

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. V—Eighth Session, 1964.

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. X—Seventh Session, 1964.

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XII—Sixth Session, 1963.

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XIII—Fifth Session, 1963.

(vii) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Fourth Session, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4077 to LT-4083/65.]

COAL MINES PIT-HEAD BATH
(AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines Pit-head Bath (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O.69 dated the 2nd January 1965, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4084/65].

12.12 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants Nos. 107 and 108 under the control of the Department of Social Security, for which 5 hours are allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions might send slip to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 107—DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Social Security'."

DEMAND NO. 108—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,40,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security'."

Shri Warior (Trichur): There are two Demands Nos. 107 and 108 under this Department. This Department is of very recent organisation and origin. There were certain departments existing covering social security in the industrial labour field. They were taken over. Apart from that, other departments like those dealing with the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women's organisations, women's welfare, child welfare and so on were also brought together under this department. Although this department had been formed a year ago in this manner, it has more or less functioned only as an adjunct of the Labour Department. The Labour department had been handling the social security schemes concerning industrial labour. Apart from that, what else the Department is doing or has done is not clearly seen, or at least the details are lacking, in the first report they have published.

12.14 hrs.

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

As far as social security and industrial labour legislation are concerned, we—not only the AITUC but also the INTUC—are of the opinion that these should not have been transferred to this new department in this manner. The Labour department itself should have continued to manage these things, especially labour legislation, provident fund schemes, ESI schemes, instead of letting them be looked after by another department called the Department of Social Security. The reason is quite clear. Many

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Warior]

of these problems arising from the management and administration of provident fund schemes and ESI schemes give room for trade disputes; many of these trade disputes are concerned with the administration of the schemes in various forms. If the Labour department was handling these things, it would be much better because that department is conversant with all these difficult problems concerning the relationship between labour and management as also the needs and requirements of industrial labour. Hence it is our view that this department ought not to have been transferred to a new Ministry like this.

The report says that there are directives in the Constitution as regards social security. Of course, they are there, but what happens in practice is that Government remember many other things in the Constitution but forget oftentimes these directives relating to the social security of the people at large.

Coming to the subjects, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for instance, were under the Home Ministry till recently, but now that has been taken over by this Ministry. Instead of this, I think subjects which are not confined to particular section of the people, like tribal welfare, women and children's welfare, old age pension scheme, care of the handicapped etc., could have been taken over by this Ministry. Many of the handicapped are untrained, and even those who are trained and educated find it difficult to get employment. So, I think, if the Government has any intention of applying the social security measures to these vast sections of the people, it will be well and good, and we will welcome it.

When we deal with this question of social security, it must be noted that it is basically an economic problem. Unless and until people have some income for their existence, how can there be any social security. For in-

stance, that is the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and if this problem is not tackled the social disabilities arising out of this cannot be tackled at all satisfactorily. That is the main problem before us and only if Government find some solution for that, there will be sufficient security.

Coming to the administration of the department for the last one year, there are many disputes outstanding even now. For instance, under the provident fund scheme, which was till recently under the Labour Ministry, the contribution of the workers is equal to that of the employers. We have been disputing and arguing all the while that the workers' contribution should not be as much as that of the employers. The employers must be asked to give more because, after all, they make a huge profit. Further even this payment on a par with the workers is not done by most of the employees. We find from the report that there are huge arrears kept by the employers. In the Coal Mines provident fund I am told it is coming to some crores now. In the general provident fund scheme for industrial labour also, it is coming to a few crores.

Not only that. It is the employer who has to pay his share as also that of the worker into the provident fund. Actually, not only do they not pay their own share, they do not even pay the share of the workers which they have collected from them. That is one of the major problems now.

The second problem is of interest rates. The interest rate on the Provident fund now is 4.25 per cent. When the bank rate has been raised and all other rates of investment are going up, why should this alone remain at 4.25? It is high time it is also raised, and I am quite sure Government is thinking on these lines.

Along with that, I think the investment policy, as far as provident fund moneys are concerned, should also be reviewed. At present the investments are all made in Government securities. That is well and good, as it is secure with the Government, but actually there are certain securities which fetch much higher interest. These provident fund amounts are not invested in them, but in securities giving lower rates of interest. That must be reviewed. I also demand that these amounts be invested in the highly profitable industrial concerns of the Government itself. I do not suggest that this should go to the private sector, but why not invest it in public sector undertakings like the Hindustan Machine Tools which are showing more profits or giving more dividends, so that that benefit may go to those who invest their money in the provident fund.

There is a lot of delay in the settlement of claims. We find from the statistics given in the report that these claims are not settled in time, and that there are more accounts of provident fund contributors than those actually employed in the concerned industries. For instance, in the Coal Mines provident fund we find that the number of accounts is 15.66 lakhs, while actually the number employed is only about 5 lakhs or so. How does this happen? It is because the balance of 10 lakhs accounts are of those who have been discharged or dismissed, who have gone out of employment or who might have died. All these are outstanding, but no settlement has been made, and the amounts have not been paid to the persons concerned. If this is the position of the Coal Mines which employ only 5 lakhs of persons, we can imagine what the position will be for all the industries taken together.

As regards the ESI scheme, I wish to say very modestly and humbly that the whole administration is coming very near to scandal. It should cover areas where the labour employed is 300 or more, but actually there are

places where tens of thousands of workers are employed where it has not been extended. For instance, near Calicut in Malabar, I know there is a tyre factory which employes a few thousands of people. Lately, though the hospital or dispensary had been started, there are no doctors or nurses or dressers or even medicine! It is understood that the ESI scheme is going to cover family people also. It is not even covering the actual workers now. How can the Government implement this scheme with at least some satisfaction to those people who need the help of this scheme? There are no hospitals. Where there are hospitals there are no doctors. There is a general dearth of doctors. Production is hampered wherever this scheme is not there or is not implemented properly. That is our experience also. So, this scheme must be implemented properly, especially in the industrial sector.

There is the sickness and old age insurance scheme. But do the employer contribute to that scheme? No. What is contributed to the provident fund is diverted to this scheme. Although there is coverage of risk, it is not an additional benefit that the workers are getting. The workers are entitled to that. There are of the matters like the constitution of the regional boards, their administration. The administrative and overhead charges are increasing by leaps and bounds but actually the working of the administrative system is far from satisfactory. I am told that in Punjab there are no such regional boards even now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. All the parties had to be given a chance and a number of speakers are there.

Shri Warior: I think I can take upto 17 minutes. We were given a printed list allotting the time for each party. I will finish within 20 minutes, in any case.

[Shri Warrior]

The Coalmines provident fund scheme also suffers from all these diseases. The expenditure there comes to about Rs. 89.15 lakhs. There has been again a general increase from Rs. 17.11 crores to Rs. 19.1 crores. This is increasing year by year. There is no definite action taken by the Government to see that at least it marks a decrease somewhere. The annual statement of accounts are not sent to the members. They pay money and they are entitled to get the annual statement of accounts but they are not given that. There also the administrative expenses are going up. There must be a curb on the rise of expenditure.

In this department, so many items are clubbed together. There is for instance, the Harijan welfare scheme and the backward classes commissioner's report. There is even now forced labour in the form of bond labour. What action had been taken? Then, there are other instances. I will state one instance. Whenever Harijans are convicted, they are specially employed for scavenging work only. They are not given any other work, as if it is their birth-right to do only this kind of work. We speak aloud about Harijan welfare and all that but I would request the Government to see what is happening in real life. Is the scavenging work the monopoly of the Harijans today? Did the State Government or the Union Government look into the matter? They never did. If at all the Harijans refuse to do that, they are compelled to do it. On compulsion, they are asked to do it; otherwise, they are penalised, and penalised by putting them in jail means they are beaten.

Then there is reservation for the Harijans. I would like to ask the Government, how many of these reserved seats for employment and for seats in educational institutions are actually filled up and if they are not filled up, why are they not filled up? This is a perennial problem and a perpetual problem in our country. What I submit is, let us not make a

hue and cry about all these things. Let us see whatever is possible is done. But even if whatever is possible is not known and is not done, why should it be so?

Take next the co-operative movement, and the tribal problem. I am skipping many things and am mentioning only the most important points. The tribal people are having co-operatives. But who are running these co-operatives and who are reaping the profits of these co-operatives? These co-operatives are just continuing now in the new form of old exploitation. I know these things; I have travelled 54 miles inside the hilly areas populated by the tribals. These tribal people collect all the material from the forest produce, and hand them over to these big people who keep up a Board of Co-operatives, so to say, somewhere in the plains, and the latter take all these produce, and give the tribal people something as a matter of gift, but not the actual value. Thus, the tribal people are not at all benefited by the existence of these co-operatives.

Then, in every village, you can see even now, the caste Hindus and, in Kerala, the caste Christians also, dominating over the tribals and the poor people. These Harijans are suffering from acts of goondaism and all sorts of humiliation. The State Governments are not taking care of these Harijans and their problems. They are not even knowing all these things happening. Whenever the Harijans put in petitions to the local police stations nobody cares for them.

Then, about education, there are not sufficient hostels. The Harijans are supposed to be rewarded with scholarships, but the scholarships reach the students much later in the year. The text-books are given to them in the last month when the examinations are to commence. What about clothing? Nothing. These disabilities continue to be there. If these are not removed,

how can the backward community which had been suffering for centuries come up and compete with the highly sophisticated sections of our society and feel secure and fill those posts which are reserved for them? It is a very difficult position.

I do not know how I can cover all these subjects in so short a time. Take this khadi business. I do not know whether the Minister will take it that I am biased. I am not biased. I am completely at one with anybody in the matter of promoting rural industries or the cottage industries. But actually, what is the position? I shall put one pointed question. What is the percentage of Ambar Charkha in use today?

An hon. Member: Only one.

Shri Warrior: Not even five per cent. Finally, the research institute of the Khadi Commission has been transferred to somebody else and Ambar Charkhas are produced by Birla Company; I am told so; I do not know. Ultimately, the proceeds go to the same pockets, whether it is cottage industry or charkha or anything else. Gandhiji's own favourite mission in life, his philosophy, idea of economy, politics, everything—they all go through the same channel and to the same hands. This is the position of Ambar Charkha also.

I wish to know from the Minister what is the average income of a spinner on the Amber Charkha. What is the average income that he is getting or the Khadi Commission is paying? That is the first question about the Khadi Commission. About its work, I need not say anything further, because the PAC Reports are there; they are open records for any Ministry or Government Department to see. Take the village industries: has it not been a mockery? I know an instance where matches were produced from the bamboo sticks. In order to close the accounts finally, they burnt all the match sticks!

2640 (Ai) LSD—4.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Where is it?

Shri Warrior: I come from Kerala and it is in Kerala. If it happens in Kerala, it must be happening also in West Bengal and other places also.

Whether it is potteries or milling of gingelly or cocoanut, people take away money from the Government, but you will not find a trace of any industries there. The real people who are engaged in these cottage industries suffer as a whole.

Finally, I would submit that although this department of social security has been created, it is worthwhile to consider whether this department should retain all these things. I think it will be better if they leave those well-organised and well-established industries in charge of the Industry Ministry or Labour Minister and retain the other departments, which will cover a vast section of our population, where many things have to be looked into like old age pensions, etc. It is worthwhile to consider this and take an early decision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Uikey. I request Congress members to conclude in ten minutes, because there are a large number of them. Otherwise, many will not get a chance to speak.

