner has made a recommendation, a very important one, that to enable this organisation, i.e. the Commissioner, to function effectively, action has to be taken to fill all the vacant posts and sanction some additional posts in the regional offices. Do you know the action taken

by the Government? Instead of helping the Commissioner by giving him the required posts, they have actually abolished all the 17 regional offices in the various States, and my own feeling is that thereby, instead of helping him, they want to curtail his ability to make his report. The Commissioner has got a unique position under the Indian Constitution. My own feeling is that he is the campion of the safeguards, provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Constitution. If he is not given the adequate staff that he requires, I think he will fail to do his duty properly, and therefore I request the Minister to reconsider the whole decision, and give him all the facilities which he requires including these 17 regional offices which he had till yesterday in all the States. The point now is how to get the recommendation implemented. The state governments are not implementing its nor is the central government implementing. The constitution-makers were very wise in making a provision that this report should be placed on the Table of the House each year. The object of making such a provision is to make Parliament responsible for implementing it. Since the whole House cannot di it, it should appoint a parliamentary committee which the commissioner has also recommended. fore, my amendment for the appointment of a parliamentary committee is very important and I hope the government will accept that amendment and that the whole House would support the appointment of this committee.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी नौकरियों में अन्तजाँतीय विवाह करने वालों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, इसको एक योग्यता माना चाए। जब तक यह काम नहीं होगा तब तक जातपात और भेद भाव खत्म नहीं होगा। वैसे तो सामाजिक और सोस्कृतिक कान्ति का होना मावस्यक है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह छपाछूत

[श्री में अहं प्रसाद]

का जो मामता है यह सामाजिक हीं नहीं है बिल्क बहुत कुछ प्राचिक है। चार हजार मासिक पाने वाला प्रादमी जोकि चाहे बाह्मण ही हो वह एक हजार पाने वाले बाह्मण के यहां प्रपने लड़के या लड़की की शादी नहीं करना चाहता है, उसके यहां रिस्ता जोड़ना नहीं चाहता है। इसी तरह से एक हजार पाने वाला जो हरिजन हे वह कम वेतन पाने वाले हरिजन के यहां प्रपना रिस्ता नहीं जोड़ना चाहता है और जोड़ता भी नहीं है। मैं बाह्मणों और हरिजनों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रगर यही स्थित रही तो देश रसातल को चला जाएगा।

ग्राप यह भी देखें कि 1970 में रिजर्वेशन समाप्त हो रहा है। सभी कांग्रेसियों के रिफ्तेदार नौकरियों में पड़े हुए हैं। 1970 के बाद उन को कार्न पकड़ कर नौकरियों से निकाल दिया जाएगा। जितने वजीर हैं सब के रिफ्तेदार नौकरियों में हैं ग्रीर जब यह रिजर्वेशन समाप्त होगा तब उनके इन रिफ्तेदारों को कान पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाएगा।

हरिजनों के नाम पर जो संस्थाएं बनी हुई हैं वे हरिजनों की भलाई के कोई काम नहीं कर रही हैं। मैं उदाहरण देता हूं। हरिजन सेवक संघ है। दलित वर्ग संघ है। ईश्वर शरण भ्राश्रम, इलाहाबाद है। भारतीय दलित सेवक संघ, पूना है। भारतीय रेड कास सोसाइटी, नई दिल्ली है। हिन्दू सेवक समाज, नई दिल्ली है। ये जो सब संस्थाएं हैं ये कांग्रेस के लिए वोट बटोरू दफ्तर हैं। ये हरिजनों की भलाई के कुछ भी काम नहीं करती हैं ग्रौर इन को बीस वर्ष में जितना धन मिला है, जितनी सहायता मिली है उसको ये खा पका कर बैठ गई है। हर्जिनों की जो स्थिति है वह वैसी की वैसी है। इस तरह से जो रुपया दिया जारहाहै उसका कुछ भी लाभ हरिजनों को नहीं मिल रहा है भौर देश रसातल को जारहाहै।

हरिजनों के साथ क्या क्या ग्रत्याचार होते हैं इसको म्राप देखें। 14 जलाई को श्रम सेवा पूनर्वांस मंत्रालय, गोरखपुर ने ग्रपने यहां के जीन लोग्रर डिवीजन क्लर्कस, जिन के नाम हैं रामजी प्रसाद परदेसी श्रीर राम करन नोटिस दे दिया है कि उनकी सेवायें 15 ग्रगस्त, 196 7 से समाप्त कर दी जाएंगी। सात भ्रादमी वहां हैं जिन में से तीन को निकाला जा रहा है। इसको स्राप देखें। ग्रगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा ग्रौर यही रवैया श्रापका रहातो 1970 तक जितने शैड्युल्ड कास्ट लोग दफ्तरों में हैं: जब उनके लिए रिजवेंशन समाप्त होगा तो उनको का । पकड़ कर बाहर कर दिया जाएगा। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि हरिजनों को ऊपर उठाने का एक ही तरीका है कि म्रन्तर्जातीय विवाह को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए और इसको एक यो। दता माना जाए सरकारी ने करी के लिए. .

एक भाष्मी ३ उद्दश्य: अपनी गवर्ननेट से शुरू की जिथे।

श्री मे े हुप्र तदः बन्धु ग्रपने साधनों श्रीर श्रपनी बृद्धि श्रीर श्रपनी कर्मठता पर जीत कर नहीं आएं हैं दूसरे के साधनों श्रीर बढ़ी प्रीर कर्मठता पर जी : कर भाये हैं भीर दलाल पार्टी के ग्रध्यक्ष बने हए हैं। श्रगर हरिजनों की समस्या सुलझाने की कोशिश की होती इस समस्या को हन करने की कोशिश की होती तो भ्राज तक यह समस्या हल हो गई होती । हरिजनों को जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं वे हरिजनों के सवण खा गए हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हं कि जब तक सरकार सही नीति नहीं बनाती है, हरिजनों की समस्यायें हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। इसके लिए यह ग्रावस्थक है कि ग्रन्तर्जातीय विवाह करने वालों को नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाए, जो व्यक्ति श्रन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें उनको पहले सरकारी नौकरी दी जाए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से रोजगार में ग्रायने हरिजनों के लिए सीटें, रिजर्द की हैं उसी तरह से कोटा, परमिट लाइसेंस मादि के मामने में भी इनके लिए कोटा रिजर्व कर दिया जाना चाहिए। माजकल हरिजन दो ही मुख्य काम करते हैं सुम्रर पालना मौर पाखान साफ करना। पहले मुर्गी भी पाला करते थे लेकिन अब सवर्गी ने भी मुर्गी पालने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। सुगर पाजना ग्रीर पाखाना साफ करना सवर्गी ने नहीं शुरू किया है। वे भी दुसरे उद्योग घन्धों में हिस्ता ले सकें। इसक तिए यह जरूरी है कि परमिट, लाइसेंप, काटा म्नादि में उनको भी हिस्ना मिने (इंटरप्संज) उधर तो बारात है और हम दो चार ही सादमों हैं इस तरफ। लेकिन जो सही बात है वह तो कहनी ही पड़ती हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्यः स्राप की सरकारें क्या कर रही हैं ? उनको कहिये न।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: हमारी सरकारें जो कर रही हैं। मो प्रान्तों कर रही हैं। मो प्रान्तों में प्राप्त की सरकारें गिर गई हैं। ब्राट में ग्राप्त की सरकारें गिर गई हैं। ब्राट में ग्राप्त हैं। वे भी गिर जायेंगी। वे भी चारों खाने चित गिर जायेंगी। 1972 ग्राने दीजिये, श्रापकी सरकार यहां भी खत्म होने वाली है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से ग्रन्त में इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह एक संस श्रीय समिति नियुक्त करें जो सारे काम हो रहे हैं देश में उनका निरीक्षण करे। वह समिति जो काम हो रहे हैं उन में सुधार के भी सुझाव दे। ग्रगर श्रापने ऐसा नहीं किया तो जितनी ये कमाऊ खाऊ संस्थायें हैं ये ही सारा रूपया हड़प कर जायेंगी ग्रौर हरिजनों के कल्याण का कोई काम नहीं होगा।

श्री तु॰ राम (प्ररारिया) : शैड्यू न्ड कास्ट किमश्नर को रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है बहम के दौरान में हिरजनीं और नान-हिरजनीं ने भी बहुत से सुझाब दिए हैं। समय कम है और बातें कहने को बहुन ज्यादा हैं। इसलिए में मुख्य-मुख्य बातों की तरफ ही अग्वका ध्यान आकर्षित कक्ष्णा।

