

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नहीं हुआ था कि वह इस तरह का बयान देगे। जिस दिन मैंने मूल रपट में बड़े पैमाने पर संशोधन करने की बात की थी उस समय मैंने मूल रपट सदन के सामने रखी थी और मांग की थी कि मन्त्री महोदय जल्दी सी०एस० आई० आर० और उसकी रपट पर बहस करने का मौका सदन को दें। राव साहब के प्रस्ताव का नोटिस आया और स्वीकर साहब ने उसे मंजूर किया। ऐसी हालत में आज कार्लिंग अटेंशन के नाम पर बहस में इस तरह की बातें कहना मेरे ह्याल में अनुचित है और, सभापति महोदय, आप उसको रोकें। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी ही हम को इस पर बहस करने का मौका दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार साहब ने अगर इस्तीफा दिया है तो कोई कारण नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि वह अपने इस्तीफे पर डटे रहे, इस्तीफा वापस न लें। इसमें इस्तीफा वापस लेने की क्या बात है? उन्होंने बहुत अनुचित बात की है इसलिये उनका इस्तीफा वापस नहीं होना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में सरकार किसी भी सेवा-निवृत्त जज को, चाहे वह हाईकोर्ट का हो या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का, इस प्रकार कमिशन देने का काम न करे, क्योंकि भ्रमीचन्द प्यारेलाल के मामले में सरकार कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसका मैंने बहुत गौर से अध्ययन किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस मामले को उन्होंने बिगाड़ दिया है। सी०एस० आई० आर० के मामले को भी बिगाड़ दिया है, इसलिये हमारे कुछ सदस्यों को मिनट आफ डिसेंट देना पड़ा। यहां आकर कुछ सरकार साहब की तारीफ करने की बात की गई है लेकिन मिनट आफ डिसेंट से मामला साफ होता है कि रपट में किस प्रकार हेरा फेरी की गई है।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में किसी भी सेवा निवृत्त जज को इस तरह कमिशन देने का काम नहीं किया जायेगा क्योंकि जो जज सरकार के इशारे पर आ जाते हैं उन्हीं को कमिशन मिलता है, जो स्वतन्त्र-बुद्धि हों ऐसे जजों को कोई कमिशन नहीं दिया जाता।

सभापति महोदय : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आज चूंकि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने एक माननीय सदस्य को बिना अपना लिखित वक्तव्य भेजे हुए स्पष्टीकरण देने की अनुमति दे दी थी, इसलिये श्री मधु लिमये को भी इस की अनुमति दी गई है। लेकिन भविष्य में . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कभी नहीं देता। मैं हमेशा लिखित वक्तव्य देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : भविष्य के लिये यह नियम होगा कि उसी माननीय सदस्य को स्पष्टीकरण की अनुमति मिलेगी जो पहले लिखित रूप में अपने वक्तव्य की कापी भेज देगा।

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-71
contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE—contd.

15.05 hrs.

SHRI A. K. KISKU (Jhargram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while approving of the demand of the Social Welfare Department I would like to express my greatest dis-satisfaction and unhappiness of the affairs of this Department. We are critically discussing the various concessions, various facilities that have been given to these downtrodden people, and on this occasion I remember those great leaders of our country who had fought for these down-trodden people, like Dr. Ambedkar, Shri Jaipal Singh and so on and so forth.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is gone.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Somebody was just remarked that he is gone. I would like

to say that the going of our leader, who was very dear to us, has been rather sudden, unattended, unnatural and mysterious. There is a whisper going on in the Trival belts: Is there a mystery; can we believe that our leader has died?

Jaipal Singh was a great leader; he was a leader by himself. The entire Adivasi community took him as their Marang Comke, their Netaji. He was here during the Constituent Assembly, in this House during the last four Parliaments and he died when he was a sitting Member. Since we smell that there is some mystery, some unnaturalness, in his death, may I, on behalf of my people, demand that there be a high-power probe into the matter of his death?

In this connection I would like to place before the House a very tragic death that has appeared in the newspaper, *Navbharat Times* of the 24th April, with the heading "*Harijan yuvati ko zinda jala diya.*" It was in Bilaspur near village Mungli, in Chhatragram. The lady's name is Shrimati Chandarbai. She was a married woman. When she had gone to respond to nature's call, she was seized, kerosene oil was poured on her, a group had held her up until she was completely burnt. She shouted for help. Some people came from the villages to her rescue. In the mean time the culprits disappeared. She was brought first to the *thana* and then to the hospital where she died.

It is unthinkable, when only last year the whole conscience of the country was touched by the incident at Kanchi Kacherla, that things like this happen today. How is it that a Harijan woman is burnt alive to death in a most inhuman and cruel way? I would like that there must be a discussion and a debate on the death of this unfortunate Harijan lady, Shrimati Chandarbai.

While we are discussing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' problems, I have a feeling that probably by putting these two groups of people together in the Department of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we are not doing justice to anyone. In my opinion the Tribes are a people by themselves; they are a people with definite ethnic unity, culture, language, tradition, history, religion, their own modes of social codes and so on and so forth. In order that

these people may be properly understood, it is necessary that at least for the sake of administrative reasons there must be two separate cells—there might be one department but there must be two separate cells—where the specific problems of the Scheduled Castes and of the Scheduled Tribes may be thoroughly looked into and solutions to them found.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the money?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Money can be found.

AN HON. MEMBER: They will waste the money.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: There are problems for both the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which are different. The Scheduled Castes suffer from economic exploitation plus social untouchability whereas the exploitation of the Scheduled Tribes is mainly economic. But in the background of history, of culture, of their own way of life, it is necessary, the country should realise that their problems should be specially taken care of. I am very sorry to say that although there are tribal research institutes or centers, absolutely nothing has been done so far in the way of research for the tribals to know their problems and other aspects of their life. Hence I demand—the Dhebar Commission seems to be outdated—that a fresh perspective must be taken and some action should be taken on a war footing, on an emergency footing, to solve their problems.

Now, we are all talking of bank nationalisation. But I am, very sorry to tell the House that the nationalisation of banks for which so many Members had voted has been of no benefit whatsoever to these people for whom the banks were nationalised.

The terms for credit, for loans, are that the property or the land has to be mortgaged. May I ask you: Where do the Adibasis have land? Do they have any land? We are all crying to give them land. So, if they do not have land, what should they mortgage? Even those who have land, they have a fear whether if they mortgage their land, will they get back their land at all. Then, there is the question of guarantor. I may tell you a very

[Shri A. K. Kisku]

sad experience of mine. My younger brother happens to be a very poor bookseller with an asset of only Rs. 4,000. When the banks were nationalised, I asked him to go to the bank to get a loan and that I will be the guarantor. So, he went to the bank. The first bank asked him to apply to the District Magistrate. We do not know yet the fate of the application—it is in the waste paper basket. Then, he went to another bank where again I offered to be the guarantor myself. Still we have no news. If a man who is the brother of a Member of Parliament, who had himself voted for bank nationalisation, could not get a small loan from a bank, you can imagine the fate of other tribals. I do not expect that any personal favour should be done to me or to my brother. My point is in what sense these people have benefited by this bank nationalisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. Under the Rules, no Member can represent his case in this House. He is actually representing the case of his brother—it may be correct—but no Member is expected to represent his own case in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has only cited an instance. He is presenting the case of the entire community.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am completely misunderstood. I did not represent my case. I only cited an example as to how the people are being denied the benefits of bank nationalisation. The bank nationalisation has been a mockery to them. As a Member of Parliament, how can I tell my people, "The banks are for you and you belong to the nation"? These are big questions that are being asked by my people to the Government.

My last point is that the Social Welfare Department, in my assessment, has miserably failed during the last two decades. Some-time questions come to my mind. What is the philosophy at all that this Department has adopted? Is it a Department to just throw away some pieces of coin to the beggar and ask the beggar to continue as a beggar? We know that big policies have been kept before us. But why is it that even during the last 22 years no good machinery has been set

up to implement all the good wishes of our nation? I have spent 20 years of my life as a teacher and as such I mark my students papers. Very sadly I would mark—3,—000 to this Social Welfare Department. The first zero goes to the Social Welfare Ministry. The second zero will go to the entire network of their administration throughout the country and the third zero will go to the institution—I am not saying the Commissioner—but the institution of the Commissioner's office which has been deprived of its usual sense organs. By taking away the Field Officers from the hands of the Commissioner, he has been deprived of his sense organs. In this context, I would like to say that if the Social Welfare Department which has been specially established, could do nothing positive, at least they could save these people from exploitation. I am very sorry to tell you, Sir, that there are exploitations—political exploitations, social exploitations and economic exploitations. Just one example of the political exploitation, I will give.

The House knows that there is a Bill before the House called the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order Amending Bill in which there is the question of scheduling about 30 lakhs of Adivasis who are nurturing the tea industry of Assam. While determining the criteria as to who is a tribal, the following criteria were set forth. One is the primitive way, the distinctive culture, shyness of conduct and backwardness, so on and so forth. These people meet all the requirements and yet we find that the Minister in his comment has said that these people do not satisfy the criteria. I would ask the Minister to please reconsider his point of view, come out with a sense of humanism and social justice and take steps to schedule these unfortunate persons who have gone there from our place in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not touch on other points in detail. But I would say a word about the scholarship scheme. Of all the schemes, the scholarship scheme is the only scheme which is probably half satisfactory. I can give some marks here. However, with the present cost of living, my members have said that the rate of scholarship must be increased. More than that, whatever is paid to

them, the delay in its payment is most ridiculous. Unless the students are paid on time, the very purpose of giving them scholarship is defeated.

Similar is the question of reservations in employment. Time does not permit me to quote from the report of the Social Welfare Parliamentary Committee. But you will find there a very sad picture and the Government must do something about it.

If there is any problem about tribals in the economic sphere, it is only one—I can tell you. The most important economic exploitation is eviction from land. If the Department can make some arrangements to give them land, I can tell you that half their problems will be solved.

Lastly, just a few words about my constituency. I come from Jhargram constituency. The hon Minister of State visited my constituency. But the people are very much disappointed because nothing has come out of the visit. This is a neglected area and Government is indifferent. It has become a breeding ground of Naxalites. There is no adequate schooling, roads, drinking water facilities; there are no industries and there are no irrigation facilities in that area. Hospital facilities are almost nil. Employment opportunities are also very poor. As I go into my constituency and also in other States I find there is a sense of rebellion among the tribals, and the Adivasis. There is this sense of rebellion against the activities of the Government. Last time when I went, one of the very poor mothers told me:

Bhabha, towabati do alam udugalea

Do not show us any more milk bowls. This is the sentiment. Today, the hon Prime Minister has come out with a milk scheme for tribal children. By showing another milk bowl you are only doing them a great insult. If you cannot implement your schemes, that will only be adding injury to insult. I would only quote one line from Rabindranath Tagore before I sit down. It is a poem by Rabindranath Tagore to the nation where he says:

*Hemor Durbhaga Desh
Jader Korechho apaman
Apamane hote hobe
Tader sobar soman*

*Mrityumaje Chitabhasme
Hotehave Tader sobar soman*

Oh, my unfortunate country, whomsoever you have insulted, you will be equated with them in insult. Finally, you will be equated with them on the funeral pyre.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में जो बहस हो रही है, उसमें मुझे बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

9 दिसम्बर, 1969 को समाज कल्याण मंत्री से यह प्रश्न पूछा गया था: “(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछड़े वर्ग में जन्म के आधार पर विधान सभाओं आदि में सुरक्षित स्थान सम्बन्धी नियम होने के कारण निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोग पिछड़े हुए बने रहना चाहते हैं; (ख) क्या किसी व्यक्ति का उसके जन्म के अलावा पिछड़ापन निश्चित करने के लिए कोई अन्य मापदंड निर्धारित करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और (ग) यदि हां, तो वह मापदंड क्या है?”

समाज कल्याण मंत्री, श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह, ने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा: “(क) इस मामले पर अपनी अपनी राय है। (ख) और (ग). पिछड़ेपन का निश्चय करने के लिए आर्थिक जाँचों को अपनाने की भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिश की है।”

इससे प्रकट होता है कि तेईस वर्ष के बाद भी सरकार को पता नहीं है कि पिछड़ेपन का आधार क्या है। जब यह सरकार सही रोग नहीं पकड़ सकती है, तो उसके द्वारा दवा करने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं हो सकती है। जो डाक्टर रोग पकड़ सकता है, वही दवा कर सकता है। आजादी के बाद जब सरकार ने पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें शुरू कीं, तो वहीं से इसकी बुनियाद बिगड़नी शुरू हुई। बड़े बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ बड़े बड़े पत्र पढ़ा करते

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

हैं, लेकिन मैं एक छोटी सी पत्रिका पढ़ता हूँ। इसका नाम है—सेवाग्राम अंक 16। इसमें दो लेख लिखे गए हैं। विधि मंत्री अगर इन को पढ़ लेंगे तो काफी सुझाव उनको इससे मिल जाएंगे। क्योंकि वह सभी मंत्रालयों को सुझाव देते हैं तो इससे उनको काफी सुझाव मिल जाएंगे। यह है प्रथम पेज पर—लेनिन के देश में, मिलिकयत खत्म, बड़े खेत भारी उपज। और पांचवें पेज पर छपा है—खेती की कुछ पुरानी और कुछ नई समस्याएं, भूमिहीनों को रोजगार देना बहुत जरूरी वरना "हरी क्रान्ति" खूनी क्रान्ति के बीज रोपेगी। यह भी उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इनको भी वह पढ़ें। केवल बड़े अखबार ही न पढ़ा करें। जरा छोटे-छोटे अखबार भी पढ़ लिया करें।

अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति आयोग के 16 वें, 17 वें और 18 वें प्रतिवेदन पर अब तक चर्चा करने का अवसर नहीं मिला। यह पहली बार आज पांच घंटे चर्चा करने का समय मिला है। इन तीन आयुक्त की रिपोर्टों पर समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के संबंध में चर्चा करने का शायद विधि मंत्रालय को समय नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए बड़ी परेशानी होती है। जैसे हर वर्ग से अनुसूचित जाति पीछे आती है, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र सबसे पीछे आता है वैसे ही हर सेशन में जब समाजकल्याण की बहस होगी तो अन्तिम चरण में होगी जिससे जल्दी जल्दी में यह मांगें पास हो जाती हैं और समय भी नहीं मिल पाता है। तो तीन अनुसूचित जाति की रिपोर्ट पर अब तक चर्चा नहीं हुई। इतने दिनों बाद अब चर्चा करने का मौका दिया गया।

अभी पिछले सेशन में अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण के संबंध में इसी मार्च महीने में शायद कोई संकुलर जारी हुआ है जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों का

प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है 15 प्रतिशत और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए साढ़े सात प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन यह तो हो सकता है, आप और भी प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, 25 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दें, इससे मतलब नहीं है। मतलब है इसको कार्यान्वित करने से। जितना प्रतिशत निर्धारित है अगर उतने प्रतिशत ही कार्यान्वित हुआ होता तो समाज कल्याण विभाग से संबंधित लोगों को आज यह नतीजा न भोगना पड़ता। सब से पहले तो इस सरकार ने क्या किया कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा दिया प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में सरकारी क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया नहीं दिया। अनुसूचित और आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण का प्रश्न सरकारी उपक्रमों में ही पैदा होता है, गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों में नहीं पैदा होता है। लेकिन यहां चाहे कांग्रेस के बेंचेज के लोग हों चाहे गैर-कांग्रेस के बेंचेज के लोग हों, यहां बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा देते हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र जब पनपेगा तो उसी में अनुसूचित जातियों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है। सरकार ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा दिया। जैसे मिसाल के तौर पर अगर सरकारी कोई फेक्ट्री है उस में दस हजार आदमी काम करते हैं और गैर-सरकारी फेक्ट्री में दस हजार आदमी काम करते हैं तो गैर-सरकारी संस्था में हम आरक्षण की मांग नहीं कर सकते हैं और सरकारी संस्थाओं में मांग कर सकते हैं। इसलिए सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जातियों के साथ बदमाशी उसी समय की जब गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों को बढ़ावा दिया जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति के रिजर्वेशन का मामला नहीं उठ पाया। हम लोगों को तो कुछ जानकारी मिल नहीं पाती है। बड़ी कोशिश करने के बाद, बड़ी मुश्किल से कुछ जानकारी मिली। मैंने सोशल वेलफेयर सलाहकार समिति में कुछ हल्ला दंगा किया तो कुछ जानकारी मिली। सरकारी कंपनियों