श्री उइके (मंडला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़े हुए समाज का उत्थान कार्य की रिपोर्ट अभी तक गृह-मंत्रालय की तरफ से पार्लियामेंट में रक्खा जाता था। यह पहला अवसर है जब कि सोशल सिक्योरिटी डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से पिछड़े हुए समाज के कार्यक्रम को, रिपोर्ट को रक्खा गया है। पिछला हम लोगों का यह अनुभव है कि जब कभी भी पैसे की कमी होती है तब सोशल सविस् ग्रुप से पैसे की कमी की जाती है सेंटर से। उस का असर इस सोशल सविस् ग्रुप, पिछड़े हुए समाज के

[श्री उद्देके]

उत्थान कार्य पर पड़ता है और उस के कार्य में भारी कटौती की जाती है। पिछली दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत जो कार्य हुआ उस का हम लोगों का यह अनुभव है हालांकि पिछड़े हुए समाज के कार्य में आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक यह दोनों कार्य हैं। सोशल सर्विस ग्रुप से पैसा कम करने से आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक कार्य हो नहीं सकते। इसलिये भविष्य में इस सोशल सिक्योरिटी मंत्रालय को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि सोशल सर्विस ग्रुप से पिछड़े हुए समाज का जो उत्थान कार्य है उस को अलग रक्खा जाय ताकि सोशल सर्विस से जो रकम केन्द्र से कम की जाती है उस का असर पिछड़े हुए समाज के आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक उत्थान कार्य पर न पड़े। पहली और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना हुई उस पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में स्टेटों के अन्दर पिछड़े हुए समाज का कल्याण करने वाले जो मुहकमे थे उन की अच्छे तरीके से रचना नहीं हुई थी; इसलिए इस गहन आदिवासी इलाकों में पैसे का पूरा खर्च नहीं हो सका और बड़ी भारी रकम वापिस करनी पड़ी। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में रकम की कमी का कारण एमरजेंसी रहा क्योंकि लड़ाई का काम शुरू हुआ इसलिए बहुत सी रकम कर दी गई है और जैसा मैं ने बतलाया उस कमी का असर इस सोशल सर्विस ग्रुप के काम पर पड़ा, उस के कारण बहुत सा काम नहीं हो पाया। अब चौथी योजना में जो 205 करोड़ रुपये का एक आंकड़ा अंदाजन रक्खा गया है, 205 करोड़ की रकम बढ़ाना जरूरी दिखता है इसलिये उसे तीन सौ करोड़ के करना मुझे अनिवार्य दिखता है। बहुत से आदिवासी और हरिजन अभी तक आदिवासी और हरिजन होते हुए आदिवासी और हरिजन नहीं माने गये। शायद इस सम्बन्ध में इस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर की जा रही है और उससे आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की संख्या में

कुछ लाख की वृद्धि हो जायेगी। 205 करोड़ रुपये की जो रकम रखी गई है, वह पिछली जन-संख्या के अनुमान से रखी गई है। जितनी जन-संख्या आगे बढ़ने वाली है, उसके अंदाज से इस रकम को भी बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिए।

योजना के अन्तर्गत रुपये को खर्च करने के लिए यह व्यवस्था रहती है कि एक-तिहाई रकम केन्द्र खर्च करता है और दो-तिहाई राज्य-सैक्टर में डाल दी जाती है और उसमें पचास फीसदी रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार देता है और पचास फ सदी राज्य सरकार देता है। लेकिन जिस राज्य से मैं आता हूं, उस में—मध्य प्रदेश में—लगभग 66 लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं, जो कि वहां की जनता का एक तिहाई भाग है, और भारत की आदिवासी जनता का पंचमांश है। इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश सरीखे राज्य के लिए यह मुश्किल मालूम होता है कि वह आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के कल्याण-कार्य के लिए केन्द्र के अनुपात से पचास फीसदी रकम दे। अगर राज्य सरकार मैचिंग एमाउंट नहीं देती है, तो वे कार्य नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए इस मंत्रालय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए जो कुछ स्पेशल प्रोग्राम हैं, वे राज्य-सैक्टर से अलग रखे जायें, वे सब केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में रहें और राज्य-सैक्टर पर उसका अंश न पड़े। अगर ऐसा न किया गया, तो जैसे पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कार्य नहीं हो सका, वैसे ही चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी कोई कार्य नहीं हो सकागा।

आदिवासियों आदि के लिए जो उत्थानकार्य किये जाते हैं, वे विभिन्न स्थानों की विशेष परिस्थितियों और लोगों की

आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ही किये जाने चाहिए । जिस प्रकार ग्राम विभागों के द्वारा ग्राम जनता में काम होता है, अगर उसी प्रकार का कार्य आदिवासी विभाग में भी किया जायेगा, तो जैसा कि पिछली तीन योजनाओं में देखने में आया है, यद्यपि बहुत सी रकमें दिखाई जाती हैं, लेकिन आदिवासियों को उन से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा ।

इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में आदिवासियों के लिए पीने के पानी, जंगलों के को-आपरेटिव्ज, ट्राइबल डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स और एजुकेशन पर खास जोर दिया जायेगा । आज आदिवासी इलाकों में लगभग तीन हजार गांव ऐसे हैं, जहां पाने का पाना भी उपलब्ध नहीं है । राजस्थान में भी यह समस्या होगी, लेकिन हमारे यहां तो यह स्थिति है कि अगर किसी जगह पानी होगा भी, तो शायद उस पानी से अपने पांव भी आप नहीं थो सकेंगे, पीना तो अलग बात है । इसलिए सोशल सिक्यूरिटी विभाग का सर्व-प्रथम कर्त्तव्य यह है कि वह आदिवासी गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि इस एक कार्य से ही आदिवासी गांवों को यह मालूम हो कि देश की स्वतन्त्र सरकार ने, प्रजातन्त्र सरकार ने, उन के लिए पीने के पानी का सुभीता कर दिया है ।

जहां तक फ़ारेस्ट को-आपरेटिव्ज का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक फ़ारेस्ट पालिसी चेंज नहीं होती है, तब तक को-आपरेटिव समितियां सफल नहीं होंगी । यह ठीक है कि आदिवासियों में फ़ारेस्ट को-आपरेटिव्ज और मल्टी-उपज को-आपरेटिव्ज सही मानों में चलाए जाने चाहिए, क्योंकि उन के उत्थान के लिए वे बहुत आवश्यक हैं, लेकिन, जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है, सहकारिता का असल सार आदिवासियों को नहीं मिल पाता है । काम करने वाले, आर्गनाइज

करने वाले जो एक-दो व्यक्ति गैर-आदिवासी होते हैं, चाहे वे सदस्य न भी हों, वे इसका सारा सार ले लेते हैं और आदिवासी जहां के तहां रह जाते हैं और उनकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो पाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार एक एक ट्राइबल डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक पर पन्द्रह लाख रुपये खर्च करने वाली है । इस सम्बन्ध में यह नियम बनाया गया है कि जिस इलाके में पच्चीस हजार की जन-संख्या हो और उसमें 66 2/3 आदिवासी हों, तभी वहां ट्राइबल डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक बनाया जाये, अन्यथा नहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्र को स्वयं इस काम की देख-भाल करनी चाहिए और यह काम राज्य सरकार पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए । आज राज्य सरकारों के अन्तर्गत यह स्थिति है कि जहां बिल्कुल आदिवासी नहीं हैं, वहां पर भी आदिवासी ब्लाक बना दिया गया है या जहां दस पन्द्रह हैं वहां पर भी आदिवासी ब्लाक बना दिया गया है । अगर इस प्रकार के आदिवासी ब्लाक बना कर आदिवासियों के कल्याण और विकास के नाम पर पैसा खर्च किया गया, तो उसका कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा ।

एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा कायदा है कि किसी गांव में कम से कम तीन सौ की जन-संख्या होनी चाहिए और 45 विद्यार्थी होने चाहिए, तभी वहां पर प्रा मरी स्कूल खोला जाता है । लेकिन आदिवासी इलाकों में तीन सौ की जन-संख्या वाले गांव नहीं मिलेंगे और 45 विद्यार्थी भी नहीं मिल सकेंगे । इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि स्तर को नीचे कर दिया जाये और अगर खंड सौ या दो सौ की जन-संख्या हो या 25 विद्यार्थी हों, तो भी प्राइमरी स्कूल वहां पर खोल देना चाहिए ।

जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने कहा है, कालेज के स्कालरशिप जल्दी देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । प्राइमरी स्कूल में किसी छात्र के सर्टिफिकेट पर यदि यह

[श्री उडके]

दर्ज कर दिया जाता है कि उस की फ़लां जाति है और वह जाति ट्राइबल डिप्लेयर हुई है, तो फिर मिडिल स्कूल से लेकर अकालेज तक वही जाति सम्बन्धी सर्टिफिकेट चलता रहना चाहिए। आज कल स्कालरशिप देने में हमेशा दिक्कत होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जाति सम्बन्धी सर्टिफिकेट के कारण स्कालरशिप के देने में विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए।

आदिवासियों का दूसरी कई तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन तो होता ही है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में जो पैसा दिया जाता है, जो अनुदान दिये जाते हैं, आदिवासियों को जो माफ़ी दी जाती है, उस में बहुत बड़ा एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। ऐसा न हो, इस के लिये केन्द्र को पूरी देख-रेख रखनी चाहिए। जिस विषय के लिए कोई अनुदान दिया जाये, उस की काफ़ी अच्छी पब्लिसिटी की जानी चाहिए।

अगर आदिवासी इलाकों में शिक्षा को बढ़ाना है, तो पहला काम यह होना चाहिए कि वहाँ पर जितनी भी प्री-प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले जा सकते हैं वे खोले जाने चाहिए। अगर छोटे बच्चों के लिए स्कूल खोले जायेंगे तो ब्यस्क और बुद्ध आदिवासियों का आकर्षण इस महकमे की तर्फ बहुत जल्दी हो सकेगा और वे इसका सही सही लाभ उठा सकेंगे।

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Department of Social Security is the most important Department in the Government. It is a very vital department. This Department has taken up the entire responsibility of building up the nation. This Department has taken the responsibility of bringing up the weaker sections of the people. Many departments have been transferred from as many as five Ministries to this Department. Therefore, to my mind, this Department should be upgraded as a Ministry. I do not understand why this vital point has not

been considered by the Government and it has been kept only as a Department. That is why the Government has to face criticism in this House even from Members from the Congress benches.

Sir, some hon. Members went up to the extent of saying that we are 'prisoners of indecision'. It was not out of the way. If we all consider as to how this Government has been functioning, we must say that it is quite correct. At the same time, some hon. Members criticised the Government and went to the extent of saying that socialism is only a slogan. It is not at all incorrect. There is a point in it. The criticism was that the Government are not doing justice to the weaker sections of the people whom they want to develop and bring them up to the same level as the other sections of the society. Therefore, my first request to the Government, on this vital matter, is that this Department should be upgraded as a Ministry.

Now, I am very thankful to the hon. Member from the Communist Party who advocated the cause of tribals and pleaded for the development of the tribals and Scheduled Castes. I am also very grateful for the constructive suggestion given by the hon. Member who preceded me. I have no time to go into all the details, but I will only deal with few subjects.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has six minutes more.

