

**Shri M. C. Chagla:** I do not know whether I am expected to reply to all the questions. I think I will give an omnibus reply.

I have carefully listened to every question. I shall pay attention to them and wherever necessary, take action.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** जो प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं, उन का जवाब तो आना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने ये प्रश्न बक्व के बाद पूछने की इजाजत दी थी । मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि वह एक एक प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे सकते ।

This has been considered by the House. We will take up the next item.

12.35 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWELFTH REPORT OF  
THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED  
TRIBES

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** I beg to move the following:

“That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1964”.

13.33½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

In this connection, I would like to place before the House some of the broad objectives of the programme that is implemented by Government. This Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was submitted to us on 31st October, 1963 which was the due date. But copies were laid on the

Table only after a year. So I owe an apology to the House for the delay. The delay was due to the delay in printing....

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda):** One year!

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** Delay in placing the Report on the Table of both Houses was due to the time it took in the printing press. Actually the first part of the Report was received by us on 17th September, though the manuscripts were sent to the printing presses on 23rd November. The second part was available to us only on 10th November. Therefore, we could lay copies of this Report only on the 24th November. Even the Hindi version of the Report was laid on the Table only a few days back. So we realise this delay. Henceforth we intend to have the Report printed by private printing presses so as to let the House have the Report as early as possible.

The Commissioner has made 231 recommendations on various aspects of the problem relating to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the other backward classes. By the very nature of the problem, most of the recommendations call for action by State Governments. The recommendations that call for action by the Government of India are being dealt with by the Central Government in consultation with the concerned Ministries. Some action has already been taken.

Art. 46 of the Constitution specially enjoins on the State the duty to promote with special care the economic and educational interests of the weaker sections, in particular the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and to protect them against social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

The House is aware that ever since independence, Government having been taking various measures for the welfare of the backward classes. This

work, which was formerly the responsibility of the Home Ministry, has recently been transferred to the newly-constituted Department of Social Security, and it will be the endeavour of this department to take all possible steps to raise the economic standard of the backward classes so that they may be able to stand on their own feet.

Coming to the broad objective of the welfare plans, the objective is to bring about the material development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, so that they can come to the level of the general population. The material benefits do not include only giving certain scholarships, providing schools and hostels and hospitals and drinking water supply, but also include economic development, where the department intends to give certain assistance in the setting up of cottage and village industries, and also to improve the agriculture of these backward classes. The Department of social security having been entrusted with the work of khadi and village and cottage industries, I think it will be easier for us now to think of certain schemes and plans for the benefit of these communities.

The House is aware that for the last few years the programme for the welfare of backward classes is being implemented, and that every year the outlay on the schemes has been increasing. We felt there should be more contact by the Government of India with the field where the programmes are actually implemented. So, a special officer called Director, Backward Classes Welfare, was appointed and his duty is to ensure that the amounts are properly spent, and also to review the results to find out whether they are commensurate with the expenditure, and to suggest measures for the speedy rectification of defects. The Director took over in December, 1963, and since then he has visited most of the States—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, West Bengal and Pondicherry. He has given comments

and suggestions in respect of various schemes, particularly Central schemes, to the State Governments.

In addition, the Commissioner is submitting a report every year, making an assessment of the progress of the welfare schemes that are carried out for these communities. To carry out this work effectively, the Commissioner's organisation has been strengthened, and there will be now two Assistant Commissioners in Madhya Pradesh, and one in each of the remaining States. However, there are three posts which are still lying vacant at present, for which we are taking steps to have suitable officers installed as early as possible.

Coming to the programme for the backward classes, the backward classes plan comprises a Central Sector programme of high priority schemes relating to disabilities requiring intensive country-wide measures over a considerable time, and also the State Sector programme of pre-matric scholarships, economic uplift, health, housing etc. The Central Government bears the entire expenditure on the Central Sector schemes, while for State Sector schemes, assistance to the extent of 75 per cent is given for schemes of pre-matric education and 50 per cent for the other schemes. The Central Sector schemes for the Scheduled Tribes include: (1) Tribal Development Blocks, (2) Co-operation, (3) Tribal Research and Training, (4) Tribal Girls' Hostels, and (5) Post-Matric Scholarships.