जो हैं—कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की कार्य-प्रणाली एवं प्रशासन विषयक 20वां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, पृष्ठ संख्या 56, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 638 में दिए गए उपबन्धों के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1938 को कार्यरत सरकारी कम्पनियों की कुल संख्या है 241। यह सरकारी कम्पनियों की संख्या है। और जो वह कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनमें भारत सरकार की 51 प्रतिशत धनराशि लगी है, उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों का कानून लागू होता है, उसमें अनुसूचित जातियों को अधिकार दिया गया होता या आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय और गृह-मंत्रालय में अगर अकल से काम लिया होता तो अनुसूचित जाति के बहुत से लोगों का उद्धार हो गया होता। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। उनमें 166 ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जिन्होंने रिजर्वेशन का सिद्धान्त तो स्वीकार किया है मगर उनमें से 12 ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक रिजर्वेशन को स्वीकार ही नहीं किया है। किन किन औद्योगिक उपक्रमों ने रिजर्वेशन को स्वीकार नहीं किया है उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं—एक्सपोर्ट इंस्पेक्शन कौंसिल आफ इंडिया, अभूगांव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी, मद्रास, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी, कानपुर, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ साइंस, बंगलौर, स्कूल आफ प्लानिंग एंड आर्मी टेक्नर, इंडियन कौंसिल आफ ट्रेड फेयर्स एंड एक्जीजीवीशंस, वल्लभ भाई पटेल वेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट, डेमोग्राफिक ट्रेनिंग एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, नेशनल प्रोडक्टिविटी कौंसिल और लुबीजाल इंडिया लिमिटेड। यह बारह ऐसे औद्योगिक उपक्रम हैं जिसमें 51 प्रतिशत से अधिक धनराशि सरकार की लगी है लेकिन अभी भी यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के रूल को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं और न तो ला मिनिस्टर न होम मिनिस्टर ने इनको मनवाने के लिए कोई प्रयास किया है। अगर किया हो तो अपने उत्तर में उल्लेख करने की हृषा करें। ऐसी सरकारी कंपनियाँ और

संयुक्त सहकारी कंपनियाँ जो हैं इनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आरक्षण के संबंध में ठीक ढंग से कार्यवाही की गई होती तो यह स्थिति आज न होती। लेकिन इस सरकार से यह अपेक्षा तो है नहीं। कानून मंत्री सभी मंत्रालयों को सलाह देते हैं। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि आप जरा अन्य लोगों से भी सलाह लीजिए क्योंकि आपके कानून के सलाहकार जो हैं वह बिलकुल कानून नहीं जानते हैं। अभी 14 बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की घोषणा की गई तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उस पर रिट दाखिल हो गई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस पर स्टे आर्डर कर दिया और कह दिया कि मूलभूत अधिकारों में कोई संशोधन नहीं हो सकता है। इस पर सरकार कोई कानून नहीं बना सकती। लेकिन क्या संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 को भी विधि मंत्रालय ने कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दाखिल किया है? अगर मूलभूत सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में लोग दलील देते हैं तो क्या संविधान के अनुच्छेद 46 के अनुसार जो घोषणा और अन्याय से मुक्त करने के लिए संविधान में सरकार बचनबद्ध है उसके उत्तर में सरकार ने क्या कभी इसको पेश किया है? इसलिए सरकार का दृष्टिकोण जो है यह तो थोथा नारा है और केवल दिखावा मात्र के लिए है, उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा जाये? मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 71 में समाज कल्याण विभाग के संलग्न और अधीन कार्यालयों की सूची संख्या 17 है लेकिन यह कार्यालय क्या करते हैं, इसके बारे में कुछ भी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। जो भी रिपोर्ट मिलती है वह चाहे गृह मंत्रालय से मिलती है या दूसरे मंत्रालयों से मिलती हैं, इनकी कोई भी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलती है। अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में ये क्या करते हैं, इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं मिलती है।

राज्य योजना-परियोजनाओं के लिए पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण हेतु 69-70 तथा चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के लिए सरकारी दल द्वारा सिफारिश किये गए तथा योजना

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

आयोग द्वारा निश्चित नियतनों का तुलनात्मक विवरण-पत्र देखिए और वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण के लिए कार्य करने वाली गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को भारत सरकार द्वारा सीधे ही जो अनुदान उन्नोचित किया गया उसका विवरण पत्र संख्या 25 है। यह गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें क्या करती हैं? खाली अपनी पार्टी यानी सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी का प्रचार करती हैं। इन संस्थाओं के द्वारा कोई अच्छा काम नहीं होता और यह सारा अनुदान खा जाते हैं। इनको न्यायसंगत और विधिसंगत बनाना चाहिए ताकि इनकी सामाजिक भावनाओं में परिवर्तन हो और इनके भी खर्च-वर्च की जांच हो तब जाकर देश का काम चलेगा वरना तो सारे अनुदान का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और समाज कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में कोई काम नहीं करते हैं। तीसरी वे गैर-सरकारी समाज कल्याण संस्थायें हैं, 1968-69 के दौरान जिनकी संख्या 29 है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं सिर्फ दो तीन बातें कहकर समाप्त करता हूँ। अनुसूचित जातियों के नाम पर इस देश में क्या-क्या बरंडर नहीं किया जा रहा है? अंत्रों बहरों को शिक्षा मिल सकती है, लंगडों को शिक्षा मिल सकती है, लुलों को शिक्षा मिलती है क्योंकि वे अनुसूचित जाति के नहीं हैं लेकिन अनुसूचित जाति के आज भी जो खेतिहार मजदूरों के बच्चे हैं वह 22 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी प्राथमिक शिक्षा पाने के लिए मोहताज हैं। मैं केरल की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पांचवी क्लास तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा और आश्रम टाइप की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की घोषणा की है। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। भारत सरकार को अन्य सरकारों से भी कुछ अकल सीख लेनी चाहिए। अस्पृश्यता निवारण के सम्बन्ध में पेरूमल कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है क्या उसने यह संकेत नहीं किया है कि आजादी के पहले अस्पृश्यता निवारण सबन्धी अधि-

नियम की धारायें कारगर थीं लेकिन आजादी के बाद उसमें पचास सूराख कर दिये गए और आजादी के बाद वह कानून की धारायें निष्प्रभावी हो गईं।

केरल की सरकार ने पांचवी तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा कर दी और 15 एकड़ भूमि की सीलिंग निश्चित की है, इससे बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आदिम जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण होगा। यह कितने खेद की बात है कि 22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के बच्चे ए बी सी डी या क ख ग भी नहीं पढ़ पाये हैं। यह सरकार और यह मंत्रालय एक तरह विघ्ना औरत की तरह है, जिस तरह से एक विघ्ना स्त्री कुछ नहीं कर पाती, तो श्राप देने लगती है, तेरा बाप मर जाय, तेरी भैंस मर जाय, तेरा भवन गिर जाय, वही हालत इस समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की है। होम मिनिस्ट्री या दूसरे मंत्रालय कुछ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यह मंत्रालय कुछ नहीं कर सकता। इनकी तरफ से हर जिले में समाज कल्याण अधिकारी नियुक्त है, अगर हरिजनों पर कोई आफ्रत आती है और वह रिपोर्ट करता है तो ये हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी कुछ नहीं कर सकता इनको कोई राइट ही नहीं है। जो भी कार्यवाही होगी, वहाँ का कलेक्टर करेगा, एस० पी०, एस० डी० एम० करेगा, उसी के माध्यम से कार्यवाही होगी, लेकिन हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी तो सिर्फ दान बांटने के लिये वहाँ बैठा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि विधि मंत्री अपना जवाब देते समय, जो कट-मोशनज मँने रखे हैं, उनको ठीक से पढ़ लें और तब जवाब दें। पचासों बार मँने प्रश्न उठाये, पत्र लिखे, लेकिन कोई उत्तर नहीं आया, सरकार ज्यों की त्यों अपने रास्ते पर चल रही है, उसके काम करने के तरीके में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया।

एक हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी के बारे में मैं तीन साल से प्रश्न उठाता रहा हूँ। उसने

इस मंत्रालय के अनुदान का दुरुपयोग किया। वहाँ के कलेक्टर ने उसकी जांच की, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट को फाइल कर दिया गया। उससे बारे में जब मैं प्रश्न उठाता हूँ तो सचिवालय शिखण्डी के रूप में आगे आ जाता है और मंत्री महोदय बैठे रहते हैं, कोई सफाई नहीं हो पाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें।

सरकारी नौकरी के आरक्षण में योग्यता का आधार भी एक सवाल बन गया है। पिछली तीन पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में महंगाई और बेकारी बढ़ी है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इन पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाने वाले अधिकारियों को बाहर निकाल कर, इनको अनसूटेबिल डिक्लेअर करके, नौकरी से निकाल बाहर करना चाहिये। अगर आप रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो न्यूनतम योग्यता को मान कर उनकी आरक्षित जगहों को भरें, उनको अधिक-से-अधिक नौकरियों में लें, वरना आपकी यह कुर्सी जल्दी जानेवाली है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I have gone very carefully through the Report presented by the Department of Social Welfare. I have taken note of some of the improvements that have been sought to be made, but I must tell you, and through you the House and through the House the whole country, that we have not been able to locate the ills or the disabilities from which the Scheduled Castes are suffering in this country. We have been always trying to formulate some sort of programme under the name of removal of untouchability, but I must tell this House, and the Members of the different political parties, that unless we realise the causes and the basis of the ills, we will not be able to find out any solution at all.

So far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, they suffer from the two disabilities, the disability due to pollution and the dis-

ability due to isolation. Go to any village, you will find that in every village there are two parts, one occupied by the general community and the other occupied by Scheduled Castes. Now, the village occupied by the Schedule Castes has been kept away from the village of the general community because of the pollution and isolation. Mere touch has been considered to pollute the general community. So, what is the way out? The way out that ought to be found out by all political parties and leaders of public opinion is to carry on the propaganda so that the attitude of the general community could be changed. Nothing will happen and no protection will help these people so long as the attitude of the general community is not changed. Therefore, we shall have to concentrate on this and I request the leaders of public opinion and all political parties to make it a platform of their party, so that a change could be effected in the attitude and minds of the general community.

At the same time, I would suggest that two types of methods must be followed in this country. One method is persuasion of the general community and the second method is of giving protection to the Scheduled Castes. Under protection again I will suggest two types of ways. One is the preventive method or preventive way, making laws so that the general community or whoever commits atrocities on the Scheduled Castes could be punished. The second method is the punitive method. I know that there has been public opinion in this country that merely by passing a law or making a law it is not going to change the social structure at all. I quite agree with that opinion, but to some extent, the law ought to be there and the law must be quite punitive so that the offenders could be punished suitably according to the law. So, I would like to suggest these two methods: persuasive and preventive.

When I came to this House and when the fourth Five Year Plan was under drafting, I was also taken as one of the Members of the Working Group to advise on policies and priorities which ought to be incorporated in the fourth Five Year Plan. Looking at the suggestions made by the Planning Commission even though I appreciate some of the points they have suggested, I have not been able to appreciate the policy of the Social Welfare Department and even the policy adopted by

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

the Planning Commission regarding education. So long as you do not educate these people, they will not rise from their slumber, weakness and their helplessness. They will not be strong so that they could organise and can resist or retaliate in case of any injustice done against them. Therefore, the whole educational policy ought to be overhauled and completely changed.

Ever since 1962 this Government has adopted a policy of granting scholarships and facilities on the basis of a means test. I do not know who suggested this means test. I fought to the last, and lost the battle, so that the means test could be changed. Since we have the Prime Minister who is very sympathetic towards the downtrodden and the underprivileged, and we have also the Social Welfare Minister in the person of Shri Govinda Menon who has also a sympathetic attitude towards the downtrodden and the underprivileged, I hope they will change the scheme for granting of scholarships and free student-ships. This means test must be done away with.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What is this "means test" ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I will explain it at some other time. When the Members of the House are so ignorant of it, I can very well imagine what would be the state of affairs of the general community as a whole. Therefore, I am only appealing to the House through you.

Coming back to my point, so long as you do not educate them—and education is the means and the weapon by which and through which much can be done—we will not be able to change their lot.

The second point is this. It is not enough to have allocation of certain sums for scholarship to Scheduled Castes. I would lay down a proposition: whoever would like to joint a college or educational institution for post-matric education, he must be granted a scholarship so that he might educate himself and qualify. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have been asking seven or eight Members about the "means

test" but none of them know it. I made the mistake of trying to understand what Mr. Bhandare was saying.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: They belong to your category. Mr. Chairman, I cannot educate these people here. I am only appealing to their good sense. What I was trying to emphasise is that people drawn from this community, who possess higher education, who are graduates and double-graduates, will alone be able to organise their people and will be able to strengthen them and fight against injustice. That is one point. Therefore, the Government must change its policy.

There was some commotion when the new scheme by the Social Welfare Department was adumbrated and circulated. We went on deputation with a representation to the Prime Minister and submitted a document. I hope whatever has been written in that memorandum will be implemented and the suggestions would be accepted so that the whole educational scheme or the scheme of granting educational facilities will be accepted.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that scheme?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Give me an hour or more, and I will explain whatever you want to know. In this connection, I would like to suggest that so far as the new converts to Buddhism are concerned, their problem also must be studied very sympathetically. Even though they have changed the religion or they have accepted the original religion of this country, the ancient religion of the country, they still continue to suffer from the same disabilities of pollution and isolation. Their houses, their villages, their social condition, their economic condition, have all remained as before; even after their conversion, their position and status have remained the same. Therefore, I would like to request the Social Welfare Minister to make an announcement in this House so that the whole world can know; I know that the Government have accepted the policy of granting educational facilities to the Buddhists. (Interruption) I mean the Buddhist converts from Scheduled Castes; that is the terminology I have already mentioned so

often. Along with the educational facilities, I would also urge that there ought to be some reservation in the services for these people, because they are on the same par, the same base and between the same parallels as my brothers, members of the Scheduled Castes.

Dealing with the Scheduled Tribes, I need not mention that the main problem of the Scheduled Tribes is the question of rehabilitation. The Scheduled Tribes' problem revolves round their habitats. So long as they are not rehabilitated, so long as their habitats are not changed and developed I do not think we will be able to improve their lot.

I would like to make two suggestions, and I will finish. One suggestion is regarding the Committee of Members of Parliament on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I was so happy when this Committee was appointed. I was under the impression, and the impression was created both in this House and outside, that this Committee would be so powerful that it would be able to deliver the goods and it would be able to create new hopes and aspirations in the minds of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and will give relief to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What has happened to the reports of the Committee? Here is a list which they have given at page 3. So far, up to this time, they have submitted five reports. I do not know what has happened to these reports and suggestions made. I, therefore, would say that even though this Committee has been appointed, it has not been made so powerful. The same type of committees are not accepted by the States; so far no State has appointed or elected or selected a committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the State level. I have been a student of constitutional history. I am also a student of the Constitution of India. Our experience is whenever we talk of Social Welfare, the reply given is that it is a State subject. Whenever we adopt a policy at the Centre, the implementation of that policy is left to the States. The result is, the policy remains in the record and it is not implemented at all levels, barring a few and far-between examples of certain sympathetic States. I would suggest, in all seriousness

that the Constitution must be so changed as to make the Welfare of Scheduled castes and Tribes, the Special Responsibility of the Governor. If the Governor who is the Head of the State is made responsible for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, he will be subject to criticism on the floor of the House. Secondly, as the executive head he will also be responsible for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Whatever may be the difficulty encountered in amending the Constitution, so far as amending it for making the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Special Responsibility of the Governor is concerned, I think that all parties will support it. That should be done because our experience is very bitter. The policy may be philosophical and we may satisfy intellectually and mentally, but in practice the philosophical policy and programme has never been implemented. So, let us have some constitutional machinery through which we can work for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I suggest that the Constitution must be amended so that this special responsibility can be thrown on the Governor.