Shri Basumatari: Just as raw materials, power and transport constitute the infra-structure of industry, for the tribal development education and economic improvement constitute the infra-structure. So, I would urge on Government that instead of spending money on all and sundry, on any scheme without proper consideration, they should spend money on education and economic development. While on education I will first say that better

education should be imparted to students belonging to the tribal and Scheduled Caste children. At the same time, it should be of the residential type, like the public schools and the schools that run by the missionaries.

As 99 per cent of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes are agriculturists, they should be provided with land, better seeds, irrigation facilities and fertilizers. Now even though many of these things are provided by Government when we go to the field we find that the really poor and deserving agriculturists are not getting any thing. Moneyed people and the most vocal people get the lion's share. The Government seem to feel that once the money is allotted, their job is over. That is a negative approach and it should change. They should ensure that the money really goes to those people for whom it is meant.

There are many non-governmental agencies in the social welfare field. There is the Bharat Sevak Samaj and then the Social Welfare Board, which has now been transferred to the Department of Social Security. Though we hear a lot about the BSS, when we go into the details we find that no real work has been done by that organisation. People who have no experience, and have no work in hand, they are appointed either as Secretary or Chairman of BSS. They do no work and bring no result. This has been going on since 1953 and there has been no improvement in the field so far and question arises whether persons are benefited or the organisations.

When the Central Social Welfare Board came into being in 1953 we thought it will do a lot of constructive work and improve the position of women and children. But I am disappointed because I see no constructive work done by that organisation. There is no co-ordination between the various agencies, not even between the Ministries and the agencies. Even now the Central Government has

nothing to do with the organisations which are run in the States. Their activities and money spent go without proper check. The result is that even though money is being sanctioned by the Planning Commission, it is misused or spent lavishly without any benefits to the people for whom that money is meant.

There is an organisation called the Adimjati Sevak Samaj started by late lamented Thakar Bapa which was doing a lot of good work for the development of the tribal people. Now the position has changed. It is my experience that whenever meetings of this body are convened, people meet together, have good feasts, discuss many things and then forget the whole thing; no follow up action is taken. It is my view that this organisation has now become useless; it is of no use to the tribal people.

I am thankful to the Department for having started a centre for imparting training to candidates for shorthand, clerical and similar jobs. I am also thankful to the Department for opening two pre-examination centres for training candidates belonging to S.C. and S.T. for IAS examination. So I had been urging the Government to start similar type of institutions for training students for class I and class II posts in which, as the hon. Minister, Shri Sen, himself has rightly stated the percentage of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is negligible.

Even though the Indian map has changed since independence, particularly in the economic field and in education—there is no doubt about it but compared to other advanced foreign countries, our rate of progress is negligible. Similarly, the rate of progress of backward section as compared to the advanced communities is also very poor. Therefore, while replying to the debate, instead of being very jubilant about the amount of money spent for the development of the tribal people, as it is not a question

[Shri Basumatari]

of allotting money but a question of spending it wisely and usefully; the hon. Minister should tell us the steps the Government propose to take to ensure that the money meant for the welfare of the tribal people really percolates to them and the physical target achieved up till now. It is intended to start 450 tribal blocks and a lot of money is being spent on them. But if we go to those blocks and see the condition there you will find that only 25 per cent of the money is actually spent on the tribal people and the rest goes to the other, advanced communities. The other communities had been taking advantage of the weaker sections of the people up till now. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri A. K. Sen, and Shri Jaganatha Rao and Shrimati Chandra Shekhar to go and make inspections on the spot instead of relying on notes supplied by the officers. Then they will know how much the backward areas and Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe people have developed in various spheres.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I have been a social worker all these 20 or more years and from social-work point of view I consider this Ministry very important one. The progress of our country can be judged not by the material possessions but by the progress that we make in the social field. From that point of view, I call this a Ministry in sympathy with sufferers.

This Ministry is vitally connected with the rural areas because it is in the rural areas that the position of women and children is more deplorable. I would request the Ministry to take more vigorous measures in the field of child welfare. I have been visiting the villages during the last 20 years and whenever I have gone there I have seen children of 5 to 7 years taking to smoking. When this is pointed out to elders, or members of the panchayats, they all laugh and ask what could we do? So, I would say that there should be training for the panchayat leaders and they should be

empowered with sufficient powers to impose light sentences on children and, if necessary, on their parents to ensure that they do not indulge in these bad habits.

Then, when I see the condition of orphans in this country I feel ashamed. When the foreigners come to this country, they see the condition of these poor orphaned children and they take pity and adopt them. It is also a matter for shame that the children of refugees of Tibet, to whom we have extended an asylum, because we can not take proper care of them or probably we cannot afford to look after them, they are being taken away to Switzerland.

I wish our Government had more money to spend on these children. But, unfortunately, the funds at our disposal are limited. The poverty in this country is very acute and we cannot remove it without adequate funds and hardwork. Beggary is another nuisance. Although we consider it a nuisance, perhaps it is a necessity which makes children and their parents to go about begging. The railway stations are centres of this evil. Then, when foreign tourists land at Bombay, these beggar children run after them to get money. Even at the famous Taj Mahal we see a lot of beggars. We have become so used to these beggars everyday, that we do not pay attention to them. But the foreigners are aghast to see them. When we talk about high advancement or talk about use of atomic energy and other such things, it is a shame to me, as an Indian, that we cannot remove begging even after 17 years of our Independence.

13 hrs.

Then, there are children in the villages who are crippled and are suffering. They suffer from polio, and are not being attended to. I took one of them to various hospitals in Bombay and he could not be admitted because he was suffering since a very long

time and there was no cure for him. The crippled children are being now attended to, but not to the extent we require. I am glad that the Railway Ministry sometime back, took some of our deaf and dumb children, by the Taj Express to see Taj Mahal and gave them a treat. I wish other Ministries also, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the Ministry of Defence can arrange such visits and show love to the children and make them feel that they are being cared for in this country.

The problem of harassment of women is there. There were so many of them from Pakistan who were displaced and we have tried to resettle them. The problem of immoral traffic in women remains. Though we have done away with it by legislation yet in certain big cities, we are ashamed to see these women indulging in immoral traffic. In a city like Bombay, whenever we pass through a particular area, it is a shame for us to see them standing in front of their case like rooms by law we may have prohibited the immoral traffic, but in practice it remains there. We must take this question in a more serious way. After all, they are our sisters and because of poverty they should not be made to indulge in immoral traffic. I had the privilege some time back of meeting a group of immoral women in reputation in Baroda and they, said, "We would like to do away with this practice of immorality. But please give us the bread." The Collector who was present there, posed me a question: "What alternative should we offer to these women?" That very question I put to the Ministry and to the honourable House; What should we say to these women, who want to live a decent life and who need two square meals a day to eat? What solution can we offer? If we can offer any practical solution, our country will rise. The country's backwardness is judged by the conditions of women. We may talk very tall of our advancement but we are really a very backward nation as far as women go and

the conditions of immorality remain in this country. I must congratulate Russia where they have largely done away with this evil. I am not a Communist and I do not have any sympathy towards Communist ways. But I admire them for eradicating this evil of immorality in Russia.

I now come to village industries. We have had various small industries in the villages. But I am afraid, after the death of Gandhiji, the villages are neglected and practically forgotten and much less importance is given to their industries. I have been touring about in the villages of various districts in India and I see that economically our villages are being ruined and brought down. There are hardly any industries left in villages. In Gujarat State the illicit manufacture of drinks, because of prohibition, is the only home industry that is talked about. Unless we go in for village industries, we will not go ahead. We cannot now merely say that *charkha* is the only solution. I had, in the past, posed a question to our late beloved Prime Minister to the effect that persons who are keen to develop this country should be prepared to bury themselves in the villages. But they should be sustained. Unfortunately this is not happening I had then offered to the Prime Minister that I would take only Rs. 200 as salary and would go and serve a chosen village. I had said: supposing if I have no money, for trade nor have any agricultural land, how am I to sustain in a village. Show me a way, how I could earn Rs. 200 in a village? By merely working on a *charkha*, I can make about 10 annas or a rupee and not more. How could I be expected to maintain my family with Rs. 60? I, therefore, plead with the Government that since we have now taken to industrialisation, we must introduce more industries in the villages. The *charkha* should remain and will always remain. But we should offer better amenities and opportunities to educated persons.

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]
 persons who are prepared to live in villages. Therefore, more village industries should be set up since electricity has now gone there. *Ambar charkha* is a very welcome innovation. But I am afraid, so many of our countrymen, who had taken to *charkha* have forgotten it. Khadi is a science for simple living; khadi is a science for upliftment; khadi is a science for self-reliance and self-dependence. People are first forgetting these ideals and are taking more to urban way of life than to village life. I plead with the Department of Social Security that unless we impress our people, that we should attend to the need of rural areas, and we bury ourselves in the upliftment work of the villages, no progress will ever be achieved in this country. No amount of progress in Delhi, no amount of progress in urban areas, is going to raise standard of our country. We must raise up villages and have more village industries. If we do not do that, I see no progress in India. We may talk, have convention and hold seminars, but the real progress will not be there.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me and I wish the Social Security Department be raised to the status of a Ministry.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should congratulate the Prime Minister, at least after 17 years, to think of a Ministry of this nature. Various social service activities have been entrusted to this Ministry, the Harijan welfare, tribal welfare, women welfare, child welfare etc. These are the activities which are very essential and which were dealt by different departments at the Centre and the implementation of various schemes did not help the deserving sections since the departments were in different hands in Centre and in State Governments. Now the Prime Minister has thought it proper to bring all these departments under one Ministry. The framers of the Constitution and the leaders of this country never failed to speak

about the social, economic and political justice and they did not hesitate to stress about the equal opportunity which has to be provided to the have-nots, mostly the people who have been made cripple religiously, socially, politically and economically. They have been made cripples. It is not because of pleasure that they have become cripples but it is because of the force which the other communities have used against these people that they still remain as cripples. I could even go the extent of saying that with the representation in various legislatures, they still remain politically cripple because their representation and their voice is not very effective as it used to be when this kind of representation was not there.

The President has very fine intentions in making this order. The intention of the Presidential order is to put all these activities under one organisation which could be identified with the responsibility for the execution of the various social security and welfare measures of the State. Emphasis has been placed on the responsible execution of these schemes. I do not know what new agency or machinery this Department has or going to create to effectively implement the few schemes which are with them. I would certainly need an answer to this question from the hon. Minister, whoever is going to reply to the debate, because this is really a very vital matter.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): To which schemes is my hon. friend referring?

Shri M. R. Krishna: I am referring to all the welfare schemes which have been hitherto entrusted to the States, because the Presidential Order says that these schemes will be executed

by this Department. I want to know the agency on which this Department is going to depend to execute these schemes.

It has been proved beyond doubt by various commissions, reports, speeches and also enquiries made that economically no improvement has been made as far as these backward communities are concerned. Even though as a result of the Plans people have become rich and some have become fabulously rich, I have yet to come across any person or any agency of Government who could say to the House that at least 17 people during the last 17 years from amongst the members of these communities have become economically sound. I would submit, therefore, that the programmes meant for their uplift are really neglected. The Central and the State Governments have absolutely no plan to improve their conditions economically.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Including Harijan Ministers or excluding them?