For Scheduled Castes, the Central Sector schemes are: (1) Improvement of the working conditions of persons engaged in unclean occupations, including eradication of the practice of carrying night-soil, (2) subsidy for housing of sweepers and provision of house sites for Scheduled Castes who are engaged in unclean occupations or landless labourers,....

श्री तुलाराम (घाटमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, विरोधी पार्टी के सभी वैंच खाली

[श्री तुलाराम]

पड़े हैं। इस से यह पता लगता है कि इस विषय में वे कितनी दिलचस्पी . . .

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय (देवाम) :  
मब भरे हुए हैं। सवाल आप से करने वाले बड़े हुए हैं। आप घबराते क्यों हैं ? नौद में बोल रहे मालूम देते हैं। यहाँ आ कर सोते हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** As long as there is quorum, there is no point in these interruptions.

**Shrimati Chandrasekhar:** . . . (3) Hostels for Harijan Girls, and (4) Post-matric scholarships. The other matters included in the Central Sector are schemes for the welfare of the de-notified tribes and grants to non-official organisations of an All-India character.

The scheme for the grant of post-matric scholarships is one of the most important, both for the Scheduled Castes and for the Scheduled Tribes.

Not only is higher education essential to enable members of these classes to obtain better employment, but it also gives them self-confidence and status. The progress of the post-matric scholarships scheme has been encouraging. During the First Plan 45,571 scholarships were distributed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while the number distributed during the Second Plan period was 1,87,058—a four-fold increase. In the first three years of the Third Plan, 1,83,541 scholarships have been awarded, which is almost equal to the total number in the Second Plan. The expenditure has gone up from about Rs. 2 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 7.36 crores in the Second Plan, and during the first three years of the Third Plan, Rs. 8.96 crores were spent. The allocation made for this scheme during the Third Plan will be exceeded, but in view of its great importance, it is proposed to provide additional funds as may be required

during the Third Plan. It is a happy augury for the future that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are taking such advantage of this scheme.

The main reason for the under-development of the Scheduled Tribes has been isolation. With the development of communications, this isolation has been broken down but at the same time the need was recognised for a more intensive development of the areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks were started during the Second Plan in some Community Development Blocks in Scheduled Areas. To each Block an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was made available, by the Backward Classes Sector over a period of five years in addition to the normal allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs per block by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. Since the programme of such Multipurpose Blocks was favourably reported by the Elvin Committee, the Dhebar Commission recommended as an alternative to declaring predominantly tribal areas as Scheduled Areas, that this programme of Tribal Blocks may be expanded. This approach was accepted during the Third Plan. It was decided to start 450 Blocks known as the Tribal Development Blocks, so as to cover all areas with a minimum tribal concentration of 66-2/3 per cent in an area of 150-200 sq. miles with a total population of 25,000 which had to function as a normal administrative unit.

To each of these Tribal Blocks an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs during Stage I of five years is made available by the Department of Social Security, to have better development. By the end of 1964-65 it is estimated that 288 of the Tribal Blocks will have been started. The programme will be further expanded in the Fourth Plan to cover

areas having a tribal concentration of 50 per cent and over. On a very rough estimate, this means that about 500 further Tribal Development Blocks will have to be opened during the Fourth Plan.

Taking into account the additional population which will be served by the Tribal Development Blocks in the Fourth Plan, it is certain that a substantial proportion of the tribal population of the country will still remain outside the Tribal Development Blocks at the end of the Fourth Plan. It will be necessary to give *ad hoc* assistance for the intensive development of such tribals.

Co-operation, including the setting up of forest labourers' co-operative societies, and of marketing-cum-consumers' co-operative societies, is another of the very important Centrally sponsored schemes for the improvement of the economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes. The whole question was gone into by a Special Working Group who made several important recommendations for the development of co-operatives and in particular suggested the setting up of Labour Co-operative Societies and Forest Labour Co-operative Societies to progressively replace contractors. The recommendations of the working group were discussed at a conference of State Ministers in charge of the welfare of the backward classes, and of co-operation held on the 6th May, 1964. The conference accepted the working group's recommendation and in particular reiterated the national forest policy which aims at the replacement of forest contractors. Further steps are being taken in consultation with the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and Planning Commission to expand and vitalise the programme of co-operatives for Scheduled Tribes.