हमारे नता सोचते थे स्वराज्य के पहले स्रोरस्वराज्य के बाद भी कि हरिजनों के ऊपर सामाजिक, भ्राविक भीर नीतिक ग्रत्याचार हुए हैं भौर उन ग्रत्या-चारों के कारण वे इतने पोड़ित हो गए हैं कि उनको शक्ल मन्ष्य को तो है लेकिन उनको स्थिति जानवरों से भो बदतर है। इस वास्ते संविधान में कुछ विशेष सुविधायें हरिजनों ग्रीर ग्रादिवासियों को दो गई थीं। लेकिन बोस साल में जो सुविधायें दी गई हैं वे ग्रपर्याप्त ही सिद्ध हुई हैं ग्रीए इन वर्षी में जो फंड इनकी भलाई के लिए मुहैया किये गये हैं उनका यातापूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुम्रा भीर मगर हमा भो हैतो गलत इस्तेमाल हमाहै: हरिजनों को ग्रागे बढ़ाने में जो कुछ किया जानाचाहियेथाइन फंड्ज की सहायता से नहीं किया गया। क्योंकि इनका गलत इस्तेमाल हमा? इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे जो नेता लोग हैं भ्रौर जिनके माध्यम से यह काम करवाया जा रहा है उनके दिलों ग्रीर दिमागों में यही बात है कि इन वर्गों के ऊपपर वेदया कर रहे हैं। हम भी यही समझ रहे थे कि यह दया वाली बात है। जो देदें सो लेलो। लेकिन स्थिति यह नहीं है। यह मर्जी ग्रौर दया को बात नहीं है। यह दस करोड़ **ग्राबादी** की बात है, उन ग्रा**बादी की** बात है जिसको हालत बहुत हो बदतर है, जिसकी सामाजिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है।

यह कहा जाता है कि प्रस्पृश्यता का प्रन्त हो रहा है। हो सकता है कि यह बात जहां तक शहरों का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ हद तक सहा हो। लेकिन देहातों में प्राप जायें, गांवों में प्राप जायें तो प्रापको छुप्राछूत वैसे ही देखने को मिलेगी जैसे पहले मिला करती थो। प्राप जानते ही हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान शहरों का देश नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान गांवों का देश है। गांवों के प्रन्दर वहो स्थित प्राज भो है जो पहले थी। मैं एलानिया तौर पर कहता हूं कि सामाजिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले जितने

[श्री तु० राम]

भी नेतागण हैं चाहे वे इस पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हों या उधर वाली किसी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध रखते हों, जो उन्होंने सामाजिक कान्ति लाने के प्रयत्न पहले किये थे उनमें ग्रब ढील ग्रा गई है। इसका कारण बोट का डर है। हम लोग वीकर सैंक्शंज ग्राफ सोसाइटो से ताल्ल्क रखते हैं। हम में राजनीतिक चेतना स्रभी जागी नहीं है। हम में जागृति पैदा नहीं हुई है। जो कुछ कोई कह देता है उसपर हम लोग विश्वास कर लेते हैं। जो गांवों के अन्दर अत्याचार कर रहे हैं वही वोट्स कमांड करते हैं, वही जिधर चाहते हैं बोट दिला देते हैं। इसमें समाजवादी ग्राचरण भी नहीं रह जाता है। जितने भी इलैक्शन लड़ने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस पार्टी केहों या ग्रपोजोशन पार्टीज के हों, जो भी पालियामैंट के लिए या ग्रसैम्बलो के लिए इलैक्शन लड़ते हैं उनमें सैकि काइस की भावना नहीं रह गई है, जो भावना उनमें पहले हुन्ना करती थी श्रव नहीं है। सभी राजनीतिक पार्टियों में यह कमजोरी ग्रागई है। जिस रफ्तार से एक समय में कान्ति हिन्दुस्तान में चलती थी आरज वह नहीं चलती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल रूप से हमारी समस्या क्या है ? हमारी समस्या है आर्थिक और सामाजिक। लेकिन भ्राधिक समस्या की ग्रोर हमारा झुकाव नहीं होता। मैं देखता ह़ंकि एक ग्रादत सी बन गई है जब तक मान्दोलन नहीं किया जाता है, जोर नहीं दिया जाता है तब तक सुनवाई नहीं होती। नक्सलबाड़ी में कुछ गड़बड़ हुई तो कहते हैं कि भूमि की भूख जगी है भीर उनको भूमि दो। श्रीर विनोबा जी को भी प्रेरणा कहां से मिली थी? कम्यू-निस्टों ने तेलंगाना में ग्रान्दोलन कियाथा। वह गलत दिशा में कम्युनिस्ट लोग ले गए। भेकिन विनोबा जी ने प्रेरणा

लोथी। 'इन' वर्गों को प्रेरणा कहां से भाई? तोकहाहै:

भूखे भजन नहोय गोपाला।
ले लो अपनी कंठी माला।। और
वह क्या जाने पीर पराई,
हलुग्रा पूरी खाते हैं जो।
होतो कैसी तड़प भूख की,
माहन भोग उड़ाते हैं जो।।

ग्राज उसी सन्दर्भ में जो हमारी दिक्कतें हैं वह मैं सामने लाना चाहता हं। श्राखिर जो हम ने टागेन्स लिए उन टार्गेट्स को पूरा नहीं करने का कारण क्या है ? कारण है, हम नेताओं में भी भ्राज ढिलाई है भ्रौर जो हमारी काम करने वाली मशीनरी है उस में भी ढिलाई श्राई है। श्रौर इस ढिलाई श्राने का नतीजा यही होगा, गलत दिशाम्रों में हरिजनों को लोग ले जायेंगे क्योंकि जो समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं जिसका खतरा है ग्राप को चीन का ग्रौर पाकिस्तान का वह इस का फायदा उठाएंगे। कहा जाता है कि नक्सलबाड़ी में लोगों को उकसाया गया। लेकिन मेरा पेट भरेगा, हम को सामाजिक आजादी मिलेगी तो गलत दिशा की श्रोर हम भ्रपना कदम नहीं उडाएंगे। लेकिन हम भुखे रहते हैं, हमारे ऊपर ग्रत्याचार होता है तो किसी के बहकावे में झाकर नाजायज काम भी कर बैठते हैं। समय ज्यादा नहीं है मैं व्यौरेवार कहना चाहता था।

प्राज क्या हालत है ? कहा जाता है है प्राष्ट्रतोद्धार करने के लिए मंदिरों को खोलो । घरे बाबा मन्दिरों को मत खोलो । मन्दिर प्रपने बन्द रहने दो, पत्थर की मूर्तियों को कैदखाने में पड़ा रहने दो। हमारे लिए तो ज्ञान का मन्दिर खोल दो। हम खुलवा लेंगे मन्दिरों को धौर मस्जिदों को। हम देख लेंगे धर्म के ठेकेदारों को। जब तक रूहानी ताकत

नहीं भ्रायेगी संरक्षण से भ्रौर कन्न के बल पर से जो समाज के ग्रन्दर ग्रन्धविश्वास है उस पर हम विजय नहीं प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। हमारे लिये ज्ञान का मन्दिर खोलने का क्या मतलब है ? हरिजन सेवक संघ या ग्रीर गैर-सरकारी संस्थाग्रों के माध्यम से जो पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, 20 साल का, 26 साल का भ्रनुभव बता रहा है कि उन गलत इस्तेमाल किया उन रुपयों को कहीं हरिजन हास्टेल खलवाने के नाम पर श्रौर कहीं किसी नाम पर खर्च किया गया। यह भी मैंने सूझाव दिया इस के पहले कि इस से प्यकता की भावना श्रा रही है। श्राप चाहते हैं कि हरिजनों को हरिजनों के रूप में देखना ? ग्रगर हरिजनों को हरिजन के रूप में ही देखना चाहते हैं तो दूसरी बात है नहीं तो मनुष्य मनुष्य हैं यह समझ कर के भ्रौर वर्ग-विहीन भ्रौर वर्ण-विहीन समाज की स्थापना चाहते हैं तो फिर ग्राप को ग्रामुल परिवर्तन करना होगा एजुकेशन में । यह क्या हरिजन छावाबास बना रहे है ? हरिजन छात्रावास क्या ? क्या हरिजनस्तान बनाना चाहते हैं? हरिजन छात्रावास का क्या मतलब? म्राप जनरल हास्टेल में इस वर्ग के लडकोंको जगह दीजिए ग्रौर पुरा का पूरा खर्च दीजिए तब तो संस्कृति का .. श्रादान प्रदान हो सकेगा नहीं तो कूड़े करकट को हरिजन छात्रावास में भ्राप ने रख दिया. जिनके बाल बच्चों को पढ़ने की भ्रादत नहीं थी, जिन को इस प्रकार से रहने की ग्रादत नहीं थी, जिनको मनुष्य के रूप में समझा नहीं जाता था उन को ग्राप ने वहां रख दिया तो उस से संस्कृति का ग्रादान प्रदान क्या होगा? इस तरह तो एक हरिजनस्तान म्राप बनारहेहैं। हम चाहतेहैं कि जनरल तरीके से जहां सवर्ण श्रीर ऊंची जाति के लड़के रहते हों वहीं उन को रखा जाय। पचास वह रहें, पचास यह रहें जिस में हीनता की भावना उन के ग्रन्दर न श्राये। जब तक हम हीनता की भावना