Shri M. R. Krishna: If I could cite the position in my own State, I might point out that Andhra Pradesh is not very much anti-Harijan. In Andhra Pradesh nearly 90 per cent of the agricultural population I mean agricultural labour is from the Harijan community. Even that State while making allocation of only Rs. 4.25 crores for the Fourth Plan have earmarked no amount for economic development schemes. They have allocated money for hostels, run by Government as well as privately, and also pre-matriculation scholarships. A meagre sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been apart for miscellaneous works; I do not know what they meant by miscellaneous works, because they have not specified. I believe that this must be the pattern followed by almost every other State. Therefore, my point is that the Central or the State Government have not so far been able to bring before this House any measure which would go to improve the financial and economic condition of these communities.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been added on to this

Department. I am really very happy to know about it, because even that commission which perhaps must have been created to help the weaker links has not done proper justice to these people. It may have been giving money or doles to help those people who are already rich and who would never require any assistance from their schemes. Since this is also dealt with by this Department, I think they will be able to do something in order to give some help to the members of the poorer communities.

I would like to remind the hon. Ministers who are probably not aware that the late lamented Pantji when he was answering some questions regarding this community had made it very clear in his very effective speech that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not merely depend upon the funds provided by the Ministry handling their programme at the Centre, but they were definitely entitled for a fair share from out of the other developmental schemes.

Now, child welfare, women's welfare, village and cottage industries etc. have all been added on to this Department. Previously, the Ministry concerned used to come before the House and often say that their intentions were very good but the State Governments were not implementing the schemes, but now this Department, I hope, will cease to give the same excuse to this House, since it has got all these portfolios and subjects under it and if it wants to honestly implement the assurances given by the late lamented Pantji, it can earmark certain amounts for the benefit of these communities. It is only after doing this that this Department will have a right to ask the State Governments to follow suit. Until we get justice from the Department at the Centre, until we know that the Department here is honest and serious and sincere in putting into effect some of the assurances given here which are really sacred for these communities, I do not think that this Department has got any right to advise the State Governments to follow a particular method.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri M. R. Krishna: When we ask for money we do not get it; at least when we ask for time, it should be generously given to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May other Members are waiting to speak.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I want this Department to do another thing. The Supreme Court has given its verdict in favour of the Scheduled Castes in regard to reservation in promotions. Supreme Courts' interpretation or that verdict has been thrown into cold storage. I do not have any complaint even if that is so. But a greater damage has been done to the members of the Scheduled Castes in the services. Ever since this verdict has been given by the Supreme Court, as far as my information goes, most of the people whose confidential reports, before the Supreme Court's verdict, were good, if not excellent, have been completely ruined beyond repair. This is really a very serious thing. I hope that this Department will take it up seriously and collect this information from the various Ministries and Departments. There is one more thing which is directly connected with you, Sir. The Scheduled Castes' Commissioner's report is discussed here in this House every time. This is a matter which is connected with the Parliament, the Speaker and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. The Scheduled Castes' Commissioner's report is a very sacred report, and it is directly submitted to the President of the country and it is discussed here. But the recommendations made by the commissioner are not at all being implemented and they do not see the light of the day. There has been a suggestion that this report should be treated on par with the reports of the

Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee, if not with a better status. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who comes before the House and often informs the House of the action taken on various assurances should also be entrusted with this responsibility, namely that he should inform the House now and then about the various action taken on report of the Commissioner and assurances given by the various Ministers including the Prime Minister to this House at least in every session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Have I got some more time? Or should I conclude now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. He has to conclude now.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I do not want to exploit your goodness. That never used to be the tradition with my community.

So, I would thank you and conclude now.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : (बलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने इतनी आवश्यक मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण किया है। सोशल इनसिक्योरिटी, और बातों के अलावा करप्शन की एक बहुत बड़ी जड़ है। आज जो व्यक्ति भी बेरोजगार या रोजगार में है उसको यह नहीं मालूम है कि आज या कल मेरा क्या होने वाला है, इसलिए समाज का और देश का भारी नुकसान होता है। जो कमाता है वह समझता है कि आज मैं कमाता हूँ मुझे नहीं मालूम कल कमाऊंगा या नहीं, मैं बूढ़ा हो जाऊंगा तो मुझे कुछ मिलेगा या नहीं, वह सोचता है कि उसके बच्चों का क्या होगा, स्त्री का क्या होगा। इसलिए वह सोचता है कि जब तक वह पावर में है तब तक अपना पेट और अपना घर घर

ले, और उसके बाद देखा जाएगा। जो बेरोजगार हैं वे मुसीबतों में पड़ते हैं और खराब कामों में पड़ जाते हैं। इसलिए इस मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण करके सरकार ने एक बहुत लाभदायक काम किया है।

इसके बाद, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार की तबज्जह कुछ चीजों की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। 1956 में पन्त जी ने इस हाउस में वायदा किया था कि वह शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट को रिवाइज करने वाले हैं। इतने साल तक हम लोगों ने बार बार सरकार को कहा कि किस्म किस्म के लोग हैं जिनको आज भी शिडयूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं माना जा रहा। हमने कई बार सरकार की तबज्जह इस ओर दिलायी, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है।

पिछले होम मिनिस्टर, जो आज हमारे देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, ने बहुत से वायदे किये। पहले तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस लिस्ट को रिवाइज करने के लिए पहले तो राज्यों की तरफ से सिफारिशें आनी चाहिए। कई बरस तक उन सिफारिशों का इन्तजार किया गया। जब सिफारिशें आ गईं कि किन लोगों को शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में और डालना चाहिए तो पिछले डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर ने और आज के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने, जो उस वक्त होम मिनिस्टर थे, राज्यों में जा जा कर उनकी मीटिंग्स कीं, उनके जल्से किए और कहा कि हम फौरन एक ऐसा बिल सदन में लाने वाले हैं जिसके द्वारा आपको फौरन शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शामिल कर लिया जाएगा। आज जब यह मिनिस्ट्री बनी है तो उम्मीद हमारी यह थी कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह काम हो परन्तु इस बात को सुनकर हम लोगों को सबमुच बहुत धक्का लगा कि नये मिनिस्टर साहब यह समझते हैं कि जो फैसेले पिछले होम मिनिस्टर साहबान ने तक्ररीबन तय

कर दिये थे, तक्ररीबन तय हो चुके थे और जो होम मिनिस्टर साहब आज प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं उनके फैसेलों के होते हुए भी मौजूदा मिनिस्टर साहब एक दूसरा ट्रिब्यूनल बैठायें और उस पर एक दूसरी कमेटी बैठायें कि जो यह तय करे कि उन को शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शामिल किया जाय या न किया जाय मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना गैरज़रूरी है। मैं उन से बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि आपकी उम्र बड़ी लम्बी है लेकिन यह सोशल सिक्योरिटी का मुहकमा भी बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है और भविष्य में आप को बहुत से काम करने हैं। कम से कम पीछे जाने की कोशिश न करिये क्योंकि अगर पीछे जाने की कोशिश करेंगे तब तो जन्म जन्म तक वह उस काम को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं बतलाऊं कि थारूज ट्राइब जिनको कि सूची में शामिल करने के लिए आज जो डिप्टी सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्टर हैं वे खुद उन से वायदा कर के आई हैं। उन्होंने उनकी कई कांफेंसेज एटेंड की और वहां पर मंत्री महोदय ने उन से यह कहा कि मैं फौरन दिल्ली जाकर एक बिल पार्लियामेंट में लाने वाली हूँ जिससे कि तुम्हारा भला हो जायगा और तुम लोगों को शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स में शामिल कर लिया जायगा। आज वह थारूज लोग पूछते हैं कि वह मिनिस्टर साहिबा जिन्होंने हमसे सूची में शामिल कराने का वायदा किया था वह कहां चली गई? अब हमारे लिए बहुत मुश्किल है कि हम उन्हें इस तौर पर जबाब दें कि जो पहले होम मिनिस्टर थे वे अब प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो गये हैं और वह डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहिबा अब सोशल सिक्योरिटी में चली गई हैं इसलिए वह अपने वायदे से पीछे हट रहे हैं या इसे नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए भैर. प्रार्थना है कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहिबा खास तौर से इस मामले में शीघ्रता करें और उन्हें लिस्ट में

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

शामिल कर लें क्योंकि उन्होंने पहले से ही इसका वायदा किया हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसा जमात तानो कांग्रेस से ताल्लुक रखती हूँ जोकि कास्ट की बातों में नहीं पड़ती परन्तु इस पर भ्रम जब मैं अपने उन इलाकों में जाती हूँ तो वहाँ मुझ से कहा जाता है कि तुम ब्राह्मण हो और तुम लोगोंने एक जमाने से हम पिछड़े लोगों का शोषण किया है सामाजिक, आर्थिक हर प्रकार से शोषण किया है। सदा तुम लोग हमारे रास्ते में आ जाते हो और हमको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का लिस्ट में शामिल नहीं होने देते हो, लिस्ट में हमको नहीं डालना चाहते हो क्योंकि इससे शायद हम लोगों की सीटें बढ़ जायेंगी, सीटों में कुछ फर्क पड़ जायेगा। इस किस्म का भ्राज भी हम लोगों पर चार्ज पड़ता है और इसलिए मैं खासतौर से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि इस चीज को फौरन शामिल कर लेना चाहिए। इसके लिए और कोई ट्रिब्यूनल बैठाने की जरूरत नहीं है, फैसले हो चुके हैं, स्टेटस गवर्नमेंट्स की ग्रांट्स हो चुकी हैं, उनको शामिल करना तय हो चुका है। खाली इसको करना दस मिनट का काम है। यहाँ की लिस्ट को रिवाइज किया जाय, इनको भी सूची में शामिल किया जाय और जहाँ पर एग्रीमेंट न हो उनके लिए भ्रलबत्ता ट्रिब्यूनल बैठायें या कोई कमेटी बैठायें।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब यह ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स बने तो मेरा इस मिनिस्टरी से निवेदन है कि उन ब्लाक्स की देखरेख चे खुद करे। हमारे कम्युनिटी ब्लाक्स में जो बी० डी० भोज० हैं उनके पास बहुत काम है। अगर रुपया दूसरी मिनिस्टरी ने लगाना है और स्पेशल प्राविजन करना है तो यह बहुत लाभदायक रहेगा। अगर उस रुपये का जो खर्च होना है उसकी देखभाल यह मिनिस्टरी

खुद ही करेगी तो उन लोगों को उस का लाभ पहुंच सकेगा यह भी मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है।