During the Third Plan, it was proposed to set up 4075 co-operative societies of various kinds for the Scheduled Tribes. By the end of 1963-64, it is estimated that 1829 societies

would have been set-up, or about 45 per cent of the target in the first three years of the Third Plan.

For Scheduled Castes the most pressing problem is that of untouchability. The State Governments have been advised to take active steps to ensure that the untouchability offences Act implemented fully. We have also requested them to appoint special magistrates to try cases under the Act to avoid delays. Besides legal measures publicity and propaganda work has been strengthened. The current report of the Commissioner states that this practice has been gradually disappearing and in some parts of the country it is even dying out but in some parts of the country however the practice is still prevalent in an acute form particularly in respect of the use of drinking water wells. We have to take full stock of the situation and devise measures to eradicate this practice completely. This matter was discussed at length at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Hartjan welfare this year and it has been decided to constitute a committee to go into this matter as well as the problem of economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes. There are two important central sector schemes: firstly, the scheme for improvement of the working conditions of sweepers and scavengers and the other is the scheme for grant of houses to sweepers and scavengers and also house-sites to scheduled castes who are engaged in unclean occupations or landless labourers. Under the scheme for the improvement of working condition of the sweepers and scavengers, grants-in-aid are given to municipalities and local bodies for the purchase of wheel barrows and other implements. Municipalities with a population of one lakh and above receive 50 per cent grant-in-aid while those with less than one lakh gets 75 per cent. Out of a total allocation of 144.19 lakhs, 68.35 lakhs will have been spent by the end of 1963-64. The actual provision made for the first three years is 80.79 lakhs, and the utilisation has been about 84 per cent.

*of the Commissioner for  
Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes*

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

Under the scheme for housing, subsidies are given to the scheduled castes to 75 per cent of the cost of the house, the balance to be contributed by the beneficiary in the form of voluntary labour. The maximum cost of the house was fixed at Rs. 1000|- but this ceiling has been raised to Rs. 1200 in view of the increased cost of materials. In special and deserving cases, State Governments have been given the discretion to raise the subsidy to Rs. 1200 per house, while the contribution of the beneficiary will be Rs. 400, i.e. the ceiling may be raised to Rs. 1600. Out of a total allocation of Rs. 299 lakhs in the Third Plan, it is anticipated that Rs. 159 lakhs will have been spent by the end of 1963-64, or about 53% of the total Plan provision. The provision made for these three years was Rs. 169.20 lakhs and the utilisation was therefore 93%.

To sum up the position in regard to the Plan schemes, during the first three years of the Third Plan, out of a total allocation of Rs. 53.45 crores in both the Central and State sectors, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 49.70 crores would have been spent. This means a performance of about 93.2%. In the case of Scheduled Castes, the average performance for the country as a whole is 98.4%. For Assam, it is 102.6%; Kerala, 124.2%, Madras 121.0%, Orissa, 101.6%; and Manipur 104.7%; these have exceeded their targets. In the case of scheduled tribes, the average performance is 89.9%. Himachal Pradesh has exceeded its target, that is 104.4%. With increased tempo during the remaining two years of the Plan it is expected that the Plan targets will be achieved.

The problems of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes call for sustained endeavour on the part of all. It is only through untiring efforts and sympathy that the condition of these unfortunate classes can be improved. Government are fully alive to their

problems, and have been taking earnest steps in this regard, and the progress of expenditure shows that the schemes are gathering momentum. With a view to assess the impact of the steps taken so far and to explore what further measures are necessary to bring about more rapid improvement in the condition of the backward classes, a panel on welfare of backward classes has been set up by the Planning Commission to go into the working of the schemes during the Third Plan and formulate schemes for the Fourth Plan. Members of Parliament are also represented on this panel.

The financial targets so far achieved according to the figures I have given seems good, but as regards the physical targets, we feel much more has to be done. To carry out these welfare programmes effectively we are planning to have better supervision from the Centre. We are sure to benefit by the suggestions and comments that will be forthcoming in the course of this discussion from the hon. Members. With these words, Sir, I move the motion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

“That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1964.”