*SHRI DURAIRASU (Parambalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I have to state with regret that there has not been any significant improvement in the condition of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes so far, though there has been an exclusive institutional set up and an independent Minister of Social Welfare at the Centre for so many years now. The oppressed people who have been suffering under the evil of untouchability have not yet been emancipated. This country recently witnessed the strange spectacle of Acharyas preaching the propriety of practising untouchability with quotations from the Vedas. What then is the remedy for this evil?

The social welfare programmes have so far been more in the nature of propaganda ventures. They have not tried to raise the standard of living of the people who are at the lowest rung of our society. For example, these people constitute 25% of the total population; but only 8 persons belonging to these communities have received the assistance in the shape of overseas scholarships.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Durairasu]

If this is the way this Ministry has to function, I will prefer that this is wound up and no longer deceives these gullible people.

Firstly, this Ministry is an ombibus set-up and this set up and their methods of working should be changed. Instead of having ambitious programmes, if there is a systematic approach to solve the essential problems of these people step by step, we may then be able to achieve some tangible results and bring about real improvement in their lot. For example, the land on which these people live belong to private individuals and as a consequence, they are not able to come out of the clutches of such people. We see the sorry plight of these people living as dumb dolls. It is not such a difficult job to allocate special funds for transferring the ownership of these lands to these people within a period of five years. After that, we may undertake programmes for constructing houses, for giving electric connections, for laying out roads, for providing educational, medical and such other amenities. I am proud to say that in Tamil Nadu such beneficial projects have been taken up in a systematic manner. The Minister of Social Welfare at the Centre must be aware of the fact that there is a separate Ministry of Social Welfare in our State. Why should not such a policy be accepted and implemented here also?

After allocating a paltry sum, the Union Ministry of Social Welfare are distributing that amount among all kinds of activities with the result that it does not benefit any section of our society. I would like to refer to one point here. The Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that Social Welfare should be entrusted to the States. If that recommendation is accepted by the Union Government, then, as I pointed out earlier, instead of frittering away the available meagre resources in different directions, these resources could go a long way to help the State Governments in implementing their schemes. The State Governments will be able to draw up schemes in accordance with the prevailing local conditions. The present tendency of mud-slinging indulged in both by the Centre and the States accusing each other of not discharging their duties in their respective spheres will also vanish. The Central Government should

entrust the entire responsibility of implementing the Social Welfare Programmes to the States. If that is not considered feasible, as I mentioned earlier, they should confine themselves only to very important schemes and try to implement them effectively.

16 hrs.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional authority and, till sometime ago, he had Deputy Commissioners in each State to assist him. Recently, the posts of Deputy Commissioners have been abolished, and in their place Zonal Directors have been appointed, making each Zonal Director in charge of a group of States. I would request the hon. Minister to revive the Office of Deputy Commissioner in each State. The assurances of assistance given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes both in the Government Departments and in the public sector undertakings are not being properly and fully implemented. Only if the Deputy Commissioner is there in each State to exercise supervision, these things will be done efficiently.

I charge this Government that they have not taken any steps to rectify the wrongs which have been brought to their notice. Recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a circular that in the matter of promotions a certain percentage should be reserved for the scheduled castes. The Central Ministries and also the public sector undertakings have not yet accepted this suggestion. Even those who accepted this suggestion have not given effect to it earnestly. I appeal to the Government that they should not continue to practise deception on these people, who have already had a taste of it, by not implementing effectively even the schemes drawn up by them for their welfare.

I would refer next to Prohibition. It is more than a year now that the Government stated that those States who have not implemented Prohibition in full will be given financial assistance in case they decide to implement it in full. But no State has come forward to avail of this proffered assistance. As is being emphasised by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, if the States, which are already

implementing Prohibition, are offered compensation for their losses, it will serve as an inducement to other States also to introduce and implement Prohibition. I hope that the Government will accept my suggestion.

I have to point out in anguish that for the past 20 years, the Government have not made the slightest effort in all sincerity to abolish untouchability. For so many things the Government are encouraging production of documentary films. But so far not a single film has been produced to fight the evil of untouchability. Our late lamented learned leader Anna achieved significant success in abolishing untouchability by making full use of the media of films, dramas and literature. Even today, our Dravida Munnetra Kazaghram and also the Grand Old Man of Tamil Nadu, Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker, are actively engaged in social reform projects. It is really a matter of great shame that the Central Government are not even able to punish those people who do not hesitate to propagate untouchability.

I request the hon. Minister of Social Welfare, Shri Govinda Menon, who is an ardent advocate of abolition of untouchability and who is a social reformer, to take energetic steps for uplifting economically and socially the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the backward classes of our society.

"All men are born equal"—so said the poet saint of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvalluvar. Till this maxim is not translated into meaningful action, all talk of democracy is sham; social welfare work will also be a game of deception played on these people.

Before I conclude, I request the hon. Minister to give serious thought to the suggestions made by me. I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this Debate.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am constrained to say that even after 22 years of our independence the functioning of this Ministry has not even touched the fringes of this problem. Most of these reports from 1952 onwards repeatedly say that a big chunk of the amount allotted for this purpose is not properly used. In the latest report of the Commissioner for

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1967 and also in the previous reports it is stated: The question has also received the attention of the Central as well as the State Governments but it has not been possible to ensure that the benefits of these various welfare schemes reach the most neglected sections amongst the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for various reasons. I do not want to explain in detail these 'various reasons' as you are well aware of them. Out of this money that we estinguish from our exchequer in this Department, mainly it goes to the administrative expenses, the salaries and allowances of the big bosses, in particular the ruling party and the rest of the amount usually goes for the propaganda of certain individuals of the ruling party. The remaining money actually is not going for the benefit of the deserving class, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but to the other sections of the community. That has been happening for the past so many years.

The main purpose of social welfare is to eradicate untouchability, a phenomenon which we could not eradicate up to this time, from our society. Untouchability is still remaining in almost all parts of the country. I am coming from a State to which our hon. Minister also belongs. When I was in the Legislature, the present Minister, Shri Kurien, of that State dealing with this topic, explained in the Legislature that even now there is barter trade. People collect from the Tribals and backward sections of the society and give it to the other sections. That is called barter trade in that area.

I am giving you another example of what happened in Andhra Pradesh from cases of untouchability and harassment reported in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It says:

"A Scheduled Caste *Sarpanch* of village in Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh was reported to have died on the spot and two other Scheduled Caste persons died of injuries later, when the Scheduled Caste persons were attacked by the influential villagers armed with axes, crow-bars and other deadly weapons. The trouble is alleged to have started when the marriages were being celebrated in the eight houses of Scheduled Castes in the

[Shri K. Anirudhan]

Harijan *bustee* in the village, and the Scheduled Caste ladies had gone to the village tank to fetch drinking water which was opposed by the influential people of the village.”—

that is, by the high caste people. Following that the clash resulted which soon subsided.

The hon. Minister may explain that there may be loopholes in booking these people. I suspect that because there were precedents and reports also that there were loopholes in handling such cases. I may, therefore, cite one portion in the same report which says:

“At the same time all loopholes in the laws have to be plugged, and suitable measures taken for their implementation in the service of those for whom it is meant.”

This is the latest report. Even after this there are so many loopholes in our law to be plugged.

These are two or three glaring examples that I could cite from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister as well as the this House to the backwardness in our slum areas. Even in Delhi as also in big and small cities people find it difficult to save their bodies from the hot sun or the cold winter. They do not even have huts to live in. Most of them are backward and Harijans; some of them are even Tribal people. This is there even in Trivandrum, Quilon, Cochin, Bombay, Delhi and other big cities. Our Social Welfare Ministry is handling slum clearance also. I do not want to talk anything personal about Shri Govinda Menon but I think he is a more capable person to handle some other important matter than this. This is a matter which he may not be able to comprehend. It is a problem about which we used to talk and which we had been handling for the past 22 years. If Mr. Govinda Menon continues to handle this problem, I am afraid, it will be just like Queen Victoria being married to Karl Marx. Why I say this is, when Mahatma Gandhi was alive, he used to advocat. to his partymen as well as to his countrymen that he wished, after Indepen-

dence, a *bhangi* girl to be the President of India, and so I also feel that a Harijan should take charge of this Ministry in the Union Cabinet. This Department of Social Welfare is not actually handled by the people who could easily understand their problems. These people may understand their problems but they may not have enough time and patience to implement such things. So, a Harijan should be put in charge of this Department in the Union Cabinet. My feeling is that a Harijan who will be able to understand pretty well the problems of Harijans and of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be put in-charge of this Department. A radical and revolutionary approach in this problem is essential. Unless we make some radical changes in this society, I mean, the backward sections of our society, it is very difficult to achieve socialistic pattern of society. The Government has declared the policy of socialism. But I am afraid this policy of socialism cannot be implemented by having this hypocritical outlook. Is use the word “hypocritical outlook” and I ask the hon. Minister to explain to me and to the House if in the last 22 years, it was not handled in a hypocritical way.

For the past so many years we have been talking, most of our leaders, about distributing land to peasants. In my own area as well as throughout India, the peasantry will be either tribals or Harijans or some other Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe people. It is they who actually till the soil and fill our granary. As far as the question of distribution of land to peasantry is concerned, usually, we ignore Harijans and tribal people. Now, a phenomenon has started in the country wherever the tribal people hold some land, the jotedars as well as zamindars, with the help of the police or with the help of the powerful section of the society, take back the land from the tribal people and also from the backward section of the people.

I want to cite one more instance in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State. This is the State which declared temple-entry in the country. When there was an income-tax department controlled by the Travancore Government, they used to appoint tribal people, Scheduled caste as well as backward class people, and also other communities in

that State. There were fixed quotas for those sections. Now, after it has been taken over by the Government of India this is what is happening. If there is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe applicant, they would naturally have any caste Hindu. They have written to their associations and certain representations have also reached this Ministry. The usual practice in the Income Tax Department of the erstwhile Travancore State was that when there was no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Harijan candidate, they usually put the Backward Classes candidates in their place. When the promotion also comes, they put the Backward Classes candidates in the promotion list if there is no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate. I received a letter written by one of my friends in Malabar. He says that last year some posts of Sales Assistants were advertised and it was said that they would be recruited by the Union Food Ministry and in that it was specifically stated that the seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes. Some Scheduled Caste candidates also appeared with proper certificates and proper experience and qualifications, but no Scheduled Caste candidates were selected and caste Hindu candidates were selected and they have already written to the Ministry concerned and they have not yet replied. These are some of the examples and this is my impression about the functioning of this Ministry. So, unless we take a bold step in this matter and put a Minister who can take some more time and some more rationale approach to this problem, it is not going to be solved. If any, it will be mere hypocrisy.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our country, the State of Orissa consists of 24.7% of the tribal population and 15.75% of the Scheduled Castes population making a total of about 40% in all. This State consists of most backward people like Banda Parjas, Lanjia Sawars and Kutia Kondh, etc. They even now live almost naked, and more armed with arrows and bows and lead no better life than the Adivasis of primitive ages. Illiteracy and poverty have prevented modern civilisation to reach them. I feel that emergency measures are necessary for the upliftment of these people, for their education and for improvement in their living standard.

Regarding primary education, I submit to the House that there are no sufficient schools for the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children. In rural areas where there are schools the teachers of some schools do not attend regularly and even if they attend, they do not take interest in the teaching for want of proper supervision, as a result of which the children do not learn as much as they ought to learn. from the recent figures available I can say that in Orissa only 11.6% of the Scheduled Tribe students and 27% of the Scheduled castes students attend schools and the rest do not.

According to the provision made for Adivasis and Harijan students, they are to get mid day meal, dress and stationery in primary schools. But I am sorry that most of them do not get it. Regarding post-matric education, I beg to submit that out of 82,000 boys and girls eligible for scholarship, only half of them have been provided with scholarship by the State Government and the rest have been refused and many students who wanted to prosecute their studies have been refused admission for want of seats in the institutions.

About Services, there are a number of seats, 15% for the scheduled castes and 7.5% for the Scheduled tribes which have been allotted. But I am sorry to say that a negligible percentage of these have been occupied by these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people. From the figure available, I could see that from the Allahabad Coaching Centre 44 students of Scheduled Caste and 17 of the Scheduled Tribes appeared for the examination of IAS, IPS and allied services and 4 from Scheduled Caste and 7 from Scheduled Tribes have been found successful. So also from Madras, 32 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared and out of that one Scheduled Caste candidate was found successful. From this I could understand that there are candidates with requisite qualifications, but they have been disqualified during competitive examinations. I feel that there are sufficient number of candidates to fill up the vacancies but only negligible persons have been recruited. I suggest that there should be liberal rules for them in this recruitment. If liberal rules are framed for the recruitment of these candidates all the seats will be filled up by

[Shri K. Pradhani]

these persons within one year.

About their living conditions, the adivasis and the scheduled caste people are mostly exploited by the money-lenders and liquor vendors in Orissa. If suitable legislation is not made for protection of these people there will be no end to this exploitation. So I request the hon. Minister to consider my points and make necessary arrangements for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in our State. Thank you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, This Ministry and this Minister seem to be very much careful to have money sanctioned by the House, though not as much as is desired by us, when we look to the welfare of the socially backward and the downtrodden people. We have seen the Three Reports, the 16th, the 17th and the 18th Reports submitted by the Scheduled Castes Commissioner. We did not have the time to discuss them, nor could the Minister make any effort to convince the Speaker to give suitable time for a proper discussion of these Reports, so that we could know what was being done for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Almost every day we find in the newspapers of tortures and oppressions being committed on these people. Even in yesterday's paper we came across the newspaper report that one lady is on hunger-strike for more than 100 days. I think it is about 120 days since she is on hunger strike. She was married to a gentleman who now likes to disown her. Such instances are replet in the press; such atrocities and oppressions and tortures are being committed unabated. The Commissioner of Scheduled Caste and Tribe, under the Constitution is supposed to make a proper assessment and investigation. In this connection I would like to go back to the year 1954—when an important observation was made by no less a person than Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. In the Rajya Sabha debate, this is what Baba Saheb said. I quote:

"I think there is one criticism that one can legitimately make against the Commissioner himself in the matter of drafting and presenting his Report. I was referring to his chapter dealing with com-

plaints, because I thought that would be one of the most interesting and instructive chapters in that book. We are all aware of the fact that the scheduled castes in particular, are subjected to all sorts of tyrannies, oppressions and maltreatment at the hands of the villagers in the midst of whom they live. And it would undoubtedly be a matter of great interest to know what are the tyrannies, maltreatments and oppressions to which they are being subjected almost everyday. I have no doubt that the Commissioner's Report would be proper place where such complaints would be recorded, but I find the Commissioner absolutely silent over this matter of the gravest importance for the scheduled castes."

In the course of the same speech, he further said:

"And I have been wondering whether this Report of the Commissioner, so far as the record of complaints is concerned, is a doctored and tutored document. The Commissioner seems to have completely forgotten one of the most important objectives that underlie the creation of his office."

The same thing we find here even to-day. The Commissioner says even after 16 or 17 years that he was not given all sorts of co-operation required by him from the Ministries or Departments whenever he comes across the cases of these complaints and grievances.

In this regard, I also take the opportunity to refer the honourable Minister to the Report on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has been presented to this House. In their Fourth report, the Committee says:

"The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his Report for the year 1963-64, has observed as follows:

"It is necessary that the relevant records relating to complaints alleging breach of safeguards in service matters should be made available to the Commissioner. It is hoped that the Government will examine, if necessary, in consultation

with the Ministry of Law, the possibility of making available the records in order to enable the Commissioner to perform satisfactorily the duties imposed on him by Article 338 of the Constitution."