कुछ चीजें क्रियों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ। महिलाओं के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि सबसे ज्यादा जुल्म उन पर होता है, वे अभी भी सबसे ज्यादा ग्राप्रस्ट, डिप्रिस्ट और ऐक्सप्लाएटेड हैं। मजा तो यह है कि घरों पर जाकर यह शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग भी उनको ऐक्सप्लाएट करते हैं। हम औरतों को वह तक ऐक्सप्लाएट करते हैं। इसलिए मैं इस मंत्रालय से कहूंगी कि उनके प्रति वह स्पेशल तवज्जह दें। आज हालत यह है कि अगर कोई स्त्री बेरोजगार हो जाती है, बेसहारा हो जाती है तो उसे कोई सहारा नहीं दिया जाता है और वह तबाह हो जाती है, रास्ते में मजबूरन भटक कर पतित हो जाती है जो कि पूरे समाज की तबाही का बायस होता है। आज स्त्री के पतित हो जाने के बाद पुलिस उसकी सुधि लेती है और उसे होम में रखा जाता है। जब किसी पतित स्त्री का पुलिस को पता लगना है तो वह वहाँ पहुंच जाती है, उस को वहाँ से निकालती है और वीमैन होम में ले जाकर रख देती है। उस के खाने, पीने का बन्दोबस्त भी सरकार वहाँ पर करती है लेकिन ताज्जुब की बात यह है कि ऐसा कोई इंतजाम इस सरकार ने नहीं किया है जहाँ कि पतित होने से पहले अगर कोई महिला दरवाजा खटखटाये तो उसको पतित होने से बचा लिया जाय, गलत रास्ते पर बहकने से रोक लिया जाय और उसको आश्रय प्रदान कर दिया जाय। जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि इसके पहले कि महिला लाचार और लावारिस हो कर अपनी इज्जत बेचने पर मजबूर हो जाय, अगर वह जा कर सरकार के दरवाजे खटखटाये और कहे कि मेरे पास काम नहीं है, रोजी का साधन नहीं है, मेरे पास अपने बच्चों को खिलाने के लिए कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है, मेरे पास घर नहीं है तो सरकार उसका मुनासिव इंतजाम करे। जत्र

वह स्त्री रोटी के टुकड़े, टुकड़े के लिए मुहताज हो जाय, मजबूर हो कर पथभ्रष्ट हो जाती है तब उस के बाद सरकार उस को बीमैन होम्स में रखती है। दरअसल हमारे वहां ऐसे होम्स की बहुत जरूरत है जहां कि स्त्रियों को पहले से आश्रय मिले।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगी कि पिछले दिनों जो इम्पौरल ट्रेफिक इन बीमैन के बारे में एक कमेटी थी, इस क्षेत्र में जो बहन या भाई काम करते हैं उन्होंने मंत्रालय से यह सिफारिश की थी कि इम्पौरल ट्रेफिक के कानून में संशोधन होना चाहिये। अभी क्या होता है? पकड़ कर उन को ले जाते हैं, सजा दे दी जुर्माना कर दिया लेकिन फिर उस के बाद वह औरतें बेचारी फिर वहीं की वहीं पहुंच जाती हैं। अभी इस मौजूदा कानून का ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। अभी तो यही हो रहा है कि जुर्मानों के कारण जो दरअसल उन पथभ्रष्ट औरतों की ऐक्सप्लॉएट करने वाले हैं वह उनको और भी ज्यादा ऐक्सप्लॉएट कर रहे हैं। हमारे इस कानून से अभी बहुत लाभ नहीं हुआ है लेकिन अगर उसमें थोड़ा सुधार हो जाय तो इस कानून से ज्यादा लाभ होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मंत्रालय से निवेदन करूंगी कि ऐसी स्त्रियां जो बेसहारा हैं, जिनकी रोजी रोटी का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है उन्हें मंत्रालय काम करने को दे। उन्हें यह हैडीक्रैफ्ट का काम दिया जाय। मैं बहुत से इम्पोरियम्स में भ्रक्सर जाती रहती हूं और जहां से वे सामान खरीदते हैं वह भूमि में देखती रहती हूं। यह इम्पोरियम्स राज्य सरकारों के पैसे से बनते हैं और इसलिये बनते हैं कि यह ऐक्सप्लॉएटेशन टूर हो लेकिन वह इम्पोरियम्स भी बड़े बड़े विजनेसमैनो से अपने लिए सामान

आदि खरीद कर लाते हैं, वे इम्पोरियम्स भी बड़े बड़े दुकानदारों से सामान खरीदते हैं। एक मर्तबा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के एक सेक्रेटरी ने मुझ से यह शिकायत की थी आपका यह जो दिल्ली का इम्पोरियम है यह कोआपरेटिव से सामान नहीं खरीदता है, गरीब आदमियों से सामान नहीं खरीदता है, जब भी उसे सामान खरीदना होता है तो बड़े से बड़े विजनेसमैन के पास जाता है। इस तरह से सरकार इम्पोरियम का बहाना ले कर गरीब आदमियों का प्रोड्युक्चर शोषण होता है। कोशिश यह करनी चाहिये कि हैडीक्रैफ्ट वगैरह जो यह चीजें हैं, इन का लोगों को सीधा फायदा मिले।

एक आखिरी बात उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मैं सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूं वह यह है कि यह जो नई मिनिस्ट्री बनी है उस के लिए कहा जा रहा है कि अभी यह लोग फौरेन टूर करेंगे, वहां पर इस काम के बारे में अध्ययन करेंगे और वहां से सीख कर लौटने के बाद इस शोशल सिक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम करेंगे। मेरा खयाल है कि फौरेन टूर बिलकुल अनावश्यक है और यह समय और पैसे को बर्बाद करने के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है।

शैडयूल्ड ट्राइम्स के रिफार्म्स के लिए जो भी हम करना चाहते हैं उसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कर लेना चाहिये। क्योंकि हम ने उनके रिलेशंस दूसरे सर्वर्ण लोगों से बिगड़वा दिये हैं। इस के बारे में लोगों के दिमाग में एक टैशन क्रीएट कर दिया है, पहले जहां लोग दया खाकर गरीब और इस तरह के बेस लोगों को कुछ दान आदि दे दिया करते थे अब वह कहते हैं कि जब सरकार ने इनके लिए कानून पास कर दिया है तो हम क्यों इन की किस्ता करें? सरकार ने कानून बना कर इस तरह से जब इस चीज को छोड़ दिया है और एक टैशन क्रीएट कर दिया है तो

[श्रम मत सुभद्रा जोश]

ऐसे समर्थ सवर्ण व्यक्ति जिनके कि पास देने को है वह अब अपने हाथ से कुछ भी इन पस्त और पिछड़े हुए बेकस लोगों को नहीं देते हैं। इसलिये अगर हम चाहते हैं कि जो स्वप्न हम इनको समाज के दूसरे अंगों के बराबर लाने का देखते हैं वह साकार हो, इनको पस्ती की हालत से उठा सकें तो हमें इस मामले में बहुत जल्दी करनी होगी, बहुत जल्दी ऐसे कानून बनाने चाहिये और उनको बराबर लाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा ग्रीड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लोग उनका उठा सकें और वह अन्य जाति के लोगों की बराबरी में आ सकें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Members may now move their cut motions to Demand for Grants relating to the Department of Social Security, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Amenities so far provided to the people of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes (11)].

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in Khadi and Village Industries Commission (14)].

Shri Maurya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill up the quota in Government services reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (15)].

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress in the implementation of social security measures to contract labour (16)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of provident fund scheme to contract labour (17)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper investment of Provident Fund amounts (18)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for recovery of provident fund arrears from employers (19)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of Tribal and Scheduled Castes Co-operatives (20)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of education to Adivasis (21)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for removal of untouchability (22)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving more economic protection to destitute women (23)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend old age pension scheme to all States (24)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open new roads in areas where Adivasis and Hill Tribes inhabit (25)]

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for establishing more correction schools for juvenile delinquents (26)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the rate of interest of Provident Fund amounts (27)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of Provident Fund Scheme in order to expedite speedy settlement of claims (28)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the problem of beggary in the country (29)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unhelpful attitude towards the handicapped (30)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to tackle the problem of child welfare (31)].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to all institutions where there are ten or more workers (32)].

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more E.S.I. hospitals (33)].

(xix) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reserve more beds in T.B. Sanatoriums for workers (34)].

Shri Maurya: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to include converted Buddhists from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (35)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to uplift the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, socially, economically, educationally and politically (36)].

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-utilisation of the amount granted during 1964-65 (37)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of Training-cum-Production Centres under the Department (38)].

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more wages for Government order work at various training centres (39)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper education of the Blind (40)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun (41)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improvements in Braille Libraries (42)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Implementation of the Provident Fund Schemes including the Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes (43)].

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate untouchability (44)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to remove the economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (45)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint an expert committee to investigate the basis and the form of existence of untouchability and to suggest concrete measures for its eradication (47)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps to improve the economic condition of the backward classes (48)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for greater vigilance over practice of untouchability in rural parts (49)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (59)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide free and compulsory educational facilities to children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (60)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more orphanages and centres for child welfare (61)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure

of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure quick and easy payments to employees under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (62)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check irregularities and improper utilisation of the funds allotted for the development of Khadi and handicrafts (63)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Social Security' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open more schools for the blind in every State (64)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस नये विभाग की जिसकी कि स्थापना गत वर्ष हुई है, उसका एक लेखाजोखा हालांकि आज यकजां रूप में हमारे सामने नहीं है किन्तु अनेक रूपों के अन्दर इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर बहुत सी बातें जो कि विभिन्न विभागों के अन्दर गत वर्ष में थीं, उन के बहुत से कामों से और बातों से जिनकी कि हम कल्पना करते आये हैं या जो बातें हमारी रिपोर्ट की शकल में या गत वर्षों में विभिन्न रिपोर्टों की शकल में आती रहती हैं उन के आधार पर जो चर्चा इस वक्त यहां इस सदन में सारे विभाग के बारे में की जा रही है उन सारे विषयों की और तो मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना नहीं चाहूंगा मगर एक दो बातें जो किसी भी शकल में सदन में भेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई हैं उनकी और मैं सदन का ध्यान इस अवसर पर अवश्य आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

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यह जो नया विभाग बना है, जिसकी 1964-65 की रिपोर्ट यहां पर प्रस्तुत की गई है, मैं उस के एक मुख्य कर्तव्य की और इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे सामने आज जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है, वह जमीन पर बोझ के बारे में है। अक्सर जब भी यहां पर खाल का प्रश्न आता है, तो हम लोग इस बात का जिक्र किया करते हैं कि देश में जमीन बहुत थोड़ी है, लेकिन उस पर निर्भर करने वालों की संख्या अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है, चाहे वे काश्तकार अथवा कृषक हों और चाहे खेतिहर मजदूर हों। इस संदर्भ में यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम देश के लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए अपने देहात में खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों को अधिक विकसित करें। इस लिये इस मंत्रालय पर एक विशेष उत्तरदायित्व आता है कि पिछले तीस चालीस साल से जो यह नीति चली आ रही है कि हम ने फ़लां फ़लां सेकशनज़ और कम्युनिटीज़ को जमीन के बारे में कोई अस्वासन या वादे दिये हुए हैं, उस नीति पर चल कर सारा बोझ जमीन पर न डाला जाये, बल्कि गांवों में छोटे छोटे कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये कि हमारे समाज के जो अंग इन लघु उद्योगों में रुचि रखते हैं, वे जमीन के चक्कर में अधिक न पड़ कर इन उद्योगों को विकसित करें, ताकि उन की माली हालत सुधरे और सरकार पर इस प्रकार का लाँछन या आरोप न लगाया जा सके कि पिछले सवह सालों में सवह व्यक्तियों की भी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं किया जा सका है और वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हो सके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हम अपनी सारी ताकत और शक्तियां केवल मात्र खेती पर ही लगायेंगे, तो उस से हमारी समस्या हल नहीं होगी, बल्कि हमारी जमीन अलग अलग टुकड़ों में बंट जायेगी, जिस एा परिणाम यह होगा कि जमीन

[श्री: युद्धवीर सिंह]