को बित्म नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस समाज का कल्याण नहीं कर सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, द्यापके माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रेकमेंडेशन पर रेकमेंडेशन हो रही हैं, सिफारिशें हो रहीं है। यह तो वैसे ही सिफारिशें हो रहीं हैं जैसे हमारे धर्म के नेता लोग भी बहुत सी सिफारिशें कर गए कि जीवात्मा के। तकलीफ मत देना। दूसरे को सताना नहीं किसी दूसरे मजहब वाले को सताना नहीं लेकिन हमारे पैगम्बरों, हमारे ऋषियों, महर्षियों की भी वाणी नहीं रहीं वैसे ही करोडों ग्रीर लाखों रुपया खर्च करके रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती हैं सिफारिश की की जाती है। लेकिन मृश्तैदी के साथ उस सिफारिश पर ग्रमल नहीं किया जाता, सिर्फ वाद-विवाद के लिए एक रस्मी तौर पर यहां पार्लियामेंट के टेबल पर लाया जाता है न कि कार्यान्वित करने के लिए जो इस के ग्रमुल्य सजेशन्स हैं, इस की बहुमुल्य सिफारिशें हैं उन पर श्रमल किया जाय । हम ने देखा है बहत सावधानी से देखा है इन की रिपोर्ट को । उन लोगों ने मेहनत की है। लेकिन मैं माप को बताऊ मैं कहांसे ब्राता हं? मैं पूर्णिया से ग्राता हं। जहां पर लोगों को कोसी ने कालाजार भ्रौर न्योमंतिया से बरबाद कर दिया । रेगिस्तानन पडा है । लेकिन ग्रब भी लाखों लाख एकड़ जमीन सरकार की बची हई है। मगर 20 साल से एक मामूली सी समस्या भी हमारी हल नहीं कर सके कि इतनी जमीन गरीब हरिजनों को देस कें जिस में कि वह झोपड़ी बनाकर रह सकें। झोपडी के भ्रंदर रहने लायक जमीन भी नहीं मिल सकी। ल खों लाख एकड़ जमीन पडती पडी हुई है और सरकार कहती है कि धन्न उत्पादन करो।

मैंने देखा खास कर के मुसहर जाति को जिस की बस्तियों में ग्राप जायेंगे तो 500 ग्रीरतें जो ग्राप के सामने ग्रायेंगीः [श्री तु० राम]

उन में दो चार को तो शायद ग्राप देखेंगे कि उनकी साड़ी फटी न हो, नहीं तो सौ सौ चिथड़े लगे हुए होंगे श्रीर पांच पांच, सात सात साल, ग्राठ ग्राठ साल के बच्चे, चाहें वह लडके हों या लडिकांय वह नंगे आप के सामने आयेंगे। श्रीर खाने के लिये क्या है? आठ आने मजदरी । मझे उस मुसहरनी ने बताया था। इस महंगाई के जमाने में भी वड़े बड़े जमींदार ग्रीर पंजीपति दो दो हजार बाधा जमीन जोतने बाले जो धर्मके ठेकेदार हैं वह आरठ ग्राने मजद्री दे कर हमारो लाचारी श्रीर विवणता का नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। उन्होंने मझ से कहा कि क्या वह दिन आयेगा कि जब हम को 1 रुपये और 2 रुपये मजदूरी ग्राप दिला सकेंगे? मैंने कहा कि मैं तुम्हारे सवाल को पालियामेंट में रखुगा, देश के नेताश्रों के सामनें रखंगा। तो मैं श्राप से श्रपोल करना चाहता हूं ग्रौर ग्राप के माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हं कि बहुत दर्दनाक स्थिति है । ग्रौर ग्रब वह समय आ गया है कि बदलती हुई राजनीति की पुष्ठभूमि में है। गंभीरता से इ.स.समस्या कासमाधान करना होगा तब तो शांति रहेगी। नहीं तो जो क्रान्ति का विष्लव ग्राने वाला है. सत्यानाश का उस में हमारा और समाज का सब का सर्वेताश हो जायगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्रपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri C. Chittybabu: Sir, may I sub-

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party has taken 32 minutes. I am sorry, I cannot extend the time any more. It

is very difficult. Kindly excuse me . . . (interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझं भा टाइम मिलना चाहिए।

Shri C. Chittybabu: Sir, you promised me an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of any promise.

Shri C. Chittybabu: You have given 15 minutes and 20 minutes to others but you are denying me an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The member who concluded his speech just now said that he will take only 3 minutes. But, while he was speaking, other Members encouraged him to take more time. It is not fair. In that way, it is not possible to give opportunity to others.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): He \hat{i}_S asking only for ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him 3 minutes. Please resume your seat. Nobody finishes in five minutes. It is a question of some time limit, some end of a debate. We have extended the time twice. How is it possible to extend it further?

Shri C. Chittybabu (Chingalaput): *

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, I am ashamed that persons belonging to the ruling party have spoken in great hurry about the problem of the backward sections of people. The speeches which ought to have been made by us, who sit in the opposition, have been made by them. I am really ashamed that the members of the ruling party have themselves broadcast to the whole world that poor peo-

[•] Translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

pie have been made to remain backward people in this country. When it is found that members of the Congress party are making speeches which ought to be made by us, the doubt arises whether there was Congress rule in this country for twenty years. We are not able to understand how far the Government have implemented the schemes which it has drawn up fourteen times. Members of the Congress party have spoken that the schemes for ensuring the welfare of the backward sections of society have not been implemented. We are not only surprised that all the parties are agreed on this issue, but that it is an indication of the achievement of the Congress Government in this regard. It is amazing that members of the Congress party have pinpointed to the world the failures of the Congress ministers in this regard. I want to refer to one matter here. In Madras many huts were destroyed by fire and when Shri Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, asked for funds telegraphically, Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave Rs. 50,000. But when Minister Shri the Deputy Prime Morarji Desai visited Madras and when he addressed a mammoth public meeting, he did not say a word of consolation to the backward class people who were affected by those fires. On the other hand, he spoke disparagingly of the scheme to give them doles. I ask a straightforward question. The Deputy Prime Minister is not able to say a word of consolation to the backward people who were homeless and were on the streets. But he is able to ask . . . (Interruptions). But he is able to ask whom "Anna's" regime has helped.

The labourer working in a shop has at least a shop act. But the Government is not able to help the person who works in the field. I consider it my duty to ask that an agricultural scheme should be brought forward for his protection.

Reference has been made that there is untouchability among the backward

class people. What is its reason? There is casteism in the country. What has been done by you to abolish it? What opportunities have you provided for inter-caste marriages? Is the Government prepared to encourage inter-caste marriages and to settle one person belonging to the backward class by the side of each house in the 'Agrahara'? I also ask whether Congress is prepared to seat a person belonging to the backward class in the place of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi? When there was a contest for the office of President this Government was not ready to sponsor a person belonging to the backward class as the Congress candidate. But the country is watching the manner in which you are helping the backward class people. There is only one way to remedy the situation. People from all sections in the country should unseat Congress from the pedestal of power at the Centre. Unless this is done, I assert most emphatically in this House the welfare of backward class people cannot be ensured. thank you for the opportunity provided to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

श्री हुकम जन्द कछवाय: एसध्यक्ष महोत्य, ग्राप मुत्रे बोलने का मीका दीजिये।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please resume your sent; not a minute now.

श्री हुकम जन्द कछवाय: भ्रापने मुझे कल से भ्राध्वासन दिया हुन्नः है, मैं तब से बरावर बैटा हमा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I appeal to group leaders. I have given more time to your group. This is not fair.

भी हुकम चन्द कछवायः प्राप्ते मुझे कल से ग्राप्त्वास्त्र िया हुगा है। [श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

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आरज भी आरप ने कहा थाकि मौका देंगे. अब मुझे बोलने का मौका देना पडेगा।

उपाष्यक महोदय: नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : ग्राप ने ग्रीरों को दिया है, मुझे भी दीजिय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रापका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: टाइम तो कांग्रेस का खत्म हुआ है, हमारा टाइम बत्म नहीं हुआ है। आपने हम की कितना समय दिया है ? श्रापने समय से ज्यादा कांग्रेस पाटा की दिया है, उन का समय समाप्त हो गया है। हम ग्राप बोलने दोजिये, हमें बोलने के लिये समय दना पड़ेगा।

An hon. Member: Let him be given an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible. Your party's time is over and now you plead for someone else to speak. How can you control the House like this? Do you want to have the debate indefinitely? There must be some limit. I appeal to party leaders. Every group leader is trying to encourage someone. This is unfair.