Is Mr. Sivamurthi Swamy moving his amendment?

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal):** Sir, I beg to move:

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

“and is of opinion that the State and Central Governments have utterly failed—

(a) to provide free housing plots or to erect free mud-huts as

shelters for all those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are homeless,

- (b) to distribute waste lands and tenancy lands physically with full ownership or right of cultivation without any middle agency,
- (c) to form Co-operative Farming Societies among Harijans and Scheduled Tribes within the framework of planning objectives,
- (d) to establish cottage and small scale industries to provide means of livelihood for these people,
- (e) to educate them generally on State expenditure especially in higher and technical education,
- (f) to provide employment in Government and non-Governmental agencies, and
- (g) to improve their general economic and social conditions."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय बहुत कम है। यह इतने महत्व की रिपोर्ट है कि इस पर विचार के लिए कम से कम दस घंटे होने चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस पर कम से कम बीस घंटे होने चाहिये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभी नरफ से मांग हो रही है कि समय बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : दो साल बाद आई है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: We will see; we will extend the time....(Interruptions).

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): Sir, I thank you very much for

giving me this opportunity to speak some important points in this debate. Hon. Members are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, at this critical moment, when all people are worried about the problems of national integration. This is also a very big problem and it is high time, we thought over the matter. I can say that this Ministry is considered to be a key ministry and carries with it a very heavy responsibility. So, I congratulate the hon. Minister here and the Deputy Minister and their able officers.

14 hrs.

I would like to focus attention on some problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the country about which much has not been done so far. The Government should consider the matter very sympathetically. Through you, Sir, I want to submit humbly a suggestion of mine. The hon. Minister is also in charge of the Law Ministry which is of course more important, but in my opinion, there should be a separate ministry with a Minister of Cabinet rank for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the downtrodden people, a both at the Centre and in every State of India, for the rapid and smooth running of the schemes at the nick of time. This is a big problem, because two-thirds of the population of the country is constituted by these people. It is known to all that these people are economically, educationally, socially and politically backward. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people take shelter under the trees, in the forest, mountain caves, on the banks of the rivers, on the banks of tanks and also outside the villages in broken huts or *jhompri* as is called in Hindi. If two-thirds of the total population consists of these people who remain half-fed, and half-clad or ill-clad, I could not realise how it is possible to have real national integration. If

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a large number of people feel frustrated, that they are not being looked after properly, I cannot think how national integration would be possible in respect of these people.

Then I come to welfare schemes. In the first, second and third Five Year Plans, some welfare schemes had been drawn up for the uplift of these downtrodden people, but unfortunately, most of these schemes have not been implemented successfully as they should have been. The so-called Savaran people enjoy the benefit of these schemes in the name of the backward people. There is a proverb in Orissa, in Oriya language which says: *Udigala Lia Govindaya Swayay*. That means when a priest worships God or Goddess and keeps some 'Bhogos' in a plate to offer to the God or Goddess, 'Lia'—you may say in English 'fired-rice'—and when the Lia or fired rice flies away from 'Bhogo plate' by air, the priest at once says that 'I am offering this Lia to God' and says "Swayay". Like that, where some schemes are not fully implemented and the sanctioned amount lapses, some say that these amounts were sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes! The amounts sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not fully utilised by the Central as well as the State Governments.

Coming to the economic conditions of the people, if you will go to the field, especially in South India, and to my State, Orissa, you will find that 90 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are landless labourers. In every State, they have passed some resolutions to give some land to the landless people. They remain on paper only as paper proposals or resolutions. Even some of them who are living at a particular place for more than 20, 30 or 40 years with their family members are depressed, oppressed and harassed by some rich and powerful people who occupy their

homesteads. It is impossible on their part to go to court, the High Court or the Supreme Court, because they have got no money to fight against these people. I have seen that some States have sanctioned some amounts by way of legal assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but they are not getting them.

Then I would like to place before the House one point about the Harijan colonies, whether constructed by the welfare department or any other department. In every State, the money sanctioned for each colony is quite insufficient and the sanctioned amount for each colony is not also fully spent.