से जो उत्पादन होने वाला है, वह भी नहीं हो सकेगा।

हमारे ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु-उद्योगों के विकास का उत्तरदायित्व इस नये विभाग पर आता है। इस लिये उस को मूल नीतियों को ध्यान में रख कर इस कार्यक्रम का सुन्दर रूप से विस्तार करना चाहिये, ताकि जमीन पर बोझ कम हो और हमारे देश की खाद्य-समस्या हल हो। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खाद्य समस्या का सम्बन्ध केवल खाद्य मंत्रालय से ही नहीं है, बल्कि इस विभाग पर उस का उत्तरदायित्व है।

इस विभाग की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र हुआ है, जिन की चर्चा कई माननीय सदस्यों ने की है। मैं समयाभाव के कारण केवल एक बड़े प्रमुख और महत्वपूर्ण विषय को आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मैं विशेष रूप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सनसनीखेज बातें मैं इस वक्त आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करने का जा रहा हूँ, उस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये। अभी मुझ से पहले श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने महिलाओं के उत्थान का जिक्र किया और इस सम्बन्ध में और भी कई विचार इस सदन में प्रकट किये गये। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जिस विषय की ओर मैं संकेत करने जा रहा हूँ, मंत्रिणी जी या श्री ए० के० सेन, जो भी इस बहस का जवाब दें, उस का उत्तर अवश्य दें।

14 मार्च, 1965 का हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स आप की नज़र से गुज़रा होगा, जिस में एक सनसनीखेज ख़बर देखने को मिली। उस ख़बर का हैडिंग था "स्टेटूटरी स्टेटस लाइफ़ली फ़ार दि सोशल वेलफ़यर बोर्ड।" जैसा कि सोशल वेलफ़यर बोर्ड अर्थात् समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के नाम से ज्ञात होता

है, यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि यह बोर्ड समाज-कल्याण के कार्यों से सहानुभूति रखेगा और उन कामों को करेगा। लेकिन इस संस्था ने पिछले चार पांच सालों में क्या काम किया है, उस का व्योरा केवल इस ख़बर से ही नहीं, बल्कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और आडिट रिपोर्ट से भी प्रकट होता है, जिस का सारांश इस समाचारपत्र में दिया गया है। समाज कल्याण बोर्ड, खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड और इस प्रकार की अन्य संस्थाओं को सरकार प्रति-वर्ष कितना पैसा देती है और उन के बारे में जो अनेकों शिकायतें नित्य-प्रति अख़बारों से या अन्य साधनों से हम को मिलती रहती है, इन बातों का जिक्र न कर के मैं केवल इस बात की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और आडिट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने गत वर्षों में किस तरह काम किया है।

समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के बारे में एक अनहोनी स्थिति यह है कि उसकी अपनी कोई कानूनी शक्ति नहीं है और पार्लियामेंट के किसी एक्ट से उस को कानूनी शक्ति नहीं दी गई है, लेकिन फिर भी प्रति वर्ष दो करोड़ रुपये उस को सरकार की ओर से दिये जाते हैं। अगर इन रुपयों को सुचारु रूप से खर्च किया जाता, तो किसी भी देश-वासी या इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य को कोई एतराज न होता, लेकिन स्थिति बिल्कुल भिन्न है। आडिट रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस संस्था पर बिना किसी प्रकार का कंट्रोल या नियंत्रण किये हुए केन्द्र के कानसालिडेिटिड फंड से रुपया बाहर रख कर सरकारी एजेन्सियों के द्वारा हर साल दो करोड़ रुपये की राशि इस को दी जाती है। इस संस्था में सरकारी रुपये का किस प्रकार से अपव्यय होता है, यह बात पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी

की रिपोर्ट में तो विस्तृत रूप से दी गई होगी, लेकिन मैं संक्षेप में कुछ उदाहरण दे कर आप के और सदन के सामने यह तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ।

इस संस्था के बारे में एक और बात वह सुनने में आई है कि यह रजिस्टर्ड नहीं है। अगर कल को पार्लियामेंट इस की कार्य-बाहियों का नोटिस लेना चाहे या कोई कानूनी शकल वाली बाड़ी इस के एकाउंटस चैक करने के लिए आये, तो इस की अपनी कोई कानूनी सत्ता न होने के कारण इस में साविधानिक बाधा आयेगी, कानूनी भ्रष्टचन आयेगी। इस स्थिति में इस संस्था के द्वारा, जिस से यह सदन और देश इतनी अपेक्षा करता है, प्रति वर्ष हमारे टैक्सों के दो करोड़ रुपये किस प्रकार फ़िजूल खर्च किये जाते हैं या मैं कहूँ कि उन रुपयों की नशंस हत्या की जाती है, इस के उदाहरण आप के सामने विद्यमान हैं।

आज हमारे जवान अपने बच्चों, पत्नियों, भाइयों और मां-बाप को पीछे छोड़ कर देश की सीमाओं पर युद्ध कर रहे हैं और शीत या गर्मी की परवाह न कर के अपने देश की रक्षा कर रहे हैं। उन का नाम ले कर समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के कार्यकर्ताओं ने जगह जगह जा कर और अन्य साधनों से लगभग छः लाख रुपये के ऊनी वस्त्र, स्वेटर और कम्बल आदि इकट्ठा किये। लेकिन आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के द्वारा रक्षा मंत्रालय को, जिस के द्वारा ये चीजें सीमाओं पर तैनात हमारे जवानों को भेजी जानी थीं, केवल 1.27 लाख रुपये का माल दिया गया और बाकी के 4.73 लाख रुपयों का अभी तक घोटाला है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण देंगे कि वह रकम कहां गायब हुई और कौन उस को ले गया। उन रुपयों का आज तक कोई ज्ञान नहीं है और पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी और ऑडिटर-जेनेरल के नोटिस में आज तक

उस की सूचना नहीं आ सकी है। यह कितनी दर्दनाक बात है और कितना भयंकर चार्ज और अभियोग समाज कल्याण बोर्ड पर आता है।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, समाज कल्याण बोर्ड की कोई कानूनी शकल नहीं है और इसलिए उस को जो दो करोड़ रुपये प्रति-वर्ष दिये जाते हैं, वह उस सारे रुपये की नशंस हत्या कर रहा है और बेदर्री से उस को खर्च कर रहा है। कुछ लोगों की जान-पहचान के कारण उस के चेयरमैन और मेम्बर बनते हैं, जिन को अच्छी माकूल तन्कवाह मिलती है और जहां तक रुपये का ताल्लुक है वह मनमाने तौर पर खर्च किया जाता है।

इस के अलावा समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में—सही तारीख या अवधि मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं है, लेकिन मार्च, 1964 से पहले तीन सालों में—पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के विज्ञापन और विक्रय आदि पर 4.40 लाख रुपया व्यय किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खतम करें।

श्री युद्धबीर सिंह : पंद्रह मिनट हमारी पार्टी के हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट बाकी है। आप की पार्टी का समय बारह मिनट है।

श्री युद्धबीर सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि 4.40 लाख रुपया इन्होंने इन पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के ऊपर खर्च किया, प्रचार आदि में खर्च किया और इतना भारी खर्च करने के बाद इनको लाभ केवल 57,000 रुपये का ही हुआ। अब आप कल्पना कीजिये कि इतनी भारी धनराशि खर्च करने का क्या लाभ हुआ।

महिला विभाग जो है, महिला बोर्ड जो है उसको 78.21 लाख रुपये की वॉंट 1967 तक के लिए दी गई थी, महिलाओं के उद्धार के वास्ते दी गई थी, महिलाओं

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

की भलाई के कुछ काम किये जायें, इसके लिए दी गई थी। उसके बारे में भी पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमिटी ने और आडिट रिपोर्ट में यह है कि बिना इस बात को देखे हुए कि रुपया किस प्रकार इस्तेमाल होगा, कितने टैक्नीकल आदमी उनके पास होंगे, कितने आदमी ऐसे होंगे जिन को इन बातों का ज्ञान होगा, किस प्रकार से यह रुपया महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा, बिना कुछ सोचे विचारे ही लाखों रुपया उसके पास फेंक दिया गया और सारे का सारा यह रुपया व्यर्थ गया, उसका कोई रिजल्ट नहीं निकला, कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। ये जो उदाहरण दिये गये हैं ये उदाहरण भी आपके सामने हैं और इनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

सब से बड़ी राशि 1.04 करोड़ रुपये की दी गई थी 1967 तक के लिए 12,000 महिलाओं को कुछ नौकरियां देने के लिए, उनको काम कुछ देने के लिए। हमारी सुभद्रा जोशी जी ने अभी इसका जिक्र किया है। आप के नोटिस में भी यह बात आई होगी कि यह सारे का सारा रुपया बड़ी बेदर्शी के साथ खर्च कर दिया गया। बहुत ज्यादा दाहरण न दे कर, चूंकि समय कमी है, एक ही उदाहरण मैं आपको इस रुपये के खर्च के बारे में देना चाहत हूँ कि किस तरह से इन्होंने एक स्थान पर, एक केन्द्र पर कितना काम किया।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Everything is given, how it is spent and all that. Kindly read it.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह: कहीं पर इस को दे रखा है, उसकी बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। इन्होंने कोई तीन चार लाख रुपये के खर्च से एक केन्द्र चलाया महिलाओं की ट्रेनिंग के लिए। उस केन्द्र पर इन्होंने 3.11 लाख

रुपये का खर्च किया। अब आप देखें कि कितनी महिलाओं को इन्होंने शिक्षित किया? कुल 25 महिलाओं को वहाँ पर शिक्षित किया गया। 25 महिलाओं को ही इसका लाभ पहुंचाया गया। इस बात से ही आप भ्रंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि किस बेदर्शी से रुपया खर्च किया गया है। क्या इतना भारी शिक्षण दिया जाना था जो इतना भारी रुपया उस केन्द्र पर खर्च आप को करना पड़ा। किस रूप में और किस तरह से यह सारी बात की गई, इसका स्पष्टीकरण माननीय मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में करें, वह अपने भाषण में इसकी सारी सफाई दें।

एक और घोटाले की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इन को 28 जीपों की आवश्यकता पड़ी और उनके लिए डायरेक्टर आफ सप्ताइज एंड डिस-पोजलज पर आर्डर प्लेस किया गया। 28 जीपें इनके काबू में आ गईं। इनका खर्चा लाखों के अन्दर पहुंचा होगा। यह सब खर्चा तब किया गया जबकि 248 जीपें पिछले कुछ सालों में जोकि कुछ काम करने के लिए इनको दी गई थीं वे फालतू हो गई थीं चूंकि वह सारे का सारा काम समाप्त हो गया। उन में से 222 जीपें इन्होंने दूसरे विभागों को दे दी थीं। बाकी इनके पास बची पड़ी थीं। उनका कोई प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा था। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी यह आर्डर दे दिया गया और रुपया जाया कर दिया गया। मुझे उनके चेहरे से कुछ परेशानी नजर आ रही है, कुछ तड़फड़ाहट नजर आ रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो जीपों पर खर्च किया गया है यह सारे का सारा रुपया बेकार गया, यह अपव्यय ही था। जो चेयरमैन हैं, उनका नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। जो अध्यक्ष हैं, उनके ऊपर मैंने इतने सारे सीरियस चाजिज लगाये हैं अभियोग लगाये हैं, तो

समझ में नहीं आता है कि उनको दो साल के लिए एक्सटेंशन क्यों दे दिया गया है। सब से मजेदार बात यह है कि बोर्ड का छः महीने का अन्दर पुनर्गठन होने जा रहा है, सारे का सारा यह बोर्ड टूट जायेगा और हो सकता है कि मैम्बर दूसरे भा जायें। तब दूसरा बोर्ड बनेगा और वह काम करेगा। कुछ राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण, देश के अन्दर कुछ बड़े ऊंचे राजनीतिक नेता हैं उनके दबाव के कारण ऐसा लगता है कि चेयरमैन को दुबारा एक्सटेंशन दे दिया गया।

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस प्रकार के घोटाले अगर समाज कल्याण बोर्ड में होते हैं, तो इस बोर्ड को बनाये रखना ब्यर्ब है और उस अवस्था में कल्याण बोर्ड क्या कल्याण करेगा।

Shri Elayaperumal (Tirukoilur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the first instance I would like to comment on the annual report of the department of social security. I am constrained to observe that the department of social security has given scant attention and minor importance to the welfare of the scheduled castes and tribes. The information furnished is very scanty and does not give even a picture of the activities of the department of social security relating to the welfare of the scheduled castes and tribes and other backward classes. With the advent of this department, now hopes were aroused in the minds of people that greater attention will be bestowed by not only vigorously laying down of policy but also by its proper implementation. We find on the other hand that whatever its prestige was while the subject was being dealt with by the Ministry of Home Affairs was lost and more or less it is being done anonymously, if I may be permitted to borrow a word from the report. The 65 million scheduled castes and 30 million scheduled tribes do not seem

to have any hope at the present pace at which the welfare and developmental activities are being carried on.