Since then, this Commissioner's organisation has been making correspondences with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law. I come to the later case. The Commissioner for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes again referred to matter to the then Minister of Law and Social Security *vide* his letter dated the 22nd July, 1965 with which he forwarded a note on the subject for consideration of the Minister. Relevant extracts from the said note read as follows:

"Under article 338 of the Constitution, I am required to 'investigate' the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Almost daily I am approached on behalf of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees of the Government or candidates for jobs, for the redress of their grievances. Most of these grievances relate to the failure on the part of the appointing authorities to implement the orders issued by the Government of India relating to the representation of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in services under the State."

Sometime back, we requested the Ministry of Home Affairs to let us know whether I am competent to call for the records, since Article 338 expects me to investigate into such complaints and not merely to make a formal enquiry by means of correspondence with the authorities concerned.

The report further says:

"The Committee note that in spite of repeated reminders sent by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Department of Social Welfare between 1966 and 1969, the Department of Social Welfare has not sent any reply to the above letter of the Commissioner."

I remember the hon. Minister's reply when I raised one point when we discussed the issue regarding committed expenditure. Last August in this House I put a question by way of intervention and he replied 'Wait;

have patience; let me answer point by point'. I would like to have a categorical answer from the Minister why no reply was given to the Scheduled Castes Commissioner in spite of so much of perseverance for the last few years, more particularly from 1966 to 1969. The Ministry of Law and Social Welfare did not care to reply to the Commissioner. Must we not feel in the circumstances that the Commissioner has been made a puppet in the hands of the Ministry though under the Constitution, the Commissioner is an independent authority? Who is responsible for denigrating the position and office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Even when the Commissioner writes to all the Ministries, he does not get a proper reply for four years. What more can we expect from this Ministry?

I would also like to refer to the Committee's specific recommendation.

"The Committee regret to observe that it has taken more than 7 years to arrive at a decision whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could call for the records from the Ministries or departments to investigate into complaints of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees about proper implementation of the various orders issued by Government regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services. They also regret that the Department of Social Welfare has paid no attention towards this important issue even though the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has issued several reminders to them in the matter. The Committee suggest that the Government should issue a directive to the various Ministries and Departments that they should invariably make available to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the necessary records for the investigation of the complaints of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees about the non-implementation of the orders of the Government of India."

We come across a large number of complaints. They are also given in the report. The latest report, the 18th, lists 995 grievances of service matters. The Commissioner was very sorry to remark that in spite of several

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

attempts made to go into the depths of these complaints and grievances, the departments could not cooperate with him, particularly the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and also the Directorate General of Supplies.

I would ask the hon. Minister whether he really wants to do any real service to these downtrodden people, those who suffer so many disabilities, not only the disability of untouchability but many oppressions, whose view may be expressed in the song 'I am tired of living but afraid of dying.' This is the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the downtrodden people which could be expressed in the song, 'I am tired of living but afraid of dying.' Had there been a proper forum for these downtrodden people in this country whose number is more than one-fifth of the total population of the country, they would have said: 'You, the Government, you, the political leaders, those who are managing our affairs, should know that unless you come forward and ameliorate our condition, we must seek our own ways.' Because not only are they not properly treated, they are not given proper chance to have their education as it was intended to be. They are still not in a position to do it. But the day is coming when they will. Let Government beware of this.

When the question of education and scholarships was discussed, Shri Menon was right, when he showed his courage by saying,

"A person earning Rs. 500 per mensem may not be able to give post-matric fees and other things to his students and, therefore, I am proposing to raise the minimum income which will disqualify the children of parents from enjoying the benefits of postmatric scholarships."

He also said:

"I would accept the recommendation and advice of the committee (Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)."

The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has stated in its Third Report:

"The Committee have considered the new regulations for the grant of post-

matric scholarships and the conditions of eligibility contained therein. While the Committee appreciate that the cumbersome old system of 11 grades in the income slabs has been simplified and only three groups have been specified, they feel that there is scope for further liberalisation of the scheme so as to enable a larger number of poor and meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to pursue a course of higher studies after the matriculation stage. Considering the economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the rising cost of living, the Committee recommend that Government should grant full scholarships to those students whose parents'/guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 800 per month. Half maintenance charges and full fee/block grant should be given to those students whose parents'/guardians' income exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 1200 per month."

Since he has said that an earning of Rs. 500 per mensem is not enough to give proper education at the post-matric level, and since he has said that the recommendations of this Committee would be accepted, I would like to know whether he has taken any positive steps to see that these recommendations are considered and accepted by the Government.

I know that Mr. Menon also said in his speech that he had no power, that it is only the Planning Commission which makes allocations etc. Last year he said that he was only an agent and that too he was not a free agent. I would like to know whose agent he is, whether he is an agent of the Planning Commission, whether is not acting on the advice of Members given in this House and whether he is not acting on the specific policy of the Government of India. If he is only an agent of the Planning Commission and he feels that he is not even a free agent, should he not feel that it is a sort of mockery that he should come before the House every year as a sort of ritual with his Budget Demands saying that he is spending so much. In the Report also they have stated that the number of scholarships given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students is increasing every year, but I would like to have a com-

parative analysis of the amount spent in 1950-51 and this year in relation to the total Budget. In 1950-51 the total national budget was Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores, and today it is about Rs. 4,000 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have taken more than the time allotted.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I also request the hon. Minister to give clear-cut indication of the total amount given for their education and say whether the percentage had been increased. I am concluding. We find that for various departments the percentages have increased. Then why not for the Scheduled Castes. If he really feels that the down-trodden should be put in the mainstream of national life? Is it not a fact and should he not say, Sir, that at least for these down-trodden people certain special ex-gratia payment should be made for their educational benefits at least to put them in the main national life?

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi): Let me first of all recognise and put on record the good things done by the Government, especially the hon. Minister. Though late, he has come forward with the 23rd amendment of the Constitution which had extended the period for ameliorating their condition and extended their safeguards. The ruling party has recognised the human values of the tribal people. Though they were in a minority they have selected a candidate belonging to the tribals as a Deputy-Speaker. It is an all India recognition for our class and we thank them for this. I have had an occasion to meet the hon. Minister at the time of formation of the Parliamentary Committee and in him I found a human touch and sympathy to tribals and Scheduled Castes and he had accepted at that time our suggestions on behalf of the Government and so I cannot but thank him.

The 23rd amendment extends the time limit fixed only for ten years in the beginning; this is the third time we have extended this period. That means that the pace as expected for the progress and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes had not been kept by the Government. They are still economically and socially backward. The Central Government must come forward

with adequate amounts for them. Looking to the basic framework of the Constitution, I do not think there is required any regulations regarding the Constitution. Article 16 of the Constitution wants them to take special care to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the community. Looking to article 275, Parliament is empowered to provide more funds out of the Consolidated Fund of India, but I am sorry to note that the Government has not come forward with adequate funds, and so, as a sort of spoonfeeding, by ten years the period is always extended, and it is a very pitiable state of affairs on the part of the Government.

Looking to the population, I have seen that Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and also Maharashtra are the States where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prominent in numbers. But I am astonished to see that the pre-examination training centres are located at Allahabad, Madras and Chandigarh where there is only a very little population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. May I put a question to the Government? What is the meaning of locating these training centres at these places? The centres should be located among the tribal people and among the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, instead of that, you put these centres at such places where there is very little of this population, which means it is a denial of facilities to the weaker sections. So, I request that these centres should be located at such places where their population is greater.

I have very little time and many friends are yet to speak. So, I shall touch only one point and that is regarding the displacement of the tribal people. On account of the major projects, according to the Dhebar Commission report, about 14,113 tribal families have been displaced, out of which only 3,447 families were rehabilitated. Secondly, possession of 62,238 acres of land was taken over from these families and only 8,314 acres of land was given. That means, instead of promoting the cause of the tribal people the contrary is done. When you implement the major projects in the interests of society, for the welfare of the State it would mean that the tribal people should not be made the sufferers because of these projects. So,

[Shri C. M. Kedaria]

I propose, and even the Dhebar Commission has proposed, that the rehabilitation expenditure should be made a part of the project expenditure, so that wherever the tribal people are displaced they could be rehabilitated at the constructed site. Therefore, I earnestly request the Minister to prevail upon the Government to look into this aspect, and at all times he should insist on them to see that the rehabilitation expenditure is included as a part of the project.

Secondly, regarding land reform, very little is done by the Government. I have little time. As you know, our economy is based on forest and agriculture, and land is the lifeline of the tribal people. But I am sorry to note that about 20 per cent of the tribal people have lost their land because of land reform. It shows that the implementation is not according to the need of the people and the Government.

Lastly, I will touch upon the question of prohibition. If you want to see the weaker sections economically developed or advanced the meagre income they earn should be spent for their family betterment. Most of the earnings of the scheduled castes and tribes, who are illiterate, is spent on drinking. Prohibition is incumbent on Government under the Constitution and the Ministry should prevail upon the State Governments to introduce it so that the economic and social conditions of the tribals may be improved.

There are many reports of committees regarding the tribal people like the Renuka Ray Committee, the Dhebar Commission and so on. So many committees and study teams are appointed by the Central Government for the development of the tribal people, but I wonder what is being done to implement their recommendations. What is the fate of the Shilu Ao study team for the tribal people? Have they submitted their report? Is there any other committee appointed by the Government for this work? That means, for the interest of the people, Government is always misleading us. When we are thinking for the welfare of the tribal people, it struck me that when the ruling party can get funds for defection in Gujarat—it is widely spoken of so far as Harijan and divasi MLAs are concerned—why the ruling party could not find funds for the

economic and social development of the weaker sections of the society?

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

The ruling party is able to find funds for defections for toppling a Government which is doing well in the interests of the people of the State why not for the welfare of the weak sections? This is a very shameful action. How can Government afford to ignore the problems of economic and social development of the weaker sections? This is the sorry state of affairs.

With these words, I, however, congratulate the Minister.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Sir, I thank you for this opportunity to speak on the demands of the Social Welfare Department. I personally do not know whether the demand should be supported or opposed. But I know that the Ministry must have the command over the demand. The Ministry must know how best to utilise the money that is given to it. It is not a question of social welfare or welfare of scheduled castes and tribes. It is a national problem and it must be looked upon with a national approach. We have been working for the last twenty years, talking big about the scheduled castes and tribes and their welfare problems. But why has this not been done? It is because we have not been thinking in terms of planning. We have not planned. Any work without planning almost amounts to shooting without aim. That is why we have not been able to do anything. Whatever money Government is draining from the treasury must be gainfully and usefully utilised. Otherwise, there is no purpose served in giving any amount or grant. The problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a national design in which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should participate in the development of the Indian citizen as a man and thereby develop the nation. Those people who are now deplorably backward should merge with the national life of the country. In an equation, $x+y=z$, unless we can assess the value of X and Y, unless we can correctly specify X and Y we cannot determine the value of

Z and, therefore, cannot solve the problem. Therefore, what is more essential is an assessment of the specification for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is more material. So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, I would simply say that it is a question of the dignity of a man as a man in our Indian society which is lacking. All of us in India must hang down our head in shame for our failure to achieve that objective, even in twenty years.

17 hrs.

When we hear the news of the burning of a citizen we think in terms of a harijan, Scheduled Caste or backward tribe. Why? Members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are also citizens of this country and they are being burnt. Therefore, it is not so much a problem of social welfare; it is a problem of law and order in this country. There is one of the guidelines: "Such results of human conduct, which the law of the land forbids or prohibits must be made punishable." That is the only solution.

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are always associated with land, whether they live in forest or in the countryside. They live with the lands and languish without them. But they are being driven away from the lands, perhaps more so after independence. What have we been doing? They are in forests and that also the Government have reserved. Where will they go? Unfortunately, their condition is worse than what it was in 1947. The words of Pandit Nehru are still reverberating in our ears. He said: "We should help the tribal people to develop along the lines of their own traditions and genius not learning to despoise their past but building upon it." I would like to ask the government to make a heart-searching as to whether this objective has been achieved. I think everyone is doing this in his own way.

I say that even as per our Constitution there is discrimination. For instance, article 15(1) says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

So, when Government provide roads, why do they take the money out of the welfare

fund? It is the right of every citizen of this country to get that money out of the transport fund. Why should it be drawn from the fund allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? This shows that the Government are misusing the money. We do not stand here as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. We stand here as Indian citizens. Therefore, we have got every right to get the grant for the roads from the transport funds and for water supply from the public health engineering funds. This is how the distribution of money should be made. Everything has its own place. I would like the hon. Minister to see that this type of misuse of money is stopped forthwith.

With regard to reservation I have another complaint. The policy followed by our government in this matter is very faulty. Suppose 20 per cent of the posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If no suitable candidate is available the post will be treated as unreserved and not carried forward to the next year. Unless there is sympathy and understanding for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the part of the officers who administer and ensure this reservation, this problem cannot be solved. Though there is plenty of room for the officers to show their sympathy, not all of them have their sympathy for these people. So, I would say that the present system of reservation should be changed. Suppose the reservation for a particular year is 20 per cent and you are not able to fill up more than 5 per cent. Next year the percentage should be 20 plus 15 per cent of the earlier year, which will come to 35 per cent. If you can fill up only 10% in second year, then the quota for the next year should be 25 plus 20, which is 45 per cent. It should go on increasing. Then the government will know what they are doing and what is the backlog which they have to make up. Today what is happening is that if in a particular year they cannot get enough candidates, that is not carried forward to the next year. According to the Report the position is 0.21 per cent against 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 2 per cent against 12 per cent for Scheduled Castes in class I central services. This shows the lack of national thinking.

What is the position in our public sector undertakings? I know the case of HEC because I was working there. The tribal

[Shri Kartik Oran]

people have given their land. We must realise that they have given their land for the projects, and the big projects—those big chimneys—that have come up there are their grave-yards. They have not been properly rehabilitated. They are refugees in their own home. That sort of thing must be stopped. The hon. Minister has a tremendous lot of duty—a duty of care—to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Therefore, again I would say that these persons should be rehabilitated and in all public undertakings—no matter wherever they are—there must be reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, otherwise these people will get nowhere.

As regards scholarships I want to say that the scholarships are being given but the very purpose for which scholarships are being given is defeated because at the time when they want the scholarship it is not given. It is given six to seven months after the session begins by which time most of the students will have left the college or school. This is a thing which must be taken care of. In this regard I want to say that tribal blocks do not really help much. All that we should do is to concentrate on education. There should be a Central school in every State for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in which 10% selected best boys—no matter to which caste and community they belong should be put in. That is the way to achieve emotional and national integration.

Finally, I would like to say I have great hopes in our hon. Minister. He is a person with an open mind. I would like to request him to give a little more time. He should go to the villages, mix with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and then only he will come to know of their problems. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to persuade the Government to be more realistic and not idealistic; to be more pragmatic and not dogmatic.

* SHRI M. H. GOWDA (Chikmagalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that during the last twenty years many speeches were made promising to do everything possible to improve the living conditions of the down-trodden and back-

ward classes. Such platitudinous speeches have no meaning, as little has been done to give effect to the promises.

When we talk of social welfare measures, we should not confine ourselves to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are people belonging to other sections of society, like barbers and fishermen, shoe-makers and washermen who also come within the ambit of the backward classes. Their economic condition is also in pitiable state and they merit our earnest attention.

I notice that in the Budget Rs. 9.5 crores have been provided for undertaking various measures to ameliorate the condition of the people of backward classes who number about 10 crores. The expenditure per head comes to near about Re. 1/- which is ridiculous.

In regard to education I would like to say that although Government have spent huge amount on the education of backward classes, but sufficient headway has not been made in this field so far.

A number of committees and commissions have been set up during the last 20 years to suggest ways and means to provide educational and other facilities to the backward classes. We have spent about Rs. 20 lakhs on these various committees in Delhi but little attention has been paid to find out how these committees have been functioning and what they have been actually doing. The government are merely granting huge amounts for meeting the administrative expenditure of these committees. It is dismal to note that these committees do not maintain proper account of the expenditure incurred by them.

In Delhi, there are a large number of people living in slums and jhuggis. Have you done anything to improve their lot? It is no use sanctioning large amounts of money for undertaking various schemes if you do not ensure that the money is spent properly and for the purpose for which it is intended. Every rupee spent should be properly accounted for the satisfaction of Parliament and the people.