श्री हकम चन्व कछवाय : मेरे लिये श्राप ऐसी बात करते हैं, दूसरों के लिये नहीं करते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी के सब लोगों को श्चापने बलवाया, कल जितने लोगों ने वाक धाउट किया, इन सब को बोलने दिया । भाग मुझे भी पांच मिनट दीजिये।

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful. . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछ्वाय : ग्राप मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिये।

उराध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रापको वक्त नहीं मिलेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं वाक-ग्राउट कर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for you to decide.

ओ हुकम चन्द कछवाय: ग्राप पक्षपात क्यों करते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय । स्राप कांग्रेस के बोट से चुन कर ग्राये हैं, इसोलिये ऐसी बात करते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some limit to a debate. I extended the time thrice. Even though the Speaker announced that the Minister will be called at 2 O' Clock, I extended the time again. I tried to accommodate some Members.

भी हकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं कल से लग -तार बैठा हुन्ना हं। मैंने कल भी निवेदन किया था । कल ग्रापने ग्राण्वासन दिया था ग्रौर मैं इन्तजार में बैठा रहा, तोन-तीन चिटिठयां ब्रापको मेंने लिखीं, फिर भी ब्राप मुझे मौका नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कांग्रेस के वोट से चुन कर बैठे हो, इस लिये धौंस से बैठाना चाहते हो ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. Member. . . .

श्री हुकम चन्दकछवायः महोदय, झापको समय मुझे देना होगा । Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible. I appeal to the group leaders. If you continue like this, I will have to take action.

भी हुकम चन्द कछ्वाय: आपने आरों को बुलवाया है, मुझे समय वर्ग नहीं देना चाहते है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be some discipline, some order, in the House. There is another Member on this side also who wants to speak. I have got seven chits with me.

भी हुकम चन्य कछवाय: यह अनुशासन मेरे लिये हा है क्या? कांग्रेस के लोगों के लिये नहीं है।

Mr. Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. I am also grateful to them for the very valuable suggestions they have made. . .

श्री हुकम चन्य कछवाय: कल जब समय बढ़ाया गया—उधर के लोगों ने वाक-अन्डर किया या, इं.िलये समय बढ़ाया गया। कल मेरा प्रस्ताव भा था कि दो घन्टे समय बढ़ाया जाय, तब अपने मुझे कहा था कि मुझे भी बोलने का मौका देंगे।

Mir. Deputy-Speaker: There should be some limit to it. You ought to realise it. Yesterday, your party representative came here and represented and, though the time of your party was exhausted, I gave a few minutes. May I read out that here?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राप नुतं बोलन दक्षियः।

भी रामगोपाल शाल वाले (च.न्दती चौक): जब दूसरों को समय दिया है तो उन को भा दिल श दोजिये। इतने समय में तो वे बोल लेते।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not give him a second.

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भी हकम चन्द कछवाय : ग्राप मेरी बात सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि ग्राप किस तरह से कार्यवाही चलाते हैं। ग्रापने मुझे बुलवाने का ग्राश्वासन दिया था।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I cannot speak when the other gentleman is also speaking. I can continue only if the House is interested in my reply. I have no desire to continue if the other gentleman also goes on speaking.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): On a point of order.

भी हुकम चन्च कछवाय: ग्राप मुझे पांच मिनट दाजिये। ग्रापन मुझे इस का दो बार ग्राप्वासन दिया है। कल भी दिया है ग्रीर ग्राज भा दिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not give.

भी हुकम चन्द कछ्यायः आप ने कहा या कि मुझे बोलने का समय देगें इसलिए आप अपने आश्वासन को पूरा कीजिये और मुझे भी बुलवाइये।

उपाच्यक्ष महोदय: ध्रव ग्रीर किसी को भी चांस नहीं दिया जा सकता था। मिनिस्टर साहब को बुला लिया गया है ग्रीर वह बोल भी रहे हैं।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. members of this House who have participated in this discussion and who have made very valuable suggestions. . . .

भी हुकम चन्य कछ्वाय: ग्राप ने कल भा आश्वासन दिया था और ग्राज भी दिया है। मैं ग्रैंडयूल्ड कास्ट का हूं मुझे मीका दिया जाय।

and I told him that his Group had taken more time than what was allotted and that, if we extended further, if we could accommodate, we would see. Nobody finishes his speech in five minutes. I received slips from persons belonging to Scheduled

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. have legitimate grievances. I tried to accommodate every one from this side as well as from that side. But henceforward it is not possible.

भी जगन्नाय राव जोशी (भाषाल) : यह 2 घंड इस पर समय वढाने का प्रस्ताव श्री कछ बाय ने ही किया था इसलिए पांच मिनट का समय इन्हें दे देना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Joshi, it is not fair. If he cannot control his Party-man, it is for him to decide as to what he should do.

भी हकम चन्द कछवाय: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या ग्राप मुझे नहीं बुलायेंगे । यह जो दो घंटे बढवाये थे वह इसालिए बढवाये थे कि जो लोग बोजने से रह गये हैं उन्हों लोगों की बलाया जायेगा और उस में मैं भी शामिल हं....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can we allow this defiance? There must be some limit . . . (Interruption). There is no point in conducting the House like this. He will please resume his seat.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: पांच मिनट इन्हें दे दें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Joshi, shall I take the extreme step? Shall name him? (Interruptions). We have tried to accommodate him on every occasion. This is not fair. Mr. Joshi may ask him to voluntarily withdraw or. . . .

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : श्राप मुझे नहीं बलायेगें? तब मुझे दो बार ग्राम्बासन क्यों दिया था? श्राप मुझे बींत दो हैं घीं। में मझे रखना चाहते हैं ?

श्री जगन्ताय रात्र जोशी : क्या पांच मिनट का समय नहीं दिया जा सकता है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will he believe me? Mr. Chakrapani is there. His representative came. I said that, time permitting, I would accommodate all. Beyond that, I have said nothing. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am grateful to the hon. members of this who have participated in this discussion and who have made valuable suggestions. . . .

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय: मेरे ऊपर धौंन जमाते हो। क्या यह 2 घंटे इमलिये ब्राप ने बढायेथे ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will Madhok do something about him? I do not want to take the extreme step.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I can stand the indignation and anger. . .

श्री हकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो आप मुझे नहीं बुलायेगें। देख्ंगा कि ग्राप कैसे कार्यवाही चलाते हैं ?

Shri Sheo Narain: He should be named.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I can understand the indignation and anger that some members have felt. . .

श्री हकम चन्द कछवायः यह दो घंटे मैंने उन से लड़ कर बढ़वाये थे स्रीर मुझे ही उन्होंने नहीं बुलाया ।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I can very well understand the indignation and anger felt by some hon, members. (Interruptions). The fact that indignation and anger were expressed is itself an indication of the awakening and the strength that this segment, 110 million people, have gathered for themselves.

Some hon, members pointed out that there had been some in the motion that we had tabled; while in the past the motion used to be "That the House takes into consideration this Report. . . .", now it is, "That this House takes note of the Report. . . .".

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भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या यह दो घंटे ग्राप ने इसी लिए बढ़ाये थे कि उछर के तो सब लोगों को बोलने दिया ग्रांग मुझे को बोनने नहीं दिया ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The reason for the change has been that the Secretariat of Lok Sabha had suggested to us that it might be better to use the expression 'takes note of' rather than 'takes into consideration'. If the hon. Members desire that we should use the expression 'takes into consideration', we shall not have the slightest objection.

श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय: मैं णैडयूल्ड कास्ट का हूं। मैंनें ही यह दो घंटे का समय बढ़वाया श्रोर मुझं हो पांच मिनट का समय भी श्राप बोलने के लिए नहीं दे रहे है। दें बूंगा कि श्राप कैसे कार्यवाही चलाते हैं।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I am aware of the fact that in the past there had been some delay in presenting report of the Commissioner for Scheand Scheduled Tribes duled Castes before the House. But this time we have made every effort to see the earlier delay is eliminated. would like to assure the House that the next report of the Commissioner would be placed on the Table of the House during the next budget session we hope that every year the report will be presented to the House at the time of the budget session. I am sure hon. Members have also noticed that the report has been organised in a somewhat more meaningful manner and this process of organising report in a manner whereby the House will be able to draw the maximum benefit will be continued.

It has been said that in the past there was the practice of laying on the Table of the House or circulating a note embodying the various steps taken by Government to implement

the recommendations made by the commissioner and that on this occasion it has not been done. That is not a fact. The report for 1964-65 contains a detailed note about the steps that were taken on the earlier reports. As for the two reports that the House is discussing, it is not yet possible for Government to say what steps will be taken, because the final steps are taken only after taking into account the discussions that takeplace in this House as well as in the other House. But, here again I would like to assure the House that a brief report on the steps taken by Government on the various recommendations will be placed before the November-December session of Parliament this year, as well as in future. On both these points,, namely the regularity of submitting the reports and the regularity of submitting a note on the steps taken, I can assure you that the time-table that I have indicated will be adhered to.