Under the head 'special schemes for scheduled castes', the report has admitted that the most pressing problem is that of untouchability. According to our Constitution untouchability is abolished but it exists everywhere not only in the countryside but among our educated society and also with our leaders and other workers. Yet we find that the untouchability offences Act had been passed by the Government but it had not been amended to make it more effective for the eradication of this evil. It had often been requested in this House as well as elsewhere but it is regretted that it has not been done till today. The other loopholes that are found in this Act have to be plugged. No doubt a committee has been set up by the Government to go into the question of untouchability and suggest ways and means so that this practice may be abolished. I am also a Member of this Committee.

In the Third Plan an allocation of Rs. 300 lakhs had been made for 95 million scheduled castes and tribes and this works out to about Rs. 60 lakhs per year, and *per capita* less than a rupee per annum perhead. This will hardly touch even the fringe of the problem. The problem is not only that of social awakening but it is to make some provision for the economic uplift. Nothing has been done in the last 17 years for the economic development. It is impossible for the scheduled castes or tribes people to get permits or quotas according to the present rule. Unless the rules are changed it is impossible for them to enter the business line or get permits for exports or imports. I request the Ministry to consider this matter also. I find from the report an amount of Rs. 205 crores has been provided during the Fourth Plan period, while an amount of Rs. 114 crores allotted during the Third Plan. Rs. 205 crores will be hardly sufficient to continue the

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existing schemes and to provide for scholarships at the existing rates. There will be hardly any amount left for taking up new schemes. Great hopes were aroused on the creation of the Department of Social Security, but hopes are only dupes.

I would only like to mention a few words about the tribal development blocks. A good deal of amount is being spent, but unfortunately, it does not reach the beneficiaries. The implementation is not proper. I find there is no machinery with the Department of Social Security to see that the schemes are implemented properly. The criteria of a concentration of 66-2/3rd per cent is rigid, and *ad hoc* schemes will have to be taken up wherever the tribals are found to the extent of three to four thousands. Most of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are agricultural labourers. The Minimum Wages Act was passed in the year 1948, but it was amended thrice. No Government has come forward to implement this Act. So, what is the use of passing so many Acts and so many pieces of legislation without implementing them? Therefore, I request the Government to instruct all the State Governments to implement the Minimum Wages Act. Then only the problems of the people could be solved.

I would also urge upon the Government that more pre-examination training centres should be opened. Some institutions should be started for training persons for jobs such as Assistants, Section Officers and Stenographer. Again, I would emphasise that the allocation made for the fourth Plan is insufficient. I feel that we have still time to reconsider this matter. I would urge that the amount should be raised at least to Rs. 300 crores. This should not be difficult, when we have resources to the extent of Rs. 22,000 crores for the next Plan.

In the village part, the Harijans are not allowed to wear shoes. They are not even allowed to take water from the public well. Even in the Panchayat Raj in villages, the people are not allowed to sit in the chairs. This is the condition of the poor and the downtrodden people. They have not just been suffering for the last 17 years only; they have been suffering like this since the past thousands and thousands of years.

Now, I am not saying anything against the refugees, but our Government is taking keen interest in them. They had spent Rs. 800 crores for nearly six crores of refugees. I am not saying anything against them. If the Government is thinking seriously of taking up the problem of these downtrodden people and to eradicate their suffering, it is easy for them to solve this problem. How is it possible to eradicate all these evils in respect of the downtrodden community with the small amount set apart for these?

The conditions of the downtrodden are very poor. The Government gave scholarships for the last 15 years. Some people from the downtrodden community came in for the scholarships. We see in the newspapers even today that the employing authorities in many cases want men with three years, or five years to 10 years' experience. It is very difficult to get such experienced people from the downtrodden community for these jobs. Why not choose someone from among the educated people and to give these people some training and why not make these poor people competent to fill up the quotas that are reserved for them? Is it not possible for the Government to do so? I think some serious attention must be given to the question of relief of the downtrodden community. Otherwise, the antisocial elements will take the lead and they will begin to mislead and misguide the poor masses and that will

create a great confusion among the people as a whole.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate so far. I also join them in congratulating the Prime Minister for having created a separate Department of Social Security to deal with all the schemes which have been hitherto dealt with by four or five different Ministries of the Government of India.

The phrase "social security" has attained a wide-spread usage in the past 25 years. The House is well aware of the Beveridge Report of 1942 in the United Kingdom. Hopes have been created all over the world in every country in the minds of the people for social security schemes. What does this phrase "social security" really mean? I am sure in our country, some people if not all, do not fully realise the implications of this phrase, "social security". Social security schemes and measures, are measures for the security of the people under the auspices of the Government. Social security includes social insurance schemes, social welfare schemes and social assistance schemes under the auspices of the Government.

My hon. friend Shri Warrior who initiated the debate did not, I am afraid, speak warrior-like. He had not a good word about the Department.

Shri Warrior: It is too early!

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Perhaps he was happier when the Employees' Provident Fund Schemes and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme were implemented and managed by the Labour Ministry. The whole idea in creating this Department, as I said earlier, is to see that all these schemes are under one Department and one Ministry so that greater attention can be paid to the implementation of these schemes.

The problem before the country and the problem the Government is faced with is how to begin. We are a developing economy. The resources are limited, and we have launched the Five Year Plans, and can we implement all the social security schemes which are obtaining in the world in the other countries? Two contrary views are expressed. One view is that there should be a comprehensive social security scheme and if that is done the economy will take care of itself. The other extreme view is that if there is economic development, automatically there will be social security for the people. According to me,—it is based on some authority—either of the views is not correct. Therefore, we have to take a *via media* and take some schemes into consideration and implement them. In our country the organised sector is labour. So, the Government have been constantly endeavouring to see that the employees' provident fund schemes and the employees' state insurance schemes are extended as widely as possible. The employees' provident fund scheme now applies to 97 industries and the total number of establishments covered by this Act is 28,325; the total number of subscribers are 41,30,000 in round figures. The number of industries where the rate of contribution has been raised from 6½ per cent to eight per cent is 30. My hon. friend Shri Warrior has said that there are provident fund arrears accumulating. Perhaps he is correct to a certain extent. Wherever it comes to the notice of the Department or the Chief Commissioner, that is, the Chief Provident Funds Commissioner, instructions are given to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners to take recourse to recovery proceedings in respect of arrears of provident fund as arrears of land revenue. It is a recovery under the Public (Demand) Recovery Act. Therefore, recovery proceedings are started and prosecutions are also launched. It is now proposed to make this Act more effective and to introduce some amendments to the Act in order to minimise the general

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tendency of the employers to contravene the provisions of the scheme or default in depositing the provident fund contributions. It is also proposed to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act to provide that if a person who has been convicted once of any offence punishable under the Act and the schemes framed thereunder, is again guilty of any such offence within a period of two years from the date of previous conviction, he shall be punishable on conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with a fine which may extend to Rs. 2000 or with both. This amending Bill may be introduced very shortly. So, Government is not unaware of the existence of arrears and prompt action is taken when it comes to their notice.

14 hrs.

About the rate of interest, Mr. Warrior asked, why not these huge funds be deposited in some public sector undertaking? The House is well aware of the labour laws. In the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act, there is a provision: that all monies belonging to the Coal Mines Provident Fund are to be invested in securities referred to in clauses (a) to (d) of section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. So, they have to be invested according to the manner prescribed therein. While thinking of earning more interest, we should see that the money is safe. These monies under the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Coal Mines Provident Fund Act are taken into consideration in assessing the resources of the country for the five year plans. So, it is much safer to be assured of a certain rate of interest which in 1965-66 will be 4½ per cent., instead of venturing to invest them in some other securities which may yield more interest.

Shri Warrior: There are securities with higher interest with Government itself. Why not invest in them?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: My hon. friend referred to the delay in settlement of claims. The general instructions are that all claims should be attended to in 10 days. In some cases if the claims application is not properly filled up, naturally there is delay. In December, 1963 the total valid claims which had to be settled was 21,121. The total claims settled were 12,601. Out of this, within a month 11,634 claims were settled and over a month 967 claims were settled, which means only 8 per cent were settled over a month and 92 per cent were settled within a month. In December, 1964, the total valid claims to be settled were 21,967, out of which 14,245 claims were settled—12,949 or 91 per cent within a month and 1,297 or 9 per cent over a month. We are now trying to streamline the settlement of claims by mechanising them. It may take a little time and after this is done there will be no room for complaint.

Under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, at present the coverage is about 29·50 lakh insured persons. This includes 26·80 lakhs who are actually working and 2·70 lakhs who were originally, though not currently, in employment and are entitled to the benefit on the basis of their past contribution. We are anxious to extend the ESI Act as far as possible. Many areas have been covered. We are anxious to see that first all the areas which have 500 or more persons are covered and thereafter apply the Act even to factories and establishments employing less than 20 persons. That would depend upon the availability of medical facilities. Hospitals have to be constructed. Though we have got many schemes for construction of hospitals, shortage of cement and steel causes difficulty. The will is there, but there are some factors beyond our control.

Shri Mahida mentioned about care of children and women. It is said that the child is the father of man. The

child has to be taken care of from the beginning. We must see that the child shapes itself into a proper person, so that its personality can be built up. Out of our population of 440 million, 40 per cent are children below 16. So, every care has to be taken for the upbringing of the children. The Children's Act of 1960 is a Central Act and all the States have been advised to have legislation on these lines, so that proper care can be taken of the children. Then only delinquency can be checked. This is a matter again for the State Governments. The Central Government has been financially assisting the State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent for schemes to check juvenile delinquency and juvenile vagrancy. The principal approach to the tackling of the problems is through the implementation of the measure known commonly as Children Act, to which I have already referred. The State Governments have been advised to have a similar legislation and there are only four States, viz., Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan now without such a legislation.