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

The Government do not get money easily. They collect the amount by levying taxes. It is not the rich alone who pay taxes. There are a large number of people including agriculturists who earn money by the sweat of their brow and out of this hard earned money they pay taxes. Therefore this public money should be spent properly for constructive purposes. If you misappropriate, you have no justification to continue in the Government.

In recent years, important committees have been set up to examine the economic conditions of backward classes and to make suggestions to the Government in the matter. Mention may be made here of the Elayaperumal Committee, Renuka Ray Committee and Basumatari Committee. In the past also, a number of committees were set up to examine various aspects of backward classes. But I regret to say that their reports have been put in the cold storage and little action has been taken on them so far.

If Rs. 9.5 crores are placed at the disposal of the Committees, and if out of this, Rs. 4½ crores are spent towards their administrative set-up, that would not be proper and the backward classes would not get any material benefit therefrom. When these Committees have made a number of important recommendations and constructive suggestions, it is the duty of Government to implement them. If not, they would be doing injustice not only to the committees but also to the people. Therefore I request the Government that they should consider this matter seriously and expedite action on the various reports.

There is a Social Welfare Board at the Centre and in each State. What are they doing? Are they effectively functioning? I doubt very much. While selecting Chairman of a Board you should select the right type of person. When I say this, I am not casting any aspersion on any single person. When I say the right type of person should be selected I meant that the person must have feeling and soft corner for the backward classes. He should not look down upon them and treat them with scant respect. Therefore, I suggest that when you are appointing a person to the Board, care should be taken to see that he has all the requisite qualifications mentioned above and that he looks at the problems of the backward

classes sympathetically and realistically. Only then can they expect tangible results.

We are celebrating the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. This is an important year. I would like to ask what special schemes have been formulated and implemented by the Government during this year for improving the lot of the backward classes? I regret very much to say that in spite of the grandiose plans the results so far achieved are practically poor and uninspiring. I want that the responsible people working in the Social Welfare Department should visit the slums, see the living conditions of the people there, educate them to live in a hygienic way and render such other help as is necessary to improve their lot. It is only then that you will be doing justice to the message given by Gandhiji to serve the poor people.

There are a number of schemes for giving scholarships to Harijans. Here Scholarship is not enough. We should see that their living conditions in hostels are good. Have you ever cared to see what they eat and how they live? As the future of the country is in their hands they should not be neglected. We should see that they live a healthy and a happy life. They should therefore, be given nutritious food and should be well looked after. Unfortunately I am distressed to see them taking sub standard diet and malnutritious food which is fit only for animal consumption. I had also seen that some of the poor students are given Rs. 10 to 15 per month towards boarding expenditures. What can they eat with this paltry sum? There should be some realistic assessment while granting assistance to the Scheduled Castes and poor students who are future generation.

In connection with the celebration of centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Minister for Food and Agriculture, Shri Jagjivan Ram said some time back at a meeting—I do not remember the actual place—that we should take over surplus land for distribution to the landless. Accordingly a friend of mine in Tumkur district took possession of a piece of vacant, fallow surplus land and distributed it to some of the poor landless people for cultivation. When the Government came to know of this they took objection to this. They forcibly evicted the poor people and filed a suit in the court against my friend. The

[Shri M. H. Gowda]

landless people were thereafter sentenced to jail. I would ask the Government that whether this action on the part of Government is at all proper.

There is always inordinate delay and red-tapism in the matter of distribution of land to the landless labour. To quote an instance, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a case in my State where two Harijans applied for allotment of land measuring 10 Guntas. The applications were pending with the Government for nearly 20 years. It was only in 1957 that after a great effort and a number of repeated petitions that these Harijans were allotted the land. Such instances of delaying tactics by Government are very many. In order to substantiate my statement I would urge the Minister to accompany me to my State and see the factual position and satisfy himself.

Although the State Government is all in all in the matter of distribution of land to the landless, the Centre gives loans and assistance to the States. As such the Centre has every right to issue proper directions to the States in this regard, so that no hardship is caused to these backward classes in getting land for cultivation.

In conclusion, I would appeal to everyone that there should not be any discriminatory treatment with Harijans in any sphere. They should be treated like brothers. We should take them as equal partners in all social and economic activities so that we can build a strong country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Won't we get a chance to speak, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The position is this. I have got a few more names of the Congress Party as well as the Opposition Parties with me. Now the debate will continue upto 6.30. The Minister of State has expressed a desire to intervene. The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow. I hope after the hon. Lady Minister's intervention in the debate, nearly an hour will be left. That time can be used for other Members. I hope you would put up with this. What else can be done?

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) :
राज्य मंत्री के पहले भारतीय क्रान्ति दल को समय देने की कृपा करें। वह बोल लेंगी तो जो माकड़ें मैं रखना चाहता हूँ, उनका कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाएगा। अभी तक भारतीय क्रान्ति दल से कोई नहीं बोला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not waste time. What does it matter? The Cabinet Minister will reply only tomorrow.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Let him go through all the points tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the practice we are following. What can I do?

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI (Kaira): Sir, Mr. Daschowdhury may be requested to have his half-an-hour discussion next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That can be considered.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have no objection if it is postponed; but I must be given a chance to bring up this Half-an-Hour Discussion next week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will. Actually, we are trying to save as much time as is possible.

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर) : टाइम को एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाये।

SHRI SONAVANE: It is in the discretion of the Chair. The Chair can very well increase the time by one hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the time? Tomorrow is for Food and Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI SONAVANE: Social Welfare is an important Ministry. This is intended for helping the weaker sections of society. We can increase the time for discussion of this Ministry's demands.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can place this point of view before the Speaker tomorrow.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I have just one word to say. Not only now but even in previous years when these Demands came up, we found there had been a demand that more time should be given to the discussion. Even ruling party Members demand that the Minister of State should not be permitted to speak, but rather they should get a chance. It goes to prove how anxious they feel to participate in the discussion of these Demands. We may extend the time upto 7-30 or 8. I don't think it is difficult. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the House to decide. We will now proceed with the debate. Let us not waste time. Hon. Minister.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या मैं आज बोल पाऊंगा ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak today; you will be the next speaker after the Minister. I promise this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (Dr. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): The year 1970-71 marks a distinct progress in the work of the Department of Social Welfare, as reflected in its budget provision as well as programme content. The Department has been entrusted with the major responsibility of providing nutritional services for children in the age group 0 to 3 and 3 to 5 years. Two separate but allied programmes have been entrusted to it. Under the crash programme of nutrition for children in the age group of 0 to 3 years, for which a provision of Rs. 4 crores has been made in the current budget, it is proposed to provide nutritional services for 5 lakh children in tribal areas and to an equal number in the urban slum areas. The nutrition programme will be implemented through the maternity and child health centres, primary health centres and voluntary organisations providing child welfare services in tribal and slum areas. This programme is at present under non-plan provision but it is proposed to be included in the fourth plan before the end of the year. The total provision at the present rate of Rs. 4 crores per year would amount to Rs. 20 crores for the fourth plan period.

The second important programme for which a total of Rs. 6 crores have been pro-

vided for in the fourth plan relates to the supply of nutrition for pre-school children in the age group 3-5 years through Balwadis. provision of Rs. 20 lakhs is made in the budget of 1970-71 to initiate the programme with the help of voluntary social welfare organisations running balwadis. During the first year it is proposed to cover nearly 60,000 children under this programme. The programme of nutrition is meant primarily to meet the requirements of children who are suffering from mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. Our endeavour therefore is to initiate programmes in areas which are marked out by nutritional experts as nutritionally backward areas. It is only to facilitate the starting of the programme in the initial stages that Tribal Development Blocks and urban slum areas have been selected. The majority of children in slum areas of cities would come from socially backward communities. Gradually as the programme develops, we will try to cover as many areas as possible which are considered nutritionally backward.

Besides, the second programme of nutrition of children in the age group 3 to 5 years, will be promoted through Balwadis, which are primarily run by voluntary organisations. for children belonging to economically and socially backward communities. Thus, both the programmes will try to supplement and complement each other, covering the largest possible number of children belonging to economically and socially backward communities where majority of children suffer from mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. The Department is aware of the fact that needs of children in the area of nutrition in our country are tremendous but the resources are limited. We are making a humble beginning with the hope that our programme will grow in coverage and provide the much needed help to the children of the country to grow into healthy and efficient citizens of tomorrow.

The earlier programme of Family and Child Welfare services in rural areas initiated in 1968 continues to make steady progress. Already 175 Family and Child Welfare projects have been established with the help of the Central Social Welfare Board in different parts of the country. Fifty new projects will be started this year. During the last year, the programme of Family and

[(Dr. Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha]

Child Welfare was reviewed. The recommendations made by the Committee will be utilised for more effective promotion of the programme.

Similarly, the programme of Pre-vocational Training was reviewed during the year by a Conference of State Directors of Education and Technical Education. Recommendations of the Conference will be utilised to strengthen the programme during the year. Already about 4,000 school drop-outs children are undergoing training at sixty-four Pre-Vocational Training Centres which provide vocational training as well as general education. Ten new centres have been allotted to different State Governments during 1969-70, and ten more are proposed to be initiated during 1970-71.

We have been feeling concerned about the problem of the destitute children, specially the beggar-child. A meeting of the representatives of national Child Welfare organisations was held on the 16th January, 1970 to discuss the services required for destitute children. At present, a limited number of welfare institutions providing services for destitute children receive grants from the Central Social Welfare Board. A sizeable number of homes and orphanages are run by religious organisations. However a very large number of destitute children go without any service. It is true that the problem is tremendous and the resources are limited. But we are determined to make a beginning in providing welfare services for destitute children. Our effort is to find a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for this programme in this financial year.

The services for delinquent children are being provided under Children Act enacted by State legislatures. Although a number of States have Children Act; the coverage of services is confined to a limited area. Due to limitation of resources, the services of Juvenile Courts, Remand Homes, Certified Schools and probation are not being provided in all areas.

We are eager to ensure effective promotion of correctional services in the country. To ensure the effective promotion of these services, the Department has constituted a Central Advisory Board on Correctional

Services with representatives of the State Governments and experts in the field. This Board has already started functioning and I am hopeful that with the help of the Central Bureau of Correctional Services, the Department will succeed in stimulating the interests of the State Governments and the people for effective provision of Correctional Services in the country.

A segment of the population, which has in the past suffered considerable neglect, consists of those with physical or mental limitations. In pursuance of our policy of progressively developing a welfare State, the Department of Social Welfare has been endeavouring to initiate programmes for the education, training and rehabilitation of certain categories of handicapped persons, chiefly the blind, the deaf, the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded. Although this is essentially a State subject, the Department of Social Welfare has undertaken certain national programmes in this field.

The major effort of the Department of Social welfare has been directed towards establishing national demonstration projects. As a step in this direction, a national centre providing a wide range of services for the blind has been set up at Dehra Dun. A beginning has also been made at Hyderabad with the establishment of a national centre for the deaf. A model school for mentally retarded children has come into being in New Delhi.

In view of the complexity of the problem posed by different types of orthopaedically handicapped children, the task of suggesting a blue print for a comprehensive national centre for the orthopaedically handicapped has been assigned to a committee whose report is expected shortly.

One of the present day trends in the field is to integrate the handicapped child in the ordinary school. The Department proposes, therefore, to initiate this year a project to place blind children in ordinary schools in Delhi with the assistance of an expert to be provided by a voluntary international organisation.

Now I would like to deal with some points raised by some hon. members. Shri Sheo

Narain mentioned about prohibition. It is to be introduced in States by State Governments. It is known to the House that the Government of India have taken a decision to give half the money lost by introduction of prohibition in districts by any State. It is up to State Governments to introduce prohibition in their States.

For the information of the House, leprosy patients come under the Ministry of Health and not this Department.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The point raised from our side regarding prohibition was this. The Government of India have announced a formula by which if States who are not implementing this policy come forward to implement it, they would be compensated for the losses. But in spite of that, no State has come forward. Not even a gesture has been shown by any State to take advantage of this concession. But there are two or three States already implementing prohibition. If Government give some concession and compensation to them, it may act as an incentive to others to follow suit.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Is not the welfare of the people of the States the concern of the State Governments concerned? Is it always necessary for the Centre to come in?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I want a reply from the present Minister, not from a prospective one.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: After the announcement of this policy, two States, Rajasthan and Haryana, have introduced this scheme.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Barrampur): They have opened new liquor shops in Haryana.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) Must be during the Gandhi Centenary year!

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: In reply to the remark of Shri Kisku, very near his constituency there are a number of buildings lying vacant. While he was a Minister, I travelled with him in that area and requested him to send a scheme for

utilising them. I know he was there for a very short time and it was not possible for him to send any scheme. But I requested the Minister concerned in West Bengal to send the scheme as to how best they can utilise this building, but up till now we have not received any scheme.

We all feel very much about untouchability but I should like to mention that untouchability is a social evil. It is known to all of us that the Government alone cannot eradicate this social evil. I hope with the combined effort of the Government and all concerned, untouchability will be removed from our country very soon. Government had to pass a law but law alone cannot eradicate this evil.

For the information of the hon. Members I would like to say that there is a feature film on untouchability and in addition there are a number of documentary films on untouchability.

Before I conclude I would like to make a reference to two important proposals that are under active consideration of my Department. Although the need for giving suitable priority to Children's Welfare Programme in the National Plan is being increasingly recognised, the programme still remains to be viewed as a coordinated single programme. The first step in this direction was taken by my Department by appointing the Ganga Saran Sinha Committee, which reviewed the whole position and made some far-reaching recommendations. The broad findings of this Committee were that there were some shortcomings in the organisation for planning and implementation of children's programme among which the two were the main, *viz.*, (a) absence of a clear policy Directive binding on all Governmental agencies; and (b) absence of a body to consider all the sectoral programmes as a single comprehensive children's programme. We are now trying to overcome these two shortcomings. The Department has already prepared a draft of the resolution on National Policy for children. This has the general acceptance of the concerned Ministries. We have no circulated the draft to State Governments for their opinion. I am hopeful of finalising the draft resolution in the near future for consideration of Government. I am also hopeful of setting up a National

[Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Ghua]

Body for coordination of child welfare services.

These are some of the efforts in making the programme of Child Welfare more effective in the country. With the cooperation of all concerned, we will have before long a definite direction and an organisation for effective promotion of integrated services for children in the country.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: From the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes we find that there are certain organisations in West Bengal belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to which certain grants are given annually. What are the names of those organisations?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: I cannot answer it just now. I have to look into it.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhar): I am grateful for the announcement that Government has produced two documentaries in connection with untouchability, but I would like to know whether the Government would also consider the advisability and feasibility of showing these films compulsorily to all school children to free them of all caste prejudices.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: It is a suggestion which may be considered. I should like to correct her impression. It is one feature film; the others are documentaries.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The hon. Minister referred to Gangasaran Sinha committee report which suggests an outlay of five thousand and odd crores for the coming plan and only Rs. 7 crores had in fact been allotted. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is satisfied with this allocation.

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: Rs. 4 crores had been allotted for 1970-71 and Rs. 6 crores had been allotted for the whole Fourth Plan.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What is the use of preparing a report envisaging an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores and odd?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiva Charan Lal. I request hon. Members to be very brief so that more Members can be accommodated. (Interruptions) He will take only five minutes.