Then, a number of hon. Members have suggested that there should be a committee of Parliament of both Houses, a small compact committee which should look into the recommendations made by the Comissioner and generally be able to advise and guide the Department of Social Welonerous responsibilities fare in the entrusted to it. I that have been welcome the suggestion. But I would beg of those who have moved various to amendments not press because I accept amendments, suggestion that such a committee be set up. But what the exact shape of the committee should be and what precisely should be the nature and character of the committee has to be decided in consultation with the Speaker and perhaps the Chairman of the other House also. Therefore, I would request those hon. Members who have moved amendments that they need not press their amendments, because the suggestion has been accepted and I hope that such a committee will be set up in the near future.

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Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): May I make one sugestion? In these matters I find that people think that it is only the concern of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would submit that it is the concern of the whole country.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is one of the things that I have to discuss with various people. I would like to the committee to be a small and compact one. Of course, the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be there, but there will be others also. I hope some of the leaders of the various parties will also join the committee so that it may be able to give maximum support to the implementation programme that we want to put through.

It has been suggested that some resolutions be adopted. I am afraid it is not possible for this House to adopt any resolution on the Commissioner's report, because apart from the Commissioner's report, we have some advisory committees, and we also have to consult the Sates, and decisions have to be taken after taking into consideration a variety of facts and factors.

suggestion has made that there may be a single Ministry to look after all the problems and all the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I wish it were possible to set up such a Ministry, but I am afraid it is not a feasible proposition. Matters pertaining to education will inevitably be dealt with by the Education Ministry, matters concerning agriculture must necessarily be dealt with in the Agriculture Ministry and so on and so forth. It is just not possible to have all these matters brought within the purview of one single ministry or department. Let us also realise that a large number of State Governments are also concerned with these matters. Therefore, what we are trying to do is to co-ordinate these various activities and efforts as closely as possible.

I can assure you that all that has been discussed here and the various suggestions made have already been conveyed to, and have been carefully considered by, the Prime Minister. the Deputy Prime Minister, the Home Minister and other colleagues of mine concerned. Many members belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have expressed their dissatisfaction about the inadequacy of representation, not only in the services. but in various high political positions in the country. On this point also, I do not think it is necessary for me to point out that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister who are present here as well as other colleagues of ours in Government are fully aware of the deep feelings among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the legitimacy of their aspirations and have a keen desire to respond to these aspirations and to meet them to the best of our ability.

I would further point out that yesterday my colleague the Minister of State in the Home Ministry gave a detailed analysis of what is being done to provide employment opportunities to persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in government service, as well as outside. As he pointed out, we have set up a small group in which the Home Minister and I are taking very keen interest and I would like to assure the House on behalf of himself and myself that we are going to pursue this matter in a very determind manner in the coming months not only in the government services, but in other services also. It is our desire and determination to see that the legitimate rights and aspirations of this 21 per cent of the Indian people are fully met and satisfied

The 1965-66 Report has made 131 recommendations. As to what steps have to be taken about them, what follow-up action has to be taken, I have got all these things worked out here, but it is not possible for me to indicate these things just now till I have held further consultations with the members themselves, as well as the privilege opportunity of and knowing from the House and the other what they have to say about it.

As far as education is concerned, l realise that for that for these 110 million people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes all tha' needs to be done has not been done. Let us realise that Indian is a very large country, a very poor country, and the changes we are trying to make and the transformation we seek to achieve cannot be brought about at a speed and in a manner which would satisfy all of us. may I point out that if we look to what we have been doing for providing educational facilities to the young men and women of these communities, we will find that the provision for education has been increased four-fold from the First Plan to the Third. As regards the provision made for postmatric scholarships, it has been increased nine-fold between the First and Third Plans.

My very good friend, Shri S. M. Joshi, was rightly indignant about the condition of the scheduled castes I share his and scheduled tribes. sense of sorrow, frustration and indignation, but we must realise side by side what is being done. Today there are a hundred thousand students be onging to these communities studying in universities. 35 years ago when Shri Joshi and I-were students in Bombay University, what was the total number of students in those days studying in the universities? The number was only slightly more than 100,000 or 120,000 the number that we are having today belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes alone. I am talking only of university students. Did we feel at that time that we were completely

neglected? Did we feel that we did no: have within us the strength and the power to change the world? You and I and Mr. Joshi, when we were part of the 100,000 or 120,000 students studying in the universities, we felt that we had within us the competence, the confidence, the strength to work out a certain scheme of things and rebuild our country nearer to our heart's desire. I say today that from amongst the 110 million scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people there are the same number (100,000) of young men and women studying in the universities, and it is out of their strength, and confidence, that a new social order is going to be creat-So, while we should recognise that a lot has still to be done, we must not underrate what has already been done.

Reports (M.)

Le: us look at this question of provicing land to the landless people.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन को पढ़ने के आद नीकरों नहीं मिलती।

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have listened for nine hours without once opening my mouth.

I realise that there is a tremendous land hunger. I realise that the number of landless people among the scheduled castes is almost 100 per cent more than among the rest of the population. Having realise that, I must point out that during the last 15 years about 10 million acres are reported to have been distributed to landless agricultural workers, out of which about 3.91 million acres or 39 per cent had been allotted to the strieduled castes and scheduled tribes. bortyfive per cent of the total numper of beneficiaries belong to the categor, of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I do not want to take too much of your time on this point.

It is often said that the people are not getting their scholarships in time. Lagree, that may be happening, but let us realise that over six lakhs

scholarships have been given in the last 15 years. Out of these six lakhs. even if one or two or five per cent do not receive the stipends in time-of course, it is something to be corrected, it is something which is unfortunate -- what about the 95 per cent of the people or more who have received it in time? Otherwise, how do these figures come up? How is it there are hundreds of thousands of students today who have matriculated graduated, who have achieved the highest educational qualifications that any one can 'aspire to? Therefore, while I shall always welcome all suggestions, all information that indicate aberrations in our efforts at implementing things, I would beg of the House to realise that ultimately all these things have to be viewed in the correct perspective.

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय: जो मंत्री स्राता है, स्राश्वासन देता है लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। इस बीस साल में कुछ भा नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Asoka Mehta: The next point to be realised is that as far as the scheduled tribes are concerned, tribal blocks have been set up, and 120 lakhs of tribal population are covered by these blocks. Something like Rs. 16 or Rs. 18 crores have been spent on them. We want to cover about a crore more of people, if possible during the current plan period or at least during the next five years, and that would cover the bulk of the tribal population.

There are, however, two difficulties which wast be realised. The first difficulty is that the finances that are made available for special programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are in the nature of supplementary provisions, and they must not be treated as substitutes for the share that should go to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from the general development programmes.

Unfortunately, this does not always happen. In State after State, in district after district, in panchayat after panchayat there is a tendency to use them as substantive provisions.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: इस का दोषी कौन है ?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The opposition rarties are also in power, and when they look into the functioning of their own States, they will find that these difficulties are there that arise out of our social structure. To change that social structure is necessary, but the social structure is not going to be changed merely by talking about blowing it up. Here is a social transformation, which is necessary, and I am sure Mr. Joshi, Mr. Madhok, and Mr. Dange understand its implications as much as Mr. Chavan or I do. Therefore merely showing anger is no good. Anger is meaningful if it is dynamised for changed, but it has no meaning if it is merely an effervestime. Therefore, I cence all the would like this Parliamentary committee to be appointed to help the Department of Social Welfare in seeing that the special provisions made for scheduled castes and tribes are treated as supplementary provisions and are not treated as substantive provisions.

Secondly, our economy is passing through very difficult conditions. With the limited resources available, the first claim is made by agriculture or productive schemes and social services invariably tend to suffer. No matter which particular party is in power, I am prepared to throw out a challenge that there is not a single State Government today which has provided as much for social welfare or for the welfare of the backward classes this year as they did last year. Not because they have no desire to do it; but when resources shrink a certain priority has to be observed. . . . (Interruptions.) No matter

even if the most critical gentlemen sit down tomorrow and decide priorities, they will find that productive efforts have to be given a certain higher priority than welfare because welfare services need wealth to be generated and if the generation of wealth suffers, you cannot create the services needed for welfare.

I realise twenty years are over. assure the hon. Members But I can that we should not look at the future in terms of the past; that would be a telescopic mis-adventure. tialities for growth have been built up and in the future, our movement and our progress will be faster. But that does not mean that dissatisfaction will be less. I can envisage growing the next twenty dissatisfaction in Dissatisfaction occurs when people are educated and people are trying to improve themselves.