Measures adopted by the State Governments for the prevention of juvenile delinquency are financially assisted by the Government of India to the extent of 50 per cent of the total cost. At present there are 23 Remand Homes, 12 certified/approved schools, 3 Children Homes and 1 Borstal School which have been set up in the country.

I would request hon. members who are interested in child welfare to visit the Bal Bhawan in Delhi and see the good work being done there. Children are educated not only by teaching in class rooms, but by recreation also.

There is proposal to have a children museum. In every State, there should be a museum. We have got the schemes, but so far as implementation is concerned, the State Governments should come forward and the Central Government is willing to give financial assistance.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi and some others referred to the suppression of immoral traffic. I agree that the implementation of this Act has not been very effective, as it ought to be. Some defects and loopholes have been pointed out and some amendments suggested. These are under Government's consideration. But I suppose this question: Can morals be promoted by legislation? Where a particular case of prostitution comes to the notice of the special police officer, certainly steps are taken to see that the keeper of the brothel or the prostitute who sits in a public place is brought to book under section 7. But it is a difficult problem. The other day I inaugurated a seminar organised by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene. They have been deeply interested in this problem. I am glad to say that in every State there are voluntary organisations consisting of dedicated workers for dealing with this problem. We need not be pessimistic; there are some tangible results and most of the fallen women are now giving up this trade. But there are bound to be lapses here and there.

Apart from schemes which we have for the organised sector of labour, the real problem, as stated by my senior colleague the other day while replying to the debate on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is to create employment potential for the people in the rural areas. 83 per cent of our population live in the villages. We have 5,58,000 villages. As Gandhiji said, India lives in the villages. They are the backbone of our country; they are the backbone of our democracy. Therefore, we have to create opportunities for the people so that they can have an economic living. Establishment of agro-industries in the rural areas is under the examination of the Government. The Rural Industrialisation Committee of the Planning Commission presided over by Shri Ashoka Mehta went into the question in detail and 45 pilot projects have

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been established all over the country. About Rs. 202 lakhs have been provided for in the years 1964-65. Of course, it is too early to estimate the result, but the policy of the Government is going to be to disperse the industries in the villages and rural areas and not to concentrate them in urban areas so that it will also prevent urbanisation and the people in rural areas can have full employment or part-time employment in addition to their agriculture wherever it may be possible. Therefore, I can assure the House that this Department is alive to this problem.

Shri Mahida mentioned about beggary and about prevention of beggary. It is also with the States for implementation. Here again, the Central Government is giving grants to the State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost for providing services for welfare of beggars provided the relevant scheme is included in the Plan. In the Third Plan there is a provision for 156.8 lakhs for dealing with various aspects of the problem, including Rs. 46 lakhs for control and eradication of juvenile beggary.

A scheme of providing non-institutional services for the training and readjustment of children found begging has been sanctioned recently by the Government of India as an experimental measure to be applied to eight cities. This scheme introduces a community approach, and combines social case work with opportunities for vocational training, part-time paid employment and recreational facilities. The scheme has already been started at Hyderabad. The other cities proposed to be covered are Ahmedabad, Madras, Kanpur, Calcutta, Delhi Bombay and Bangalore. The sub-group for social defence, which has been constituted, has made some very valuable suggestions for the prevention of beggary. These are under the examination of the Government. I hope in the Fourth Plan something positive can be done to prevent beggary and juvenile beggary.

14.12 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

My hon. friend over there—I forget his name—referred to the Social Welfare Board. He referred to certain defects. It is an old story. They were printed out in the Audit Report commented upon by the Public Accounts Committee. All those defects have been taken into consideration. The Government and the Public Accounts Committee are examining those things. Therefore, nothing amazing or terrifying has newly happened.

Madam, these are some of the points on which I wanted to speak. The other points will be covered by my senior colleague in his reply.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Madam Chairman, while intervening in the debate the Deputy Minister said something about why the Government brought the ESI scheme under this Ministry. I am not satisfied with the explanation given because the ESI has got much to do with the labour relations and, more or less, the ESI has been implemented up till now only in the organised big industries and not in the village industries.

Coming to the performance of this ESI I beg to submit, in the year 1962-63 when the Labour Ministry submitted its report an assurance was given that the construction of hospitals and dispensaries will be speeded up. From this year's report it is found that eight hospitals have been up till now built and these eight hospitals are functioning. Of these eight hospitals I know of one hospital in West Bengal, in Kamerhati. I know that in some government hospitals in Calcutta and Howrah some beds are reserved for the insured workers. But my experience, so far in Calcutta and West Bengal has been that this type of arrangement for the hospitalisation of insured workers is creating much trouble not only for

the insured workers but also for the ordinary public, because when in certain hospitals a certain number of beds are reserved for certain types of patients coming from the ESI or from the refugees department the ordinary West Bengal people do not have any scope for getting treatment in those hospitals.

With regard to the question of extension of ESI scheme, I also want that this scheme should be extended. But before the extension is made the Government should see that the arrangements for the treatment of the injured persons are perfect. What is the situation now? Even for taking the payment, for four days' medical leave the worker has to spend a whole day in the ESI's regional or sectional office. Again, if one has to go to a specialist one has to spend many days simply for getting a slip from the ESI for getting oneself examined by a specialist. This thing is actually going on. Therefore, when there is a proposal for the extension of the scheme to the Hooghly District where there are more than two lakh workers, I would request the Government not to extend it before they have good hospitals and they have made the other arrangements perfect. If this is not done, there will only be chaos in those areas where it will be extended. That is what is obtaining everywhere now—at least with regard to the portion of West Bengal. I can say this from personal experience.

14.18 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Another question that I want to put to the Ministry, through you, Sir, is this. Just now the hon. Deputy Minister, while he was speaking, said that this is a social security measure under the auspices of the Government. If it is so, may I ask the Government, why should it not be non-contributory? Enough fund has been accumulated in the ESI account. Workers have already contributed

enough. Why should it not be non-contributory? Why should not the employers alone be asked to contribute and the workers not asked to contribute anything for this scheme? This is not something unjustified. Take the example of the railway workers. They are getting free treatment from the Railway Administration. Why should only the factory workers, the cotton textile mill workers, the jute mill workers, the engineering workers and others be made to contribute something for their treatment? Before the introduction of the ESI scheme, some big factories were maintaining their own hospitals. There was also the Workmen's Compensation Act. If any worker met with an accident he got compensation under the Act. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider this point that the ESI scheme must be non-contributory for the workers and the contribution must be from the employers and, if necessary, by the Government.

Then, Sir, regarding provident fund I do not know why this provident fund has also been brought under this Ministry. Regarding provident fund I have got to say that there are so many factories which are not clearing their dues, even the dues that they collect from the workers. That is to say, both the workers' share and the employers' share are not deposited with the Government. These factories are not exempted from the Provident Fund Act. Even then, year after year, they are not depositing their contributions and the workers' contributions. One example I can cite is that of Dhakeshwari Cotton Mill in Assansol. They did not pay a single farthing to the workers against their claims and to the extent of lakhs of rupees in this way they were cheated by these employers. The workers contributed from their salaries. But when this factory was closed down for some reason the workers lost their provident fund dues. The same thing has happened in respect of a small concern, but a very important concern, namely the

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Chandranagore Electric Supply. I have written to the Ministry and I expect that something should be done. The Chandranagore Electric Supply Company is neither depositing a single farthing to the Government nor even making any payment to any worker who has in the meantime retired or gone away from service. These things must be looked into by the Government.

Regarding other things, what I want to emphasize is that there have been so many reports and so many recommendations by the so many committees appointed by the Government to uplift the backward classes. There was the Dhebar Commission's report and so many commissions' reports. I do not find in the report how many recommendations have been implemented really or at least what attempts are made by the Government to implement those recommendations in respect of either the scheduled tribes or the scheduled castes. There are 55 million scheduled castes and near about 30 million scheduled tribes.

I was reading a memorandum from Tipporah submitted to the Government by the so many tribal organisations there, saying how the original Tipporah scheduled tribes are being ousted from Tipporah. The main question, not only in Tipporah but everywhere, is that if the Government really want to eradicate backwardness of these people, then they must come to the question of land. Unless the land problem is solved, unless land is distributed to this weaker section of the people, no problem can ever be solved. It must be taken for granted that a majority of these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are share-croppers or land labourers. With regard to this section of people, if some arrangement is not made so that these people who are share-croppers are not at least evicted, nothing can be done. So I will request the Government that if they want to do anything in this direction, they must touch the root of the problem, that is, the land

problem. So long as land reform is not done, the problem of scheduled tribes or scheduled castes or other weaker sections of the people cannot be solved.

One more thing. I have received so many letters from our place in West Bengal, especially from Malda. There is provision for giving help to the State Governments so that they may arrange drinking water especially for the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes people. So many letters have come to me from Malda district saying—not to speak of new tube wells—that even derelict tube wells, tube wells that are not working, are not repaired in time and the people suffer. I can give you a list indicating other areas also. So is the case in my district in Hooghly where the scheduled caste people reside. They are neglected by the panchayat and other Government authorities.

One more thing. I do not know how the Khadi Board has been brought under this Ministry. In Delhi Connaught Place outside the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan you will find so many posters. A newspaper of Delhi has come out with a cartoon and here it is. Most probably the Government and the Ministry have seen it. It shows how Draupadi is derobed by these *khadiwallahs*.

An hon. Member: Which is that paper?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: This is Patriot. In Connaught Place they are demanding that the Government should institute enquiry into the working of this institution. I think it is nothing secret that they have brought some charges of defalcation and misuse of money and regarding the condition of the workers who are working there. The Ministry should give a thought to it and see that this type of corruption does not go on at least in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and specially in the name of development of khadi. That is my last point.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I have a copy of that paper?

श्री प० ला० बाळुपाल (गंगानगर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग की ओर से जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और उस में समस्याएँ भी बहुत बड़ी और ज्यादा हैं। इस में अनेकों धर्म, मजहब और सम्प्रदाय हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। उन्होंने महिलाओं और हरिजनों की समस्याओं और वेश्याओं आदि के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। लेकिन मैं अपने तेरह साल के संसदीय अनुभव के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के भाषण मैं सुनता हूँ, उन की कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर होता है। जब तक हमारे नेताओं और दूसरे लोगों की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर होगा और जब तक वे सैद्धान्तिक और व्यावहारिक रूप से कार्य नहीं करेंगे, तब तक देश की किसी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा।

हम ने इस सदन में वेश्याओं के सम्बन्ध में एक कानून पास किया, लेकिन जो प्रकृति का नियम है, क्या उस को कोई रोक सकता है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। एक दिन मुझे इन बहनों से बात करने का मौका मिला। मैं दिल्ली नगर निगम के एक उपचुनाव में वोट मांगने के लिए गया था। वहाँ पर कुछ लोग इकट्ठा हुए, जिनमें इन बहनों की प्रेजिडेंट और सैक्रेटरी आदि भी थीं। पिछले संशन में मैंने इस सदन में लड़कियों के साथ छेड़-छाड़ के बारे में भाषण दिया था। वहाँ पर एक सज्जन ने मेरे बारे में कहा कि यह वही आदमी है, वही सदस्य है, जिस ने आप की आलोचना की। उन बहनों ने मुझे घेर लिया। उन्होंने मुझ से पूछा, "भाई साहब, आप क्यों आयें