श्री शिव चरण लाल (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान का घोर विरोध करता हूँ। जिन अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये यह समाज कल्याण का अनुदान होता है, उन लोगों को यह नहीं मिलता है जिनको मिलना चाहिये। सरकार हरिजनों की पहचान करने में असमर्थ रही है। जिस मरीज की छाँचों की रोगनी जाती रहती है उस मरीज की आप समझें कि मृत्यु हो जाती है। सरकार हरिजनों की पहचान करने में असमर्थ रही है, उनकी पहचान नहीं कर पायी। करोड़ों रुपये का अनुदान आप प्रत्येक साल देते हो, उस अनुदान को लेता कौन है, मैं थोड़े रूप में उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक लोकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है वह भी आपके सामने पेश करूँगा कि कहाँ तक यह सत्य है, और आप उसमें क्या कर रहे हैं। उक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 14 में लिखा हुआ है कि कुछ समय से इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये जो रियायतें रखी गयी हैं उनका एक बहुत बड़ा भाग अधिक संख्या वाले तथा राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सुसंगठित समुदाय हड़प जाते हैं। छोटे तथा अधिक पिछड़े समुदाय, जिन्हें विशेष सहायता की अधिक आवश्यकता है, जिसमें वाल्मीकि भी शामिल हैं, उसे नहीं मिला पाती है।

सभापति महोदय, प्रत्येक साल करोड़ों ₹० इस मंत्रालय को दिया जाता है। पिछले 18 सालों में योजना के दौरान पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये लगभग 275 करोड़ ₹० खर्च करने की इसमें बात लिखी गयी है। अनुसूचित जातियों, आदिम जातियों के लिये प्रथम योजना में 17 करोड़, दूसरी योजना में 41

करोड़ और तीसरी योजना में 53 करोड़ रु० रखा गया, ऐसा किताब में लिखा हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि यह रुपया आप कहां खर्च कर रहे हैं? कितना रुपया आज तक अनुसूचित जाति, हरिजन, जिनको पिछड़ा कहते हैं, जिनको दबा हुआ कहते हैं, सताया हुआ कहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के लिये कितना रुपया इस अनुदान में से खर्च हुआ, उनके लड़कों की शिक्षा पर आपने कितना रुपया खर्च किया है, उनकी झोपड़ी बनाने, में उनके लिये पीने के पानी के कुएं बनाने के लिये खर्च किया है? आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने की बात कह सकते हैं। मैं और आपके सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूँ। मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट निकली है इसमें दिया हुआ है कि हरिजन सेवक संघ दिल्ली को 1969-70 के दौरान 6,89,641 रु० अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार, संस्कार केन्द्र, केश, तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आश्रम स्कूल, संमार्जकों और मेहतरों की कार्य दशाओं में सुधार के लिये दिया गया। इसी प्रकार भारतीय दलित वर्ग लीग, नई दिल्ली को 1969-70 के दौरान 1,18,440 रु० अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार के लिये दिया गया। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि कितने मेहतरों की कार्य दशाओं में सुधार किया गया? इसी तरह से जो रुपया भारतीय दलित वर्ग लीग, नई दिल्ली को अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार के लिये दिया गया, वह रुपया दिल्ली में खर्च किया जाता है। किस मसले पर? अस्पृश्यता विरोधी प्रचार के लिये। क्या प्रचार कराते हैं? आपको मालूम है कि दिल्ली समुद्र है, दिल्ली केन्द्र है इसमें अस्पृश्यता और छुआ-छूत के विरोध के प्रचार की कोई आवश्यकता है। वास्तव में यह पैसा शराब आदि पीने पर खर्च किया जाता है। अगर इस रुपये को ग्रामीण जनता पर खर्च करते... (व्यवधान) मैं गुर्ग तो नहीं कह सकता, चन्द जाल साज इस रुपये को खाते हैं। दिल्ली में काहे का प्रचार होता है? यह रुपया ग्रामीण गरीब जनता के भलाई के लिए क्यों नहीं लगाया

जाता, उनकी झोंपड़ियों का निर्माण क्यों नहीं किया जाता? उनके लिये मकान बनाये जायें और पीने के पानी के कुएं आदि बनवाये जायें, जिनके अभाव में आज भी वाल्मीकि लोग और उनके बच्चे दरवाजों और गलियों में लोटा लेकर पानी के लिये धूमते फिरते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वही एक वर्ग उसका शिकार हुआ है जो आज तक नहीं उठ पाया है। जिसके लिये महात्मा गांधी गोली खाकर मरे, जिसके लिये डा० लोहिया चीखते चीखते मरे थे, जिसके लिये दयानन्द ने जहर पिया था, जिसके लिये बड़े बड़े सुधारकों ने कष्ट उठाया, वह हरिजन और वाल्मीकि आज समाज में पिछड़ा हुआ है। उसके सुधार की बात आज तक किसने की? जो चन्द बड़े हुए आदमी हैं वही इन लोगों का अनुदान हड़प कर जाते हैं। इस श्रमदान में और समाज-कल्याण दान में आग लगा दो, खत्म कर दो, बन्द कर दो, उसको रहना नहीं चाहिये नहीं तो जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन की देख भाल करो, उनको देखो कि यह लोग क्या कर रहे हैं।

इतना कहकर मैं एक बात आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने एक सवाल किया था जिसका मंत्री महोदया ने 9 तारीख को जवाब दिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैंने पूछा था कि:

“हिन्दू स्वीपर सेवक समाज को प्रतिवर्ष कितना अनुदान दिया जाता है?” इसका उत्तर डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह ने देते हुए कहा था कि:

“1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 के वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 27,392 रु० 52,412 रु० तथा 82,521 रु० की वार्षिक अनुदान दी गई।”

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि यह अनुदान कहां गये। इसके लिये मैंने चिट्ठी भी लिखी थी। मुझे उसका जवाब दिया जाये कि यह अनुदान कहाँ है। अगर यह वास्तव में गरीबों

[श्री शिवचरण लाल]

पर खर्च किये गये तब तो मुझ को कुछ कहना नहीं है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो इन कमेटियों को बन्द करो, जो नाजायज तरीके से अनुदानों को गरीबों के नाम पर लेकर खा जाते हैं उनको खत्म करो। आखिर यह अनुदान किस लिये है? उत्तर में मंत्री महोदया ने कहा था कि :

“यह अनुदान 10 समाज कल्याण एवं शिक्षा केन्द्र चलाने, टोकरी निर्माण केन्द्र चलाने सफाई प्रदर्शनी, 10 जिलों में मेहतारों और संमार्जकों में कल्याण कार्य करने के लिए सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को नियुक्त करने तथा समाज के अन्य प्रशासनिक खर्च के लिए दी जाती है।”

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझको इसके दो ही उदाहरण दे दें कि उन्हें कौन कहां खा रहा है। इसके लिये आपके सामने अपनी मांग पेश करता हूँ कि इसकी जांच कर के आप रिपोर्ट दें कि वह कौन भंगी सर भंगी हैं जो भंगियों की मेहनत का पैसा खा जाते हैं। और कुछ आप दें या न दें लेकिन इतना तो कम से कम दे ही दें।

हरिजन समाज कल्याण का नक्शा
तकरीरों में तस्वीरों में
निर्माण हो रहा कागज पर,
निर्माण हो रहा तहरीरों में।
खुशी से बेहरा दकेशन्दा नहीं मिलता,
वाल्मीकी बेकार फिरता है
उसे धन्दा नहीं मिलता।
मरने को तैयार हो
उसे फन्दा नहीं मिलता,
मर भी जाय तो
कफन के वास्ते चन्दा नहीं मिलता।

आग लगा दो इस समाज-कल्याण की किताब में। मैं इसको फाड़ कर फेंक रहा हूँ। दियासलाई लगा दो अपने समाज कल्याण में मैं जानता हूँ कि आप लोग अच्छे आदमी हैं

लेकिन इस समय हरिजनों और गरीबों की जो लूट हो रही है उसको आप रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि समाज कल्याण को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। अगर हम लोगों को मरना है तो वैसे ही मरेंगे। एक ब्रज-भाषा की कविता में कहा गया है कि :

हम दुखिया दुःख ही में राजी,
तुम हरि नीके रहियो,
ऊधो, देख चले सो कहियो।

यह गरीब तो मरते ही रहेंगे। उनसे समाज सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। यहां सब विरोधी नेता बैठे हुए हैं, वह जानते हैं कि यह अनुदान कहां जाता है, लेकिन यहां कहने में असमर्थ हैं क्योंकि कह नहीं पाते हैं।

मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट के आंकड़े मैंने देखे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम पुर) : बतलाइये कहां जाता है ?

श्री शिवचरण लाल : “ऊपर प्रकट किये गए विचारों को देखते हुए तथा राष्ट्रीय एकता के हितों में हम समझते हैं कि अब समय आ गया है कि अपेक्षाकृत प्रगत समुदायों को सूचियों में से निकाले जाने के प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक तथा तुरन्त विचार किया जाना चाहिये।”

यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह लोकरु कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है।

“इस बात से सहमति रखने वाले जो अनेक व्यक्ति, जिनमें कुछ प्रमुख सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता शामिल थे, हमें मिले, और निम्नलिखित समुदाय हमारे नोटिस में लाए जो उनके विचार से अपेक्षाकृत प्रगत हैं और तुरन्त सूचियों में से निकाले जा सकते हैं :”

जो प्रगत लोग हैं, जो आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, उनको सूचियों में से निकाल दिया जाना चाहिए। रिजर्वेशन केवल उन्हीं लोगों को मिलना चाहिए जो गरीब चमार हैं, गरीब हरिजन हैं, गरीब मेहतर हैं। जो लोग गरीबी से आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, जो हर महकमे में आगे आ चुके हैं, उनके रिजर्वेशन को खत्म किया जाय। मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि आप उन सूचियों पर विचार करें और बड़े हुए लोगों के अनुदानों को भंग करें। आप न्याय करें। आप जिले-जिले में कमेटियों को बनायें और गांव-गांव में पता लगाया जाय कि कितने हरिजन बिना पानी के, बिना झोपड़ियों के बिना अन्न के तरस-तरस कर मर रहे हैं। आज उन लोगों के पड़े-लिखे लड़के बेकार हो रहे हैं, उन्हें नौकरियां नहीं मिल रही हैं आज वही चन्द बड़े आदमियों के लड़के नौकरियों में लग रहे हैं जिनकी बाबूजी तक पहुंच है। आप समझें कि बाबूजी कौन हैं। जिन लोगों की बाबूजी तक पहुंच है वह नौकरियों में लग जाते हैं। गरीब लोगों की नौकरी नहीं लग सकती। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि या तो आप उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था कीजिये, उन्हें सुविधायें दीजिए जो आपने किताब में लिखा है उसको पूरा कीजिए, या फिर आप अपने समाज-कल्याण को समाप्त कीजिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि समाज-कल्याण उन्हीं का हो रहा है जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो बड़े समाज में बन चुके हैं। हरिजनों में भी एक बड़ा समुदाय है, उसके काम के लिए यह विभाग नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाज कल्याण विभाग के अनुदानों का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री बं० ना० कुरील (रामसनेहीघाट) : समाज कल्याण विभाग के अनुदानों पर बहस हो रही है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्यायें भी इसीके अन्तर्गत आती हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि देश में लगभग एक चौथाई जनता हरिजनों और आदिवासियों

की है और वह हजारों वर्षों से दबी हुई है, पिछड़ी हुई है, आर्थिक तौर पर, शैक्षणिक तौर पर, सामाजिक तौर पर। सरकार ने उसकी उन्नति के लिए कुछ प्रयास किया है, कुछ काम किया है लेकिन उससे कोई बहुत ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ है। लाभ न पहुंचने का एक कारण है। सरकार ने इस समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या नहीं समझा। कुछ काम करना है, इसलिए हर साल कुछ पैसा इस पर उसने खर्च किया है। सीमित धन के अन्दर कुछ योजनायें बना कर कुछ काम कर देना है, यही समझ कर वह आज तक चली है। अगर उसने इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझा होता तो वह इसको सुलझाने के लिए पर्याप्त धन की व्यवस्था करती दोनों में फर्क है। कुछ सीमित धन अलग रखकर उसके अन्तर्गत योजनायें बनाना और समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए जितना धन चाहिए, वह उपलब्ध करना, इन दोनों में अन्तर है। देश का बटवारा हुआ। रिफ्यूजी इधर आए। उनकी समस्या को सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करने का प्रयास किया और वह समस्या सुलझ गई। उसमें यह नहीं देखा गया कि कितना पैसा लगेगा और कितना नहीं। एक समस्या थी उसको सुलझाने के लिए जितना भी धन चाहिए था उपलब्ध किया गया। मुझे उसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। वह जरूरी काम था और उसको किया गया। लेकिन इस समस्या को भी राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझा जाना चाहिए और इसको हल करने के लिए जितने भी धन की आवश्यकता है, उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी सिफारिशें होती हैं। इनके बेलफेयर के लिए एक पालिया-मेंटरी कमेटी भी मुकर्रर हुई है। उसने भी बहुत से मुझाव दिए हैं। लेकिन पैसे का अभाव है, यह कह कर उनकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इनकी जो समस्यायें हैं, उनको गम्भीर नहीं समझा जाता है।

[श्री वै० ना० कुरील]

बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। हमारे एक मित्र बहुत गुस्सा हो गए। उनका गुस्सा होना ठीक है। जो समस्या थी पंद्रह बीस साल में उसका बिलकुल अंश भी नहीं सुलझ पाया है। जो काम हुआ है उससे कुछ तरक्की हुई है लेकिन वह समुद्र में बूंद के बराबर है। कारण यही है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस समस्या को सुलझाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ काम किया गया है। उससे कुछ लाभ हुआ है। वह भी जरूरी है। उनको वजीफे दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन उनकी जो राशि तय हुई थी वह 1952-53 में तय हुई थी। आज हालात बिलकुल बदल गए हैं। महंगाई बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है। 27 रुपये या 35 रुपये वजीफे के जो उनको दिये जाते हैं उनका उस वक्त कोई मूल्य था। उससे उनका गुजारा चल जाता था। लेकिन आज उससे गुजारा नहीं चलता है। डा० फूलरेणु गुहा हमारे यहां राय बरेली में होस्टल में आई थी। उन्होंने वहां देखा कि किस तरह लड़के रहते हैं। वे जनरल होस्टल में नहीं रह सकते क्योंकि उतनी राशि में वे गुजारा नहीं कर पाते हैं मैसेंग वगैरह का। इस वास्ते अलग वे अपना-अपना सामान लाकर खाना बनाते हैं और किसी तरह से गुजारा करते हैं। कमेटी ने रिकमेंड किया है कि इस धनराशि को बढ़ाया जाये और इस सम्बन्ध में जो वित्तीय प्रतिबन्ध है, उसको हटा दिया जाए। सहूलियतें देने, वजीफा देने और फीस माफ करने के सम्बन्ध में धनराशि को बढ़ाने की जो रिकमेंडेशनज की गई है, उनको स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय बहुत उदार हैं इस विषय में। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इन रिकमेंडेशनज को पूरी तरह से मानेंगे।

18 hrs.

देहात में हमारे जो हरिजन भाई हैं, वे आमतौर से भूमिहीन हैं। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि गांवों में लाखों एकड़ जमीन बेकार

पड़ी हुई है, लेकिन वह हरिजनों तक नहीं पहुंचती है। अगर वह जमीन उनको दे दी जाये, तो उनकी बेकारी दूर हो जाये और खाद्य समस्या को भी हल करने में सहायता मिले। इस समय हमें बाहर से अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं है कि वह बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन हरिजनों तक पहुंचे। मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में शायद यह कहेंगे कि यह स्टेट्स का मामला है, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और गवर्नमेंट की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह इसको सुलझाने के लिये कोई तरीका निकाले।

पहले लोग गांवों में अपने उद्योग चलाते थे। लेकिन अब उन उद्योग-धंधों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है और वे बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए देहात के घरेलू उद्योग-धंधे खत्म हो रहे हैं। सरकार को उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनको प्रोत्साहन तथा सहायता देकर उनकी रक्षा करनी चाहिए, ताकि गांवों से लोगों के शहरों की तरफ भागने का सिलसिला बन्द हो और गांवों में ही उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक हो सके।

कहा गया है कि अभी भी छुप्राछूत है, नफरत है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। यह तो होता आया है और हो रहा है और लोग बर्दास्त कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अब एक नई बात देखने में आ रही है। पहले यह उम्मीद थी कि जब लोग पढ़ लिख जायेंगे, शिक्षित हो जायेंगे, तो छुप्राछूत कम हो जायेगी, क्योंकि शायद जहालत की वजह से छुप्राछूत होती थी। परन्तु अब पढ़े लिखे लोगों में भी वही जहनियत और भावना मौजूद है। वे छुप्राछूत मानते हैं और नफरत करते हैं। जनसंघ के लीडर सामने बैठे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की एसेम्बली में हाल ही में एक साहब ने, जो जनसंघ के थे, एक हरिजन सदस्य को जूता

मारा। गांवों में तो यह होता रहता है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि उसके बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनको जूता इसलिए नहीं मारा गया था कि वह हरिजन थे। (व्यवधान)

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : वह हरिजन हैं— इलाहाबाद के सोनकर साहब।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पहले जनसंघ में थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उनको तोड़ लिया। वह जनसंघ को छोड़ कर चले गये थे।

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : कई दूसरे सदस्य भी छोड़ कर चले गये थे। उनको क्यों नहीं मारा गया ?