Then I come to scholarships. Since the State Governments are not able to meet the expenditure on this account in view of their limited resources to give more scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, I request that more money should be given to the students for their education. It is also known that the students get their stipend after so many months and not in proper time. At least the actual expenses incurred by the students in the hostel should be given. I have seen that while a student is getting Rs. 20 per month in a school, another student is getting only Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 who is in the same school, the same class and in the same hostel. Supposing, somebody wants to pay Re. 1 for the same meal and another only ten annas, how can the hostel serve these students the same meal? The scheme of payment of scholarships was introduced in order to attract the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for education. But from the figures it appears that it benefits only a few. Since education is one of the most important factors to bring them to the level of the general population, it is necessary to implement the scheme extensively to benefit at least 50 to 60 per cent of such children coming for education at different levels. Due to the increase in the cost of living and

in order to have a uniform rate of scholarships, the amount should be increased.

I would like to place a few more points for the consideration of the Ministry. The population of Orissa, according to the Census Report of 1961, is 1,75,48,846. The population of Scheduled Castes is about 28 lakhs; the population of Scheduled Tribes is more than 42 lakhs and the population of other backward classes is about 40 lakhs. So, the total population of these backward people comes to more than a crore. If the total population of the State is 1,75,48,846, and the total population of these backward classes—the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes—comes to a crore, the rest of the population comes only to about 75 lakhs. Many hon. Members of this august House said both at the Bhubaneswar Conference and in this House that Orissa is the most backward and poorest State in the country. If that is the case, I humbly request the hon. Minister and the Deputy Minister to give special attention to the State of Orissa and allot more funds to the development of the backward people there.

To solve the problem of these people and to bring these downtrodden people to the same level of the rest of the population, special attention should be paid to Orissa. More small-scale industries should be established at the block level to give more employment to them. They should be given more facilities. There is reservation for them in every office, and in every department, but actually they are not reaping that benefit.

I now wish to quote some figures from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1963, Part II, page 152. On that page, there is a statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste applicants registered with the employment exchange, and the number of applicants placed in employ-

ment during 1958-1962. In 1962, the number of Scheduled Caste applicants who had registered was 4,20,368. Out of them, the number of those placed in employment was only 14,901. The total registration was a little over four lakhs. That is as far as the Central Government is concerned. For the State Governments, the placement was 24,472. This is for the period from 1958 to 1962. Now, we are in 1964. The number may be much more than double.

Then, I must refer to one point about untouchability. It has come to my notice that even some graduates, belonging to Scheduled Castes, were not allowed to remain in the Savarna peoples houses even in Delhi, the capital of India. Even the Untouchability Offences Act is not available in some police stations. This Act is not fully known to some police officers. I request the Minister to throw some light on this and necessary instructions should be issued that this Act should be available in every police station in the country. Steps should also be taken to amend the Act to make it more effective.

After 17 years, these people are not allowed to use public wells, water stands, tanks, hot-springs, hotels, shops, entry into temples, burial and cremation grounds, fairs, festivals, public meetings, dharmasalas, primary schools, and even some hospitals and dispensaries. The barbers do not serve the scheduled castes, customers in almost all the places in the country though in some towns a few hair-cutting saloons serve these people. Here I want to quote some points from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—12th Report, Part I, page 18, last para:

“The offences of untouchability which occur most, relate to refusal of service to the Scheduled Casters by barbers and dhobis and also to refusal to them of the use of public wells. Such occurrences,



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however go unnoticed, because the Scheduled Caste persons against whom these offences are committed, usually do not dare—I want to underline this word 'dare'—to report the cases to the police, for fear of the caste Hindu co-villages, on whom they economically depend."

I also want to quote from 12th Report, Part II, Appendix III, page 7:

"In the remaining five villages, the Scheduled Castes have no access to public wells nor have they been provided with separate wells; there, they are compelled to use river water, or have to beg water, throughout the year, from the caste Hindus."

On page 8, it is said:

"Barbers do not serve Scheduled Caste customers almost in all the places visited, during the survey, except in towns where a few hair-cutting saloons serve these people also."