I would also like to say just one word to Prof. Swell. He allowed himself to be carried away by a certain inflammatory speech made by an hon, member on the opposite side. But he should realise that after all if he and his friends are to live peacefully and happily in Assam, the people of the hills and the people of the valley must live together and work together and there must be a certain amount of understanding between them. . . (Interruptions.) I did not interrupt you when you were speaking; you can ask me a question at the end if you like.

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): We never say we want to live peacefully within Assam; we say we want to live peacefully within India.

Shri Asoka Mehta: If you have to live in peace, give us two months in which we will try to evolve a conseses. Is this something of a betrayal of the plighted word? After all the Government can carry out their word only in context of an atmosphere of goodwill. Would Prof. Swell like it when something is imposed upon him,

and upon his patriotic colleagues? He would like that he should be persuaded, he should be brought round to the acceptance of whatever is being proposed by mutual exchange of ideas and understanding. Is it too much to ask that two months be given to bring around the 10-12 million people living in Assam? have waited patiently, I admire their patience. I admire the goodwill with which my friends from the hill districts have waited. If we request them: give us two more months in which a final solution may be searched, which would receive the ready acceptane of the people of Assam, is it betraying the plighted word? Is it necessary to turn round and say that this will happen and that will happen? We are fully aware of the strength and the weaknesses of every section of our people. This Government is not interested in exploiting the weaknesses of any section, this government is anxious to mobilise the strength of every section of our people. Let me assure Prof. Swell that if we have asked for two months, these two months have been asked for in order that the final solution that is proposed is capable of readier and more responsible implementation than would be the case if the Home Minister were to issue a flat tomorrow I would again, through Prof. Swell, convey to his colleagues that the greater the co-operation they extend to us during the next two months, the better and the greater will be our ability to help them in solving the difficult and very important problems in that part of our country.

Lastly, I would like to thank all the hon. members for the very valuable suggestions they have made. Let me assure them that we shall give them the fullest consideration. If the Prime Minister would agree to have a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe person as Minister in charge of the Department of Social Welfare, I would be very happy. But so long as I am in charge of this department,

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I can assure them that I shall not be found wanting in trying to meet their legitimate aspirations and I shall always be ready to gain in understanding and insight by the wisdom and experience that they possess.

Shri Swell: Sir, I appreciate the sentiments and the righteous indignation of my esteemed and respected friend and colleague, Mr. Asoka Mehta. But I would like to put the record straight. Our case has never been that we want to live within Assam. Our case is that we want to live within India as equal, trusted partners of this great country. That is a big difference. Mr. Asoka Mehta has referred to a period of 2 months. I understand that. But my understanding was that it is no longer two months now; it is just 3 weeks. May I know whether there has been any further revision in the mind of the Government with regard to the timelimit of 31st August, which is set?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I allowed your question, but I do not want to continue the debate. If I allow him to reply to your question, other questions will be there and it will be another debate.

Shri Swell: It is a very pointed question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should understand my difficulty. We must put an end to this debate somewhere at some time. How long can it be continued?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Let him assure that he will write to them.

भी मोलह प्रसाद : क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि जो लोग श्रन्तंजातीय विवाह करें उनको सरकारी नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाएंगी । इसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिना है । भी राम(बतार बास्नी: उगाध्य म महोदय, कंत सैने कहा था कि सरकार ने ढेवर किम मन की नियुक्ति की थी और बहुत खर्चा कर के उस किम मन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट तैयार की। बहुत अच्छी बातें उस रिपोर्ट में हैं। अराएव मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट की जो कुछ अच्छी सिफारिशों हैं उनको लागू करने में सरकार के रास्ते में क्या कि ताइयां हैं? इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हुं कि इसका जवाब दिलवाया जाए।

श्री हुकम बन्द कछवाय: धर्म परिवर्तन की काफी यहां चर्चा हुई है। विदेशी मिश्निरियों हारा लाखों लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, उनकी मजबूरी का उनकी गरीबी का लाभ उठाया गया है, उनकी बीमारी में उनको सहाता दे कर उनका बर्म परिवर्तन किया गया है। इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

एक सवाल लोकर समिति के बारे में भी उठाया गया है । उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बिल बनाने की जरूरत थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने पुनर्विधार करके कोई बिल बनाने का विचार किया है या नहीं किया है।

बहुत से माननीय सनन्यों ने एक संपदीय सिमित बनाने की बात भी कही है जो राज्यों के अन्दर जा कर देख सके कि किस राज्य को कितना रुपया दिया गया है, किस राज्य ने क्या काम हरिजनों आदिवासी के कल्याण के लिए किया है मोर ठीक ढंग से इस काम को करवा सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप सिमित बनाने को तैयार हैं?

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): I want to put just one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, no more questions. If I permit you, there are several others who want to put questions. Hon. Members should realise my difficulty. We have to take up another item now.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Sir, many hon. Members have raised the question regarding extension of reservation. The hon. Minister has to reply to that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is going to take into consideration every suggestion made by hon. Members. The questions put now will also be considered and whatever is possible will be done. Hon. Members can write to him, communicate with him and talk to him. But this is not the way. I cannot continue the debate like this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: जब आपने सन्नाल पूछने की इजाजत दी है तो जवाब भा दिलवाडये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he begins to reply to the questions from Shri Swell onwards, it will take one more hour. It is not possible.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Sir, I rise to a point of order. If you allow questions to be put, you must also allow the Minister to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I said in the beginning, when Shri Swell put his questions and several others get up, the Minister will consider all the suggestions made. This is not a point of order. I cannot continue this debate like this.

I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House. The first one is by Shri Frank Anthony.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regrets the stultification of the guarantees given to the Anglo-Indian Community under article .333 of the Constitution." (1)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The next one is by Shri Siddayya. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the

following be added, namely:-

"and is of opinion that a committee of Members of Parliament be constituted to keep a watch on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Central Government, State Governments and the Union territories." (2)

The motion was negatived.

Shri Siddayya: Sir, I want to have a division on that amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the appeal of the Minister and announcement of appointment of a committee, I do not know what more you want.

Shri Siddayya: He has accepted my amendment in principle. Why does he not accept the amendment itself?

Mr. Deputy-Specker: He has made an appeal accepting your suggestion. You did not also challenge my decision when the motion was negatived.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, you are making a mistake. While voting is on you cannot canvass like this. It is not for the Chair to do. He has asked for a division.

Mr. DePuty-Speaker: Next is Shri Thakur's amendment. The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and places on record its general approval and acceptance of the recommendations contained thereupon the Central in and calls Government, State Governments, Union territories and other administrative agencies to adopt them and to carry them out with determination and promptitude and is of opinion that a standing Parliamentary Committee be set full investigatory with powers to look after the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker] Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes." (3)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the amendment of Shri Kansari Haldar to the vote of the House. The auestion is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:--

"and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 17]

17997

AYES

[15.57 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C. Amin, Shri Ramchandra J. Atam Das, Shri

Banerjee, Shri S. M. Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy Behera, Shri Baidhar Bhagaban Das, Shri Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri Chittybabu, Shri C. Shri Daschowdhury, B. K.

Deiveekan, Shri Deo, Shri K. P. Singh Deo. Shri R. R. Singh Devgun, Shri Hardayal Dhirendranath, Shri

Dipa, Shri A. Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath

Fernandes, Shri George

Goel, Shri Shri Chand Gowda, Shri M. H. Gowder, Shri Nanja Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Haldar, Shri K.

Jena, Shri D. D. Jha, Shri S. C. Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand Kalita, Shri Dhireswar Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal Khan, Shri H. Ajmal Kirutinan, Shri Krishnamoorthi, Shri V. Kuchelar, Shri G.

Limaya, Shri Madhu

Kundu, Shri S.

Madhok, Shri Bal Raj Madhukar, Shri K. M. Majhi, Shri M. Mangalathumadom, Shri Masani, Shri M. R. Mayavan, Shri Meetha Lal, Shri Meghachandra, Shri M. Menon, Shri Vishwanatha Modak, Shri B. K. Mody, Shri Piloo Mohammad Ismail, Shri Mohammed Sheriff Shri Molahu Prasad. Shri Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Naik, Shri G. C. Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, Shri Vasudevan Nayar, Shri K. K. Nihal Singh, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo Patel, Shri J. H. Patil, Shri N. R.

Rajaram, Shri Ram Charan, Shri Ram Gopal, Shri Ramamoorthy, Shri P. Ramamurti, Shri P. Ramji Ram, Shri Ranga, Shri Ranjit Singh, Shri Ray, Shri Rabi Roy, Shri Chittaranjan

Sambhali, Shi Ishaq Sequeria, Shri Sharda Nand, Shri Shastri, Shri R. Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri, Shri Sheopujan Siddayya, Shri Singh, Shri J. B. Sivasankaran, Shri Somani, Shri N. K. Somasundaram, Shri S. D. Sondhi, Shri M. L. Subravelu, Shri

Tyagi, Shri O. P.

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Vidyarthi, Shri R. S. Viswambharan, Shri P. Viswanathan, Shri G.