नौकरियों में हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन है। जो नौकरी से बाहर हैं, उनको अन्दर आने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन जो सर्विसिज में हैं, उनको भी अपने दफ्तरों में बहुत तकलिफें हैं। वे लोग हमारे पास आया करते हैं और बताते हैं कि उन्हें क्या-क्या तकलिफें हैं। गवर्नमेंट को बहुत सख्ती से इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो बाहर हैं, वे भी नौकरी में आ सकें, उनका कोटा बढ़ सके, इसके लिए भी बहुत सख्त कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। जिन लोगों को नियुक्त करने की एप्लिकेशन है, सरकार उनसे एस्प्ले-शन काल करे कि उनके अन्तर्गत रिजर्व्ड पदों को क्यों नहीं भरा गया है।

18.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATG in the Chair]

जबतक यह नहीं होगा कोई इसको नहीं भरेगा। कोई उन सीटों को भरना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वह भरी नहीं जायेगी तो दूसरों को उन पर ले लिया जायेगा। तो यह

जो अन्तर है उसके लिए बहुत से नियुक्ति के आदेश हैं, होम मिनिस्टर के बहुत से आदेश हैं, उनकी सीनियारिटी फिक्स करने के लिए, उनके प्रमोशन के लिए, उनके कन्फर्मेशन के लिए कुछ रियायतें देने के आदेश हैं लेकिन कभी कोई उनपर ध्यान नहीं देता है और वे परेशान किये जाते हैं। तो इस ओर अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैं और अधिक टाइम हाउस का नहीं लूंगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जो रिक्मेंडेशनस हुई हैं, इनके पास बहुत सी रिक्मेंडेशनस पड़ी हुई हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्टें पड़ी हुई हैं, पेरुमल कमेटी की सिफारिशें पड़ी हैं, और भी बहुत सी रिक्मेंडेशनस पड़ी हुई हैं, मन्त्री महोदय कुछ तो करें, कुछ तो इनको आगे बढ़ायें तभी जाकर कुछ सहूलियतें मिलेंगी अन्यथा नहीं।

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, before I start with the subject of social welfare I must not forget to mention that in the Report of this Ministry there are hardly seventy pages and it is also very much ridiculous that only goody-goody things are published in this Report and other things which are not favourable are not published at all. Looking to the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is mentioned on the first page that "in spite of the advance made during the last 17 years it must, however, be confessed that the progress registered is too small in comparison with what should or could have been done."

In Part XVI of our Constitution special provisions are made relating to backward classes and their safeguard and security. The Constitution of India accordingly directs the Centre and the State Governments to promote education, economic interest of the backward classes, particularly of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and exploitations. In a welfare State it is the obligation of the Government to endeavour to remove the

[Shri S. M. Solanki]

social and economic disabilities of the people so that they could lead a richer life. If this Government have any claim to be progressive, attention should be concentrated mainly on these four subjects: (i) education & service; (ii) economic uplift; (iii) land acquisition, housing and other social measures; and (iv) Removal of untouchability.

Our country has democratic decorum and functioning. No other political ideology except democracy recognises the dignity of man as such and his right to develop himself to the best of his capacity. But the tragedy of Indian democracy is that we do not practise what we preach. It would be proper to quote here Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's words: "I do not see any real progress unless the individual progresses and "I do not see any individual progress unless a much larger measure of freedom is given to him." Even Jawaharlal Nehru is forgotten by his daughter and her followers!

Although the Indian Constitution assures and guarantees equal rights to all citizens, irrespective of caste, creed and community, this idea has yet to be translated into a concrete form of equal educational and economic opportunities to all sections of society and communities. It is well known, for instance, that a conscious discrimination operates against these minority communities in the matter of admission to educational institutions and recruitment to services.

Socialism in India means nothing if it does not also mean a programme for the upliftment of all sections of society to a higher common social level through the removal of all traditional inequalities and inequities. Social justice is the backbone of national integrity and strength.

Aiding and ameliorating the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children to acquire education is the greatest service that the State can render for this section of society. For this I must suggest the provision of free primary, secondary and higher education of all types, of post-matric, post-graduate, technical, vocational, medical and engineering education. There should be no income limit for getting free-ship or scholarships. Looking to the present

situation the criteria for scholarships must be enhanced. Admissions to all sorts of educational institutions should be promoted without looking to the percentage of marks obtained. Hostels with more capacity and more facilities should be established in cities with a population of 1 lakh and should be double in cities with population of 5 lakhs. In such big cities one hostel for girls is also necessary.

The position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services is very far from satisfactory. From this report it is clear that despite the working of the reservation orders for the last 17 years, both the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are inadequately represented in Classes I, II and III. The position of the Scheduled Tribes in Class IV also is far from satisfactory. These figures were given by some hon. Members and I do not want to repeat them. The poor figures in Classes I, II and III are mentioned in this report and after 20 years we have not reached up to 2 per cent.

Sometimes in the services the Scheduled Castes people have to suffer much. There are certain things which should be mentioned. A vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be carried forward in case a suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate is not available and the Government should observe three things. Firstly, it must not be allowed to lapse and must be filled up by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the next recruitment. Secondly, in this particular recruitment the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates must be selected according to their merit. Thirdly, after filling these seats by merit, the reserved seat must be filled up. Unless this is done, these people will never come forward. Fourthly, there should be reservation in promotions also; otherwise, the anti-social minded officers, who are 90 per cent in the services and are the head of services, will never give way to these depressed classes to come forward in Classes I and II.

There are certain orders published by Government, the Home Ministry, which are not implemented. In this connection I must mention the Home Ministry order of 22nd

December, 1959, further clarified in 1961. Now this is Home Ministry's Order No. 10/28/68-Estt. (SCT) dated 12th September, 1968. Another Order of the Home Ministry is No. 42/35/52-NGS (SCT) dated 1st June, 1955 and also two other important orders No. 1-12-67 Estt (C) dated 11th July, 1968 and No. 27/25/68 Estt. (SCT) dated 25th March, 1970. Particularly, in the Government of India services, that is, in the Department of Telephones and the Income-Tax and Excise Departments, these orders are not implemented and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not getting promotions. I must mention that, as in the matter of recruitment 15 per cent quota is given to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, so also in the matter of promotions, these orders should be implemented.

Then, regarding land, the Panchayati Raj is a curse to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. They are not getting land. Thousands of acres of waste land are available in the country and, by majority, the Panchayat members are converting this land into *gochar* land and, when these people apply for residential purpose and for cultivation, they are always against them. They are not ready to give even their opinion. For this, I must mention, there must be a Joint Select Committee appointed to survey the waste land available in the country and they must go to different States and find out how this land can be allotted to these people.

For housing also, the difficulty is there and they are not getting land easily. Therefore, these Harijans and particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, 16 to 20 people, live in one house. It is very difficult for them. Therefore, the Government should find out the way to help them in building houses and for other purposes.

Lastly, the evil of untouchability remains even after 20 years of Independence. That is a bolt on us. We preach and plead for equality of man and criticise with vehemence in the world assembly and on international platform. But we forget what happens in our homeland. We are shameless due to our forgetfulness. Democracy loses its value and purpose if the man's inhumanity to man is allowed to continue.

The removal of untouchability is related to the problems of caste patriotism in a wider context. This is mainly based upon some untouchable professions. Regarding these untouchable professions, I would like to say that some scientific equipment should be provided and there should be better wages in comparison to white-collared workers and public opinion must be nationalised about it.

It has been unfortunate that this problem has not been given adequate attention by the political leadership and sociologists.

I have no time at my disposal. I would only say that several Members have mentioned about these things and several other Members will mention them. If the Government is ready to give some help in advancing the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, they must implement these orders of reservations and promotions and they should give financial relief to Harijans and all these people. If they start from today, then after 20 years, they will get some results.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sonavane.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Madam Chairman, one person called, Mr. Om Prakash Gupta, has committed a breach of privilege of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly sit down for a minute? Is your point of order in connection with the subject under discussion?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: A point of order can be on any subject which concerns the privileges of the House. I will only take a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. We are now dealing with the Ministry of Social Welfare. If you have a point of order concerning this, I can allow that. Otherwise, it cannot be allowed. Mr. Sonavane.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): I am thankful to you, Madam Chairman, for giving a chance to speak even at this late hour. I am really glad to join in the voice expressed against the scanty demands of the Social Welfare Ministry and would like to say that it is very painful for a ruling Party

[Shri Sonavane]

Member like me to say that the apathy of this Ministry is so evident. As an instance I would quote here Bulletin Part II dated Tuesday, April 28 and the resolution contained in that. It says:

"The following motion given notice of By Shri P. Govinda Menon has been admitted by the Speaker."

What is the motion?

"That this House takes note of the 16th, 17th and 18th reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 laid on the Table of the House on 24th April, 1968, 15th May 1969. . ."

and the last one this year. This is the instance. Even discussions of the Commissioner's reports are not allowed in this House nor is it insisted upon by the Ministry or any efforts made. We, the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, every Friday, pester the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, but we are sorry to say that things go unheeded and this one instance I want to bring to the notice of the House.

Now another thing. The handicap that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are facing in this country is this. The handicap is that the topics, the activities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their welfare are bifurcated in two Ministries. Previously it was in one Ministry. Now the bifurcation has taken place. I do not know why. One is with the Social Welfare Ministry and the other is with the Home Ministry. The Social Welfare Ministry deals with three aspects of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare. It is mentioned in Chapter I, on page 1 of this report. Out of 12 activities, the first three activities—I need not read and waste the time of the House—this one Ministry deals with and the other activities like recruitment to services, untouchability observance, police and other things are in the Home Ministry. I do not know why the bifurcation has taken place. What is the need? Why this dual authority over the activities? If these two activities are centred at least in one Ministry with a direct Minister, a Minister exclusively in charge of this Ministry whose attention is not diverted to any other topic of the Govern-

ment, I feel that thing will go a long way to solve the problem expeditiously and with courage and zeal and with missionary enthusiasm. That is what is lacking. I am sorry to say that even though I am here from 1950, we are noticing every year that this thing is not corrected. I do not know what the impediments are in doing this and placing them exclusively under one Minister. I demand even as a ruling Party member, that a separate and exclusive Ministry headed by a Cabinet Minister should be set up. Then only all these problems of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people could be solved on a war-footing. I do not say that Mr. Govinda Menon is not capable. His mind is diverted. When Mr. Solanki raised the question of Services, I said why is he wasting his breath; he will say, I am not in charge of Home Ministry; Home Ministry's demands are over. Some of us here have been waiting for 5 years, without going for lunch I could not go to attend PAC meeting; but still we could not get a chance to speak. I earnestly demand that the suggestion I am making should be accepted, that there should be a separate exclusive Ministry headed by a Minister of Cabinet-rank. It should work on a war-footing; otherwise the extension of 10 years concession will be a sheer waste.

Some of us are being charged of having vested interests in their backwardness. I am the last person to say that I have got any vested interest in backwardness. I don't want to be called a backward person. Why is this apathy? The problem of rehabilitation has been solved quickly and you have taken 10 years. Crores of rupees were spent. But here, why is a niggardly treatment being meted out to these people? About Rs. 43 crores is set apart for all the activities of the Social Welfare Department in the fourth plan. Is it adequate? I think, a friend of mine, Mr. Kamble showed the figure to me, that not even one rupee is coming to the lot of one scheduled caste and scheduled tribe man in one year. I would not go into small matters. I would like to speak about broad things. I want the Minister to give attention to this particular suggestion of mine.

Now, I would like to ask the Government: What is our social policy? Have the Government set out any social policy? What are the criteria? What are the priorities? I see

there is nothing. *Ad hoc* work is going on, something is dropped, something else is taken up, and all that. In the field of industries there is an industrial policy. Scientific policy is there. Our hon. Dy. Minister, Shrimati Phulrenu Guha said she will announce about national policy for children. But what about the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes? Is there a social policy? Are any firm policies laid down for the solution of their problems? Sir, this *ad hoc* type of work would not do.

Madam, you will be happy to note that women and girls are very easily recruited in the Services. You will find employees of the fair sex far outweigh the others.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have Half-an-Hour discussion to be raised by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

श्री ना० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी): सभापति महोदय, इस पर समय बढ़ाया जाए। आधे घंटे की चर्चा दूसरे दिन रख ली जाए।

SHRI SONAVANE: May I be allowed to continue?

सभापति महोदय: मैं हाउस की सैस लेना चाहूंगी। सात बजे तक इसको क्या कंटिन्यू रखा जाए और क्या श्री दास चौधरी नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनके हाफ एन आवर को लिया जाए?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Madam Chairman, in view of the anger and anguish expressed by the hon. Members, I have no objection if my Half-an-Hour Discussion is postponed and another suitable date is given next week for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very kind of you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: किसी भी हालत में यह चर्चा कल तक चलेगी। मंत्री महोदय आज तो उत्तर देने वाले नहीं हैं। सात बजे तक बैठ कर इसी विषय को लें तब भी चर्चा कल जाएगी और उत्तर कल ही दिया जाएगा। मेरे ह्याल में माननीय

सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें और आज हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन को ले लिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय: श्री दास चौधरी ने इच्छा प्रकट की है कि वह हाफ एन आवर पर आज इंस्टि नहीं करते हैं। अगर सदस्यों की यह इच्छा हो कि सात बजे तक यह चले और . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): इसको आज ही खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। कल दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री आएगी और उस पर डिस्कशन होगा। उसके लिए समय कम रह जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: कल तो चर्चा चलेगी ही।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What would you like to say to this? Your decision will be final; if you do not do it, I shall leave it to the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have already expressed my opinion. If I am given another suitable date next week, I shall have no objection. Some date must be fixed for this next week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are trying to fix it up. On the 4th I shall take it up.

I am grateful for this gesture. Now, the House may discuss this matter. Let Shri Sonavane continue his speech.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: What about my privilege issue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Privilege issue cannot be raised now. Notice for that has to be given earlier.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Madam, I gave a notice earlier to Shri Shri Chand Goyal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have no notice. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: The Chairman said that I can raise it at about 6-30 to-day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no information about that. I am sorry. We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: I shall take only a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. . .

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: This is a very serious matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Madam, this is a very serious matter. A stranger comes and collects the signatures. He was in the Central Hall.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: He comes and sits on the sofa in the Central Hall and then he collects the signatures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: He sits on sofa in the Central Hall near the dais which is part of the Central Hall. He sits there and then collects signatures of the Members for implacement of supreme Court Judge on a false pretext that his appeal has been dismissed by the Supreme Court. In fact a charge sheet was made against him that he had raped women. The case was before the Magistrate and was decided. He comes here and collects the signatures. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not going to allow this. I am sorry. I shall take no notice of it. I am afraid I shall not accept this. Because this is a matter of privilege, it cannot be taken up now. And the chair should not be defied.

Now I would request the Congress Member to continue his speech.

SHRI SONAVANE: Madam, I was referring to the employment potential of our people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I gave one instance. When ladies were being recruited in every office, I do not see any reason why the numbers of male employees is much less than the ladies.

When the problem of employment of ladies could be solved, why cannot the employment of male members of the sche-

duled castes and scheduled tribes be more? These people do not get any urgent emphasis in the matter of employment. Our figures show a very sad picture. It presents a very sorry tale.

If there is a will to solve the problem, this can be done.

There is extension of reservation for ten years. We are glad. But is it by itself going to solve the problem. If we continue in the same slow pace, things are not going to improve. The progress will be slow and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will agitate. They will get frustrated. Probably out of this frustration, a conflagration is likely to arise, which we want to avoid. Therefore, for heaven's sake wake up from your slumber and quicken the pace of progress in all fields, social, educational and economic.