On page 9, it is said:

"In one village only, though the services of medical personnel are available to the Scheduled Castes, whenever required even at their residences, the Scheduled Castes are advised to attend the dispensary a little earlier (in out-door cases) in order to avoid any possible difficulty with the caste Hindus of that village, who are reported to be rather orthodox."

"Hiring of living accommodation: The difficulties experienced by scheduled caste persons to get houses on rent, in localities other than those of the Scheduled Castes, were also reported, during the study. School teachers, clerks and even some officers from amongst the Scheduled Castes, fail to procure suitable houses on rent in localities inhabited by the Savarnas."

"Playground: Except at two places out of the 32 visited, playground activities among school children are reported without any distinction of caste or creed. The playground can indeed play a very important role in the eradication of untouchability among the younger generation and it is regretted that Social Workers often neglect utilising this medium to the fullest extent possible."

Sir, this is a very good proposal that they have made which should be considered.

I once again request the hon. Minister and Deputy Minister to pay special attention to the problems of the Scheduled Castes.

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिड्यूलड कस्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर की 1962-63 की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में इस से काफ़ी पहले बहस होनी चाहिए थी। इस बारे में जो डीले की गई है, उस से सरकार की हरिजनों के प्रति नीति का पता लगता है और यह प्रकट होता है कि सरकार के मन में पिछड़े वर्गों के हित के लिए कितना खयाल है।

इस रिपोर्ट में छुआछूत को खत्म करने, पिछड़े वर्गों की अनपढ़ता तथा गरीबी को दूर करने, उन का ज़मीन के हक़ देना तथा सेवाओं में उन के लिये सुरक्षित स्थानों की पूर्ति वगैरह सब विषयों का उल्लेख किया गया है।

छुआछूत के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट के पन्ना 23 में लिखा है कि इस बारे में 399 शिकायतें मिली हैं, जिन में से 180 शिकायतों का फ़ैसला करने में 1 से 6 महीने, 52 शिकायतों का फ़ैसला करने में 7 से 12 महीने और 12 शिकायतों का फ़ैसला करने में एक साल

से ज्यादा लगा है। इस के अलावा बहुत से केसिज का अभी तक फ़ैसला नहीं हो पाया है। प्रदेश-सरकारों ने इस तरफ़ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी है। कमिश्नर ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि हरिजनों के साथ अच्छा सलूक नहीं किया जाता है। सरकारी सर्विसिज में भी यही स्थिति है। समाचारपत्रों की सूचना के अनुसार इसी वर्ष महाराष्ट्र में चार नौजवान हरिजन औरतों का गांव वालों ने नंगे रूप में जलूम की शकल में गलियों में घुमाया। इसी तरह राजस्थान में एक गांव में हमला कर के तीन हरिजनों को घायल किया गया। पंजाब में संगरूर और नारनौल में हरिजनों का सोशल बायकाट किया गया है। आज महंगाई के कारण नव्वे फ़ीसदी पिछड़े वर्ग भूखे मर रहे हैं। उन को मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती है।

मुझे "हरिजन" शब्द कहते हुए लज्जा आती है, क्योंकि यह न तो कोई श्रेणी, न कोई जात और न कोई गोत्र है। जिन के मां-बाप न हों, क्या उन के लिए "हरिजन" शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता? क्या "हरिजन" कहना पीने नौ करोड़ लोगों का अपमान नहीं है? क्या उनके मां-बाप ही नहीं हैं? अगर यह शब्द उचित है, तो उच्च जातियों ने इस को स्वीकार क्यों नहीं किया है?

अब मैं पिछड़े वर्गों की उन्नति की तरफ़ आता हूँ। भारत सरकार ने पिछले पंद्रह बरसों में तीन योजनायें बनाई हैं, जिन की समाप्ति का समय होने वाला है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए पहली योजना में 30.4 करोड़ रुपये, दूसरी योजना में 79.41 करोड़ रुपये और तीसरी योजना में 113.87 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए, जिन का कुल जोड़ 223.32 करोड़ रुपये होता है। इस में से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिए हिस्से 80.84 करोड़ रुपये आते हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकि (खुर्जा) : माननीय सदस्य ने "हरिजन" शब्द की व्याख्या करते हुए कहा कि जिन के मां बाप नहीं हैं। उस से उन का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री गुलशन : हरिजन आज उनको कहा जाता है जो मन्दिरों में रहते हैं, जिनके मां बाप नहीं होते हैं। हमारे तो मां बाप हैं। हमारा अपराध यही है कि हम मां बाप वाले हैं।