Xavier, Shrl S.

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram Arumugam, Shri R. S.

Babunath Singh, Shri Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar Barua, Shri R. Barupal, Shri P. L. Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh

Chavan, Shri Y. B.

Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Digvijai Nath, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Ganesh, Shri K. R. Ganpat Sahai, Shri Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti Girja Kumari, Shrimati Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan

Hazarika, Shri J. N. Himatsingka, Shri

Jadhav, Shri V. N. Jaggaiah, Shri K. Jagjiwan Ram, Shri

Kamala Kumari, Shrimati Katham, Shri B. N. Kedaria, Shri C. M. Khan, Shri M. A. Kinder Lal, Shri Krishnan, Shri G. Y. Kureel, Shri B. N.

Laskar, Shri N. R.

Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singn, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra
Singh
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati
Agam Dass Guru
Mudrika Singh, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Pahadia, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibha.
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri A. V.
Patil, Shri Deorao

Rajasekharan, Shri

Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Kishan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri Saigal, Shri A. S. Sanjit Rupji, Shri Sankata Prasad, Dr. Sarma, Shri A. T. Sayyad Ali, Shri Sen, Shri P. G. Shah, Shrimati Jayaben Shankaranand, Shri Shastri, Shri B. N. Shastri, Shri Ramanand Sheo Narain, Shri Shinkre, Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri Supakar, Shri Sradhakar

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Prema Chand

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to ascertain......

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What happens is that though hon. Members press their buttons correctly, it is not recorded there or some hon. Members press it wrongly. Sometimes it

appears that after pressing the button some people . . . (Interruption). We will have to distribute slips.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the only way. The result is not going to be changed. The machine is not working . . . (Interruption). If you want I will declare it.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because it is not correct, I want it to be done again. But I declare it. "Ayes" have 91 and "Noes" have 89.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I challege it.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not correct . . . (Interruption).

It has been challenged. I will distribute slips....(Interruption). I have declared the count; I have not said anything about the motion. (Interruptions). It has been challenged. I will have to take vote a second time.

Some hon. Members: No, no. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is the procedure... (Interruptions). I have not declared the result. Have I declared the result? (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a great responsibility on you. You cannot act like this....(Interruptions)

Some hon Members: The Lobby doors have been opened . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not ordered the Lobby doors to be opened. The Lobby doors have not been opened. (Interruptions).

Shri Madhu Limaye (Monghyr): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a point of order. I will listen to him.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Rule 367B(3) is quite clear. This particular sub-rule says:

"(c) The result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged."

There is no way of ordering a vote again so far as this motion is concerned. The vote cannot be reordered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not declared the result.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have declared the result. (Interruptions).

श्री सथु लिमये: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ब्राप पहले मेरा बात सुनिए। इत्या नियम 367 (ए) का दूसरा हिस्सा पहिये टीक तरह से:

Division by automatic vote recorder.

"After the result of the voting appears on the indicator board, the result of the Division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged."

श्रव डा० राम मुभग सिंह को कोई ग्रिधिकार नहीं है चुतौत⊹देने का। श्रव यह लोक सभा का निर्णय है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have got a right . . (Interruption). The vote recorded by the automatic recorder must be accepted. (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: This machine has not been working during the full session and whenever this machine gave the results votes of people have been ascertained by the employees of the Secretariat and that result has been declared. The same thing has been done today. You cannot change the practice just for their sake. The result is that the "Ayes" have won and the "Noes" have lost. Therefore, there can be no change in the result.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is quite clear that the result of the voting as appearing on the indicator board shall be announced by the Speaker "and it shall not be challenged". We accept that.

श्री मधुलिमवे: ग्राप ने जो घोषणा की है वह भाष्ट्रीरी है। Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to follow any procedure which is not laid down here...(Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The rule is very clear so far as it goes. If you read sub-rule (3) of rule 367A.....

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich): How are people coming in?

श्री मधु लिमये: अब घं अगा हो गई, अब पह मेहरबानी करकें जगहें बाली करें।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Rule 367A, sub-rule (3) clearly states:

"A Member who is not able to cast his vote by pressing the button provided for the purpose due to any reason considered sufficient by the Speaker, may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded verbally by stating whether he is in favour of or against the motion, before the result of the Division is announced."

Then, sub-rule (4) says:

"If a Member finds that he has voted by mistake by pressing the wrong button, he may be allowed to correct his mistake, provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced."

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रब डा० राम सुमग सिंह को छुट्टी दी जाय।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed what you have said. Please resume your seat.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us give a fair decision. What you have done is that after the votes were recorded on the indicator board you sent your men and all those who did not vote also recorded their votes in favour or against. After that, you announced the result. So, there is no question of anybody challenging it... (Interruptions).

भी स॰ मो॰ वनर्जी (कानपुर) : देखिए मरहठा में जो त्यूज निकल चुकी थी वह पूरी होगी।

18004

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not bring in extraneous matters. Here we are concerned with this amendment.

Shri K. K. Nayar: After the division was over, you ordered the Secretariat staff to go round and record the votes of those Members who were not able to use the voting indicator because of its defect. You asked the staff to take down the Division Numbers of those affected. They did so and gave you the figures. You had thereafter confabulation with the Secretary for some time. On that, this side of the House because alarmed as we felt convinced that the amendment has been carried and the announcement of the result was being delayed because . . . (Interruptions). You said that it appeared that some Members, who had already used the machine to record their votes, had again given their Division Numbers to the staff. We refuted that suggestion, which is also an insult to the We clamoured for the announcement of the result. In deference to that and possibly because

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where is the necessity for all this argument? I have accepted it... (Interruptions). What Shri Madhok and Shri Surendanath Dwivedy have said, I accepted it. So, please resume your seat.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः यह सरकार

इस्तमा दे।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The votes that have been recorded, I have already challenged it. I said that it is a wrong figure....(Interruptions).

Shri Rajaram (Salem): Sir, since you have announced the result....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have had enough discussion. I will not permit any more discussion.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): The counting was done in some unorthodox way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I accept your interpretation entirely. I have observed earlier that while recording there was some mistake, some garbad. I said it (Interruptions). I am accepting what he said. Then, I have declared the count and not the result.

Shri Rajaram: May I know the difference between 'count' and 'result'?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me conclude. This is what I have got to say.

Shri Rajaram: Sir, on a point of clarification. I want to know the difference between "counting" and "result". This is a prelude to what is going to happen during the Unlawful Activities Bill. This is the verdict of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I was saying was that I declared the count and not the result.... (Interruptions). The hon Member mentioned the sequence of events. If you go on like that, there is no end to it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, the result that you declared was not a correct one. I had challenged that in time. They had recorded their votes on the Indicator and then some of them again stood up and they voted twice... (Interruptions). I challenge that. You count your heads and we are prepared to count our heads. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to accept his argument. I want to declare the result because I have only declared the count. (Interruptions). You must recollect one thing that I did not want to change the count. Though I said that there was some yarbad, I did not want to change it. I will declare the result. (Interruptions). Please resume your seats. I presumed, according to the Rules—I do not want to argue—that before the declaration of the result, there was

the chance of challenging it under the Rules. But now you cannot take advantage of that position.

Now, I declare that the Amendment is carried.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion, as amended, will have to be put to vote now...(Interruptions). I will have to continue the process. I will have to put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. (Interruptions). I will not listen to anyone in the midst of this process. Please resume your seats. Shall I put it to vote?

श्री मधु लिसये: एक जिलग्र निवेदन सूनिए। प्रापने कहा कि डोर्स प्राप्त बीईग बलोज्ड। मैं प्रयोजी जानता नहीं इस जिए मैं जानना जाहता हूं कि बया उस समय अह दप्ताजा खुला था?....(श्यवधान)... हम को जरा शक हो रहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I am putting the motion to the vote, if any of you challenge the result, I have to clear the lobbies again... (Interruptions).

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): This is a second voting; it is a separate voting on a new question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the lobby doors have been opened, then it will be wrong. We are in the process of voting. How can you again open the doors?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said so many times that the doors are closed. I am only asking you whether you are going to challenge the result of voting, in which case the doors are to be opened again.

Some hon, Members: No, no,

श्री मधु लिमये: यह कैसे, श्रध्यक्ष महोदय हो सकता है; ...(व्यवध न)... मैं तो उल्टा कर रहा हूं। दरवाजा खुलना ही नहीं चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, let me put the motion, as amended, before the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively, and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

Shri Govinda Menon: It is voting on a separate motion. It will be a new division.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is the original motion, as amended by the House.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: As the amendment has been accepted, the motion as amended is put to the vote.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It will be a separate voting.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is challenged.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am challenging it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When it is put to the vote, you can challenge it. I am putting the amended motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively, and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

16.30 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Let the doors be opened and let the lobbies be cleared (Interruption). Will you kindly sit now? I will request hon. Members to take their seats. May I request hon. Members to take their seats?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, we are in the process of voting. Already the motion is before the House. The Deputy-Speaker, who was in the Chair, asked for the "Ayes" and the "Noes". That has been recorded also. The division has been challenged. Previous to that, already voting has taken place. We specifically asked the Deputy-Speaker-he is present here-whether the doors would be opened or kept closed and he said that doors are not going to be opened. Now we are surprised that when you came you ordered the doors to be opened. Others are coming in. It is not fair.