There is another fraud committed in respect of reservations, particularly in Maharashtra. Some of my friends got tired of these disabilities like untouchability practised by caste Hindus and embraced Buddhism. All right. We are happy. They go. But what is their condition outside? They are still being treated as scheduled castes. My hon. friend, Shri Bhandare, wants reservation and so many other things for them. All right. I am prepared. But is Shri Bhandare prepared? But what happened to those who embraced Sikhism to escape from untouchability? Did they escape from it? No, they became scheduled castes. They wanted all those reservations. Is he prepared to be brought under the list of Scheduled Castes? Please do not go on begging. You should be firm on your own feet. Otherwise, all these disabilities will attach to you and you will again be a scheduled castes.

Let me make a concrete suggestion to wipe out the practice of untouchability. Let there be a police department like CBI in each division of a State. There are two or three divisions in each States. If this police department is made responsible to see that any offences committed under the Untouchability Offences Act is punished, then alone things will improve.

With this I request the hon. Minister to Consider all my Suggestions.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: As my name has been mentioned, may I say that we do not want political reservation at all? We want only a few farthings for education so that we can continue our education. That is not reservation; we are against it.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: That concession is also reservation.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: No, it is not.

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी (मछली शहर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समाज कल्याण के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस चर्चा के दौरान हरिजनों से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर ही सबसे अधिक जोर दिया गया है, यद्यपि समाज कल्याण शब्द से यह प्रकट होता है कि समाज में जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, जो किसी भी दृष्टि से, आर्थिक, सामाजिक या अन्य दृष्टियों से पिछड़े हैं, . . .

श्री शम्भु नाथ (सैदपुर) : कौन सी मिनिस्ट्री समाज-कल्याण नहीं कर रही है? क्या होम मिनिस्ट्री, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री या इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री समाज कल्याण नहीं कर रही हैं?

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : वह सहायता कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह तो विषय समाज कल्याण का आपने रखा है न . . . (व्यवधान)

. . . तो इस विषय में जहाँ तक समाज कल्याण से संबंधित बातें हैं वहाँ पर अपंगों, अन्धों, बहरों जैसे लोगों की शिक्षा और उन लोगों को उद्योग-धन्धे देने के संबंध में जो कार्यक्रम अपनाए गए हैं और उस दिशा में जो काम किया जा रहा है वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है यद्यपि वह अभी सीमित क्षेत्र में ही हो रहा है, उसका और अधिक विस्तृत क्षेत्र में फैलाव करना चाहिए। बड़े दुख की बात है कि देश की आजादी के इतने दिनों के बाद भी यह बात बार-बार सुनने में आती है कि हरिजनों के साथ भेदभाव और छुआछूत की बात अब भी मौजूद है। वास्तविकता इसमें

है। लेकिन एक तरफ उस के लिए कानून बन गया और कानून बनने के बावजूद यह स्थिति है तो इस की गहराई में हमें जाना है कि आखिर यह परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई। अगर हम इस पर कुछ सोचते हैं तो इस बात को देखते हैं कि शिक्षा का क्षेत्र जहाँ पर से इस चीज का मूलतः नाश होना चाहिए वहाँ पर अब भी यह बात चलती है और बचपन से ही वहाँ पर कुछ इस तरह का भेदभाव दिखलाया जाता है कि जो आगे बढ़ कर एक विकृत रूप पकड़ लेता है। सरकारी अधिकाारियों में भी और कर्मचारियों में भी इस तरह की भावनाएँ हैं कि जो भेदभाव की दृष्टि से और छुआछूत की भावना से वह काम लेते हैं। यदि इस चीज को जड़-मूल से मिटाना है तो इस बात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए कि कम से कम सरकारी सर्विसेज में ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन न दिया जाय जो इस तरह का भेदभाव बर्तते हैं। जहाँ तक हरिजनों और पिछड़े लोगों की बात है उस संबंध में मुझे कई जगह यह बात देखने को मिली कि इन्हीं पिछड़े हुए लोगों में घोबी भी हैं जिनका एक बहुत भारी पेशा है कपड़े धोने का, उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है कि उनकी रोजी छिनती जा रही है। उनके लिए कोई दूसरा काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बम्बई में मैंने देखा कि वहाँ घोबियों का एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है। लेकिन उनके धोने के लिए जो जगह है वहाँ से उनको हटाने की कोशिश हो रही है। अगर वह जगह उन के लिए सुरक्षित न रही तो उन लोगों के लिए बड़ी परेशानी होगी। आज ही अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला कि दिल्ली में जमुना जी के किनारे जहाँ वह कपड़े धोते थे वहाँ तार घेर दिया गया है और उनके लिए परेशानी पैदा की जा रही है। उनको कोई काम नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वह जिस तालाब में, जिस नदी में, जिस नाले में कपड़े धोते थे उस जगह के घाट पर उन के लिए बाधा खड़ी की जा रही है और इस तरह उनके कपड़े धोने में कठिनाई पैदा की जा रही है। मैं

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

चाहूंगा कि समाज कल्याण मंत्री प्रान्तीय सरकारों को इस दिशा में सचेत करें कि पहले से जहाँ कपड़े धोने का काम वह करते थे उसमें किसी तरह की बाधा कोई न भाने पावे।

हमारी तरफ एक सब से पिछड़ी जाति मुसहर की है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बिहार में मुसहर की एक ऐसी जाति है जो वैसे तो बनवासी कही जाती है लेकिन वह हर गाँव में फैले हुए हैं। उनका काम पहले पत्तल बनाना, लकड़ी तोड़ कर बाजार में बेचना और पालकी ढोना यह उनका काम था। लेकिन अब न वह बेचारे पत्तल तोड़ पाते हैं न लकड़ी तोड़ पाते हैं। उनके लिए कोई धन्धा नहीं है। वह समाज में इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि आज भी उनके पास सिवाय टूटी-फूटी शोपड़ी के और कुछ भी नहीं है और वह भी कभी एक जगह रहते हैं, कभी दूसरी जगह रहते हैं। वह बड़ी परेशानी में हैं। उन लोगों की दशा की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दें।

SHRI N. N. PATEL (Bulsar): Madam Chairman, while supporting the demands I should like to bring certain points to the attention of the hon. Minister. Since 1957 I am here in this Parliament. Every year Members are criticising like anything. This time also we have listened to them. Not a single Member has appreciated that this department or ministry has done better work for Scheduled Castes or Tribes. I am sorry to say that during the last 22 years after Independence we are talking of many things but are not in a position to provide water facilities to the tribals and Adivasis who are residing in the hill areas. It is a great pity; if we are not able to provide them water facilities what else are we going to do? The Adivasis are putting up in hilly areas as well as in villages. They are born in those places and they were to get land. In my constituency, Bulsar, three years ago the Prime

Minister came and distributed about 8,000 acres of land; 6,000 acres are still to be distributed. But what can they do only with land? They should be provided with bullocks and some ploughs and other implements—they do not want tractors—so that they can do something with their land. There are no housing facilities for them. So many Members have spoken about refugees who come from Pakistan. We have settled them. These Harijans and Adivasis are Indians and are already here but we have done nothing for them. Besides I had occasion to visit Bihar and U.P. and I saw the banghi colonies there where the Scheduled Castes people are staying. They stay under the worst conditions. Pigs are staying in better conditions than those banghis. We are talking of so many things but we are not doing anything for those people. So many Members said so many things. My humble request is: please do something seriously so that their condition may improve.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (समस्तीपुर): सभापति महोदय, मैं सारे सदन का ध्यान आर्टिकल 340 की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। समय कम है इसलिए मैं उसको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उसके मुताबिक प्रेसीडेंट जब जरूरी समझते हैं तब बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की स्थापना करते हैं। उसी के मुताबिक प्रेसीडेंट ने सन् 1953 में बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन का गठन किया था। लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 3 सितम्बर, 1956 को पेश की गई यानी तीन साल के बाद वह पेश हुई। उस रिपोर्ट में जो रिक्मेंडेशन थीं उन पर सरकार सोती रही और सम्भवतः सरकार ने यह समझा कि कमीशन को वह रिपोर्ट किसी काम की नहीं है। सन् 1964 में दो अक्टूबर को चूकि महात्मा गांधी का जन्म दिवस था और उस दिन लोकसभा बन्द थी इसलिए उसके बाद चार तारीख को वह आई और वह भी श्री यशपाल सिंह के बहुत जोर देने पर। फिर उसके बाद 25-11-65 को उस समय होम मिनिस्ट्री के जो इंचार्ज थे श्री हाजरनवीस साहब, उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं लेकिन

उसका भी नतीजा क्या हुआ ? सन् 1953 से लेकर 1965 का समय, जरा आप इसका खयाल करें कि किस तरह से आर्टिकल 340 का हनन किया गया। काम तो बहुत ही कम किया गया लेकिन वैसे हम देखते हैं कि पौने तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गए। लेकिन एक यह क्लास है बैंकवर्ड क्लास जिसको अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कोई भी सहायता न की जाये तो फिर अच्छा होगा कि आर्टिकल 340 को निकाल दिया जाये क्योंकि इस आर्टिकल के मातहत ही इस कमीशन का गठन हुआ था। समय की कमी की वजह से मैं उसको पढ़ नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल के अन्दर भी यह सब बहुत जरूरी था और जरूरी है लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ सन् 53 के बाद भी और सन् 63 के बाद भी यह सरकार सोती रही। यूनाइटेड रिक्मेंडेशन हुई और भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जिनको मैं पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता था। उस समय एक सोशल सिक्वोरिटी डिपार्टमेंट कहलाता था और उसके बाद हुआ कि एक मिनिस्ट्री, एमिलियोरेशन आफ बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज का गठन किया जाये लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ ? मैं चाहता था कि सदन को बहुत कुछ पढ़कर समझाऊँ और उनकी मेमोरी को रीफ्रेश करूँ। मैं अपने ला मिनिस्टर से नहीं बल्कि सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर, श्री मेनन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े कानूनविद हैं, कांस्टीट्यूशनल लाईयर हैं, आप आर्टिकल 340 को, 341 और 342 को अलग रखते हुए एक बार फिर देखें और अगर काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में आप कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं पाते हैं, अगर आपने उसको ऐसी टोकरी में रख दिया है जहाँ से वह निकाली नहीं जा सकती है क्योंकि आज तक उस पर कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ और सन् 1964 में भी जो डिस्कशन हुआ वह श्री यशपाल सिंह और दूसरे लोगों के प्रयत्न से हुआ, मैं सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्टर और कांस्टीट्यूशनल लाईयर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ

कि वह कोशिश करें कि उसका आदर किया जाये, आर्टिकल 340 का, और अगर आप समझते हैं कि वह समादर के लायक नहीं है तो फिर उसको डिलीट करने की कोशिश करें, निकाल देने की कोशिश करें। अन्यथा भारत के करीब 30 करोड़ लोगों का यह पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वह एक वेद है जो कि बाबा अम्बेडकर साहब ने लिखा था। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उस वेद और कांस्टीट्यूशन का सारा देश आदर करे तो चैरिटी विगिन्स एट होम। 340 आपकी तरफ से आना चाहिए। लेकिन डिक्लेड आप्टर डिक्लेड, 18 साल के बाद भी आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि नया कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये, मैं एकाध पैराग्राफ पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ...

सभापति महोदय: समय नहीं है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल: तो मैं पेज और पैराग्राफ नम्बर ही बता देता हूँ। पेज तीन, पैरा 10 में जो कहा गया है उसको आप देखें और पेज 7, पैरा 23 में कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है:

“Extreme poverty also leads to social backwardness.”

और अगर आप समझते हैं कि लोगों की काफ़ी आमदनी बढ़ा दी है तो उस में हर्ज क्या है ? 1953 के बाद 1970 में, 17 साल बाद, आप एक दूसरी कमेटी बना दीजिये। उसकी सिफारिश आ जायगी तो आप की जवाबदेही खत्म हो जायगी।

फिर पेज 25 पर माननीय जवाहर लाल जी की कुछ बातों को उन्होंने उद्धृत किया है। मैं चाहता था कि उसकी एक ग्राफ लाइन पढ़कर सुना देता

सभापति महोदय: समय नहीं है इसलिये आप समाप्त करें।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल: अच्छी बात

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

है, मैं पढ़ता नहीं हूँ, केवल पेज और पेराग्राफ़ का हवाला ही दिये देता हूँ।

पेज 32, पैरा 80 में खास कर गर्लें एजुकेशन के बारे में कहा है :

"We recommend the following measures for the advancement of women:

Free education in all stages to all girls whose parents' income is less than Rs. 3,000 per annum. Scholarships for girls belonging to the backward classes. Residential hostels for girl students, with priority for girls of the backward classes. Creation of special facilities for girls to study Medicine, Home Sciences and other subjects specially suited for women. More facilities for training women in the Fine Arts and in Social service."

सभापति महोदय : आपने मेरे मन की बात कही। लेकिन समय नहीं है, इसलिये आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें ताकि और माननीय सदस्य बोल सकें।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : इसीलिये मैं पैराग्राफ़ और पेज का ही हवाला दे रहा हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि आप ने 18 सालों में बहुत किया है लेकिन यह प्रोब्लेम इतनी महान है कि आप इसके फिन्ज तक नहीं जा सके हैं।

धारा 340 के मुताबिक आप एक दूसरा कमीशन नियुक्त करें। नहीं तो लोग समझेंगे कि संविधान पर, जो इतना पवित्र है, अमल नहीं किया जा रहा है, और लोगों की उस पवित्र संविधान पर से आस्था, विश्वास उठ जायगा। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अनुच्छेद 340 के मुताबिक एक दूसरा कमीशन जरूर कायम करें।

श्री ना० प्र० यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी का और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय

की अनुदानों की मांगों का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करते हुए, समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में है। महोदया, इस बात की सच्चाई में किसी को भी कोई शक नहीं है कि अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की भलाई के लिए इस मंत्रालय ने बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये हैं। भारतीय संविधान में जिस प्रकार के संरक्षण इन जातियों के लिये दिये गये हैं उनको एक बड़े हद तक कानून द्वारा लागू किया गया है फिर भी कुछ इलाकों में खास कर देहातों में रहने वाले इस वर्ग विशेष के लोगों को बहुत अधिक फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। भारत में कुछ गांव ऐसे भी हैं जहां अभी तक अस्पृश्यता की भावना कुछ तथाकथित बड़े जाति विशेष के लोगों में विद्यमान है।

महोदया, यह ठीक है कि अस्पृश्यता के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही का हक इन जातियों को प्राप्त है। परन्तु हम लोग इस सत्यता से मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकते कि कानून का संरक्षण मात्र ही इन जातियों के लिये अधिक नहीं है। इन जातियों के लोग आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों ही रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं। जब तक इनकी आर्थिक दशा में सुधार के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया जाता तब तक सिर्फ कुछ लोगों के लिये नौकरियों में थोड़ी सीट सुरक्षित कर देने से ही पूरी जाति विशेष को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच सकता। यह हर्ष की बात है कि इन जातियों के लिये संविधान में आरक्षण की अवधि को 10 वर्ष के लिये और बढ़ा दिया गया है। महोदया, अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में मैं माननीय समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि नागरिकों के इन वर्गों के विरुद्ध सामाजिक भेदभाव को समाप्त करने

के लिये अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1955 में अधिक कठोर दण्ड का उपबन्ध करना आवश्यक है। इसके अलावा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूचियों के पुनः संशोधन के लिये एक विधेयक अगस्त, 1967 में इस सदन में पेश किया गया था और इसे संयुक्त समिति द्वारा पास भी कर दिया गया था।

19.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : अब आप आज समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री ना० प्र० यादव : इतने वर्षों में मुझ को सिर्फ दो बार बोलने का मौका मिला है, इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे कम से कम 10 मिनट का समय और दिया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : आप मुझे सुनिये तो मैं क्या कहती हूँ। आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें।

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 30, 1970/Vaisakha 10, 1892 (Saka).