उनकी जन संख्या 8 करोड़ 10 लाख 50 हजार है। उनके हिस्से में प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति एक रुपया भी नहीं आता है। इसी से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि कहां तक उनका कल्याण करने में हम सफल हो सकते हैं, उनका कल्याण किस तरह से हो सकता है। यह तो उनकी आंखों में धूल झोंकना हुआ। इतनी कम रकम से क्या उनकी आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक उन्नति की जा सकती है, क्या उनको उंचा उठाया जा सकता है, नित्य-प्रति जीवन की उनकी जो आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनको पूरा करने में उनकी सहायता की जा सकती है, स्वच्छ पानी पीने का उनके लिये प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है छोटी छोटी सन्तें उनके लिये चलाई जा सकती हैं, अच्छे सेहत, सुन्दर मकान, मुफ्त जमीन, इंडस्ट्री, प्राइमरी तथा हाई स्कूल की मुफ्त शिक्षा और वजीफे आदि का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है? यह रकम बहुत ही कम है और नहीं के ही बराबर है।

यह कहा जाता है कि 330 उन्नति ब्लाक अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए खोले जाने हैं। यह तथा जो जो काम गिनाये जाते हैं कि उनके लिये किये जा रहे हैं, चित्र तो बहुत सुन्दर उपस्थित करते हैं लेकिन अमल में क्या हुआ है, उन्नति उनकी किस हद तक हुई है, यह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड

[श्री गुलशन]

ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के कमिश्नर की 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 और 1963-64 की रिपोर्टों तथा गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्टों से जाहिर है। इन चीजों को विस्तार के साथ बतलाने तक का कष्ट नहीं किया गया है।

1962-63 के बजट सेशन में गृह मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स पर हुई बहस के समय 37 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया था जिन में से 30 माननीय सदस्यों ने सरकार की कुटिल नीति की कड़ी नुक़्ताचीनी की थी। 7 सदस्यों ने सरकार की ढीले दिल से श्लाघा की थी। अनुसूचित जातियों की उन्नति के बारे में छोटी बज़ीर रानी साहिबा ने 28 मार्च, 1963 को उत्तर देते हुए बताया था कि आदिम जातियों की स्थिति सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति उत्साहजनक नहीं रही। उन जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अधिकारियों ने पूरी तरह से काम नहीं किया, दिल लगा कर काम नहीं किया। इस कार्य में अधिकारीगणों में उत्साह की कमी थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1 अप्रैल, 1963 को भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री तथा आज के प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने बहस का उत्तर देते समय माना था कि यह सत्य है कि सुदूर क्षेत्रों में तथा गांवों में जहां संचार साधनों की कमी है, जहां संचार व्यवस्था नहीं है, अस्पृश्यता विद्यमान है, वहां की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए जो स्थान सुरक्षित रखे गये थे, उनको पूरा भरा नहीं गया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जो कुछ अभी तक किया गया है, उससे अधिक करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रगति की गति में तेज़ी लाई जानी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाय।

इसी तरह 1959-60, 1960-61 और 1961-62 की शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस के समय 23 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया था और उन में से 19 माननीय सदस्यों ने सरकार की कड़ी निन्दा की थी, कड़ा विरोध किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस विरोध की तरफ ध्यान दे और जो कमियां बताई जाती हैं, उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे लिए लज्जा की बात है कि आज भी सतरह वर्ष स्वतन्त्र हुए जब हमको हो गये हैं, छुआछूत को हम मिटा नहीं पाए हैं। अब भी यह रोग देश के भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में मौजूद है। इसकी एक मिसाल समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित एक समाचार पढ़ कर मैंने आपको दे दी है। इसकी मिसालें हर रोज आपको भी अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिल जाती हैं।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा जाता है। हमेशा ही इसके बारे में काफी कुछ कहा जाता रहा है। हमारे सामने पंजाब की, दूसरे प्रान्तों की तथा स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार की तथा उसके विभागों की मिसालें मौजूद हैं। जो जमीनें दी जाती हैं उनके बारे में भी हमारे पास कुछ शिकायतें हैं। एक तरफ तो अनुसूचित जातियों को जमीनें देने का एलान कर दिया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ जमीनों की नीलामी की जाती है, यह कैसी विचित्र बात है, इसको आप देखें क्या यह भी सरकार का एक आर्ट नहीं है? क्या सरकार कमिश्नर की सिफारिश को शीघ्र ही अमल में लाएगी?