Shri Rajaram: For a simple thing such a big government is doing it in a bad way. It is a bad precedent. It is a very bad thing for the Congress Party to do this. If they wanted to rule the country continuously, this is not the method. This is not the constitutional method.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy-Speaker had ordered for division and the votes were recorded on the indicator board. After the votes were recorded on the indicator board I challenged that some persons, who had got their votes recorded, were also standing up. But despite that challenge the division result was declared. Then we asked for a division again and the Deputy-Speaker ruled that the first declared result will stand. After that he has put the main motion, as amended, to the vote of the House. It is a completely new division. It has nothing to do with the process of voting that took place earlier.

श्री मणु लिमये: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले ग्रापको एक बात का निर्णय करना है— जैसा कि नियमों में बताया गया है कि बहस समात होने के पश्चात्....

भ्र**ध्यक्ष महोदय**ः कौन सारूल ?

श्री मधुलिमये: 367 है।

"On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question...."

तो इस समय श्रापके सामने एक तरमीम थी, संशोधन था, जिसके ऊपर बोट लिये गये, उसका नतीजा घोषति किया गया—जिसको हम लोग जाननें हैं....

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: नहीं किया गया।

श्री मधु लिसपे : सब माप स्पीकर साहब कें निर्णय को चेलेन्ज नहीं कर सकते । स्पीकर ने निर्णय दिया है—उसको प्राप चेलेन्ज नहीं कर सकते हैं । जब विभाजन के बाद नतीजे की घोषणा होती है तो उसको चुनौती नहीं दे सकते—यह मामला तय हो गया है—सब उसको दोबारा न उठाइये। हम रें। जो तरमीम है वह पास हो गई है, लेकिन मतदान की प्रकिया भ्रमी भी प्रघूरी है । हम ने बार बार पूछा कि दर्वाजा बन्द है न । उन्होंहैं यही जवाब दिया कि—

Doors are being closed at doors have been closed?

मृझे अंग्रेजी अच्छी तरह नहीं आती है, इसी लिये आशंका थी। लेकिन उन्होंने—अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यही कहा कि दर्वाजे बन्द हैं। आप रिकार्ड को देख लीजिये—उन्होंने यही कहा कि दर्वाजे बन्द हैं। जोगेंगे और जो संशोधित प्रताव हैं, वह अब वोट के लिये रखा जायगा। लेकिन अब ये लोग नये लोगों को लेकर आये हैं ऐसा हम को लगता है.... उपविधान....

पहले ससके बारे में सदन निश्चित हो जाय, तब श्रामे चला जाय । भी बलराज मचोक : यह एक बड़ा संकट का विषय है जो इस समय हमारे सामने हैं : यहां पर सरकार की श्रोर से एक मोशन के ऊपर डिबेट चल रही थी। उस डिबेट में विपक्ष कां संशोधन पास किया गया श्रोर जब बोटिंग हुझा तो उस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लिया गया। श्रभी पालिया-मेन्ट्री मिनिस्टर की श्रोर से यह कहा गया कि यहां कुछ लोगों की श्रोर से गड़बड़ हुई है—मैं समझता हूं कि यह कहना कि वोटिंग में गड़बड़ हुई है या किसी ने गलत बात बतलाई है—It is a reflection on the whole House. (टब्रवधार)

मेरी बात सुनिये । इस हाउस में जो मशीन है यह ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं करती है, इस लिये हर बार जब मशीन से वोटिंग होती है तो जिनका वोट उस में दर्ज नहीं होता है उन के वोट को यहां के कर्मचारी उन से जा कर लेंते हैं और हमेशा उस को स्वीकार किया जाता है । म्राज भी ऐसा ही किया गया । म्रब कोई यह कहे कि उस में गड़बड़ हुई है— मैं फिर से रिपीर्ट करता हूं—

It is a reflection on the whole House. It must not be said. If he has said it, he must withdraw it.

इन लोगों को श्रापके कर्मचारियों पर वि वास नहीं हम लोगों पर िश्वास नहीं है। जो बोटिंग यहां पर हुग्रा है ंह ठीक था, उस में गर्बनेमेन्ट हारी है ।

श्रव यह जो मैन मोशन था—यह सारा एक ही विषय था, जब पहले वोटिंग के लिये दर्बाजा बन्द था तो उस को बन्द रखना चाहिये था। हम ने बार बार यहां पूछा कि क्या दर्बाजा बन्द है ? जिंकन हमें दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दर्बाजा खोला गया श्रीर बहुत से सदस्य जो पहले यहां पर प्रेजेंन्ट नहीं थे लाये गये। यह चीज गलत है। जो बाहर से लाये गये, उन को बाहर जाना चाहिये तब इस पर वेटिंग होना चाहिये। Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy: We want to know whether the doors were opened at the request or order of the Chair. Who ordered that?

Mr. Speaker: He may please sit down. Mr. Madhok says that the Deputy-Speaker specifically said about the second voting. The first voting has been done. The result of the first voting has been announced; he has announced it as 91 and 89 or so. That was over the amendment. This is second voting.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): When Shri Madhu Limaye asked me 'Are the doors closed'. I said 'They are closed'. That is true. After the first voting was finished, I had to put to vote the motion as amended. After voice vote was taken, it was challenged from the other side. Now, it is second voting. I have gone through the rule very carefully, and when it is a question of second vote, the lobbies have to be cleared for a second time. So, I ordered the Lobbies to be cleared. That is the position. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Now, it cannot be challenged. He has done it. There it ends.

Now, I shall put to vote the motion as amended.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967 respectively, and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

Those who are for it may say 'Aye'.

Some hon, Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are against may say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: No. 1884 (Ai) LSD-10.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Noes' have it....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We challenge it. But may I submit that, you cannot force a division like this?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy-Speaker has clearly said that already.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम भापका निर्णय मानेंगे लेकिन किस नियम के मातहत यह है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: On a previous occasion, when there were contradictory statements made, and the statement of the Chair was challenged, the records were brought. I would request you to bring the records to know clearly what the Deputy-Speaker had said.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह सदन नेता ने हमारें सामने—परम्परा रर्खा है, उन्होंने रास्ता बताया है।

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, he wanted to put it to vote.

What he has said can be seen later on and it can be looked into.

Shall I put it to vote again? That is the only procedure now.

Some hon. Members: There cannot be fresh voting again.

Mr. Speaker: He has clearly said that he had asked the Lobbies to be cleared. Therefore, I have put it to vote. Again, I shall put it to vote as amended.

The amendment is passed; that is accepted. Now, I have to put the motion, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, laid on the Table of the [Mr. Speaker]

House on the 30th March, 1967 and 8th June, 1967, respectively and is of opinion that the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not being fully implemented."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The report had already come that the Lobby had been cleared. In the meantime we were holding a discussion. The Lobby cannot be cleared again. It has already been cleared. We challenge you. How can it be cleared again?

Shri Sezhiyan (Kubakonam): For a second time it had been cleared and the doors had been closed after that. The doors cannot be opened again.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we have voting with slips now?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We shall have automatic voting.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I find that a Member of the Rajya Sabha who has no vote here is going round and asking Members about voting. This is neither proper nor fair. Let us have slips.

Mr. Speaker: Is that the desire, that there should be slips?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: After all, it is not as though anybody wants wrong voting. If a Member of the Rajya Sabha who is a Minister is present in the House during voting, it is not against rules. Only he cannot vote—that is all.

If you are challenging the figures, slips will have to be distributed.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Yes, slips.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what purpose it serves. I have no objection. It only means another half hour delay, nothing else.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I suggest that you ask the 'Ayes' to rise in their places and take the count and then ask the 'Noes' to rise in their places and take the count.

Mr. Speaker: Will that satisfy?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Those who are in favour of the amended motion will please rise in their places—I find there are 107.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Members who are opposed to this motion may stand in their seats—The Noes are 115.

The motion, as amended, is negatived.

The motion, as, amended was negatived.

Shri Shri Chand Goel (Chandigarh): Sir, on a point of order.... (Interruptions). I want to submit that it is the government motion, though in an amended form, which has been lost and if the government motion is lost, this government has no right to carry on the government of the country. This government should resign and quit because the government motion has fallen through.

Mr. Speaker: You cannot replace governments by points of order. It is almost 5 o'clock now. We will take up the next item.

16.53 hrs.

UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PRE-VENTION) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the more effective prevention of