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अब मैं कुछ नौकरियों की तरफ आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में पुलिस विभाग की क्या स्थिति है, यह ही मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। वहां पर, असेम्बली में एक प्रश्न

के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि अप्रैल, 1962 से लेकर मार्च 1964 तक के दो सालों में 3325 कांस्टेबलों को हैड कांस्टेबल बनाया गया। इन पोस्ट्स में से 50 प्रतिशत पोस्ट्स यानी 1662 पोस्ट्स जो रिजर्व की गई थीं उन में से केवल 298 ही इन जातियों के लोगों को मिलीं और इसी तरह से 1364 की कमी रही। 745 आदिमियों को ए० एस० आई० बनाया गया। 21 प्रतिशत पोस्ट्स रिजर्व थीं। इसका मतलब हुआ कि 156 रिजर्व पोस्टें थीं। इन में से 32 ही इन लोगों को मिलीं और 124 पोस्टें दूसरों को दे दी गईं और इनको नहीं मिलीं। 418 एस० आई० की पोस्टें थीं जिनमें से साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत रिजर्व थीं यानी 52 रिजर्व पोस्टें थीं। इन में से चौदह ही इनको मिलीं, 38 नहीं मिलीं। 304 इंस्पेक्टरों की पोस्टें में से साढ़े बारह परसेंट के हिसाब से 38 इनको मिलनी चाहिये थीं जब कि मिलीं कुल दो और इस तरह से 36 की कमी रही। 80 डी० एस० पी० की पोस्टें थीं और साढ़े बारह परसेंट के हिसाब से दस इनको जानी चाहिये थीं लेकिन इनको मिली केवल एक और नौ दूसरों को दे दी गईं। 318 एस० पी० की पोस्ट्स थीं और साढ़े बारह परसेंट के हिसाब से 39 इनको मिलनी चाहिये थीं लेकिन कोई भी नहीं दी गई।

इसी तरह से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के महकमों के बारे में मेरे पास आंकड़े मौजूद हैं लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है मैं उनको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ। पोस्ट्स एंड टेनीन्स डिपार्टमेंट में जो पोस्ट्स रिजर्व की गई थीं उन में से बहुत कम इन जातियों के लोगों को मिली हैं। इसी तरह से दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में कमी है। सरकार की कथनी और करनी में बहुत अन्तर है। वह दिखाने को कुछ दिखाती है और करने को कुछ और ही करती

है। नेवी में एक भी अफसर गजेटिड पोस्ट पर नहीं है। जब कोई बड़ी पोस्ट खाली होती है तो जो लोग लभे होते हैं उनमें से ही किसी को लगा दिया जाता है। इस तरह की बे-इंसाफियां जो शैड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों के साथ हो रही हैं, इनका अन्त होना चाहिये। इनका अन्त कैसे हो सकता है, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

पहला सुझाव तो मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए एक अल्ट्रा मंत्रालय होना चाहिये। दूसरा यह कि हर प्रदेश में एक कमिश्नर सेंटर की तरफ से होना चाहिये। यह जो मंत्रालय है यह इलेक्शन कमिश्नर की तरह स्वतन्त्र होना चाहिये और राष्ट्रपति के अधीन होना चाहिये। जो इनके अफसर जिलों में लगे हैं, वे पोस्ट्स भी गजेटिड होनी चाहियें, वे भी गजेटिड पोस्ट्स पर होने चाहियें।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up Private Members' Business:

Shri Hem Raj.

14.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

**Shri Hem Raj (Kangra):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th December, 1964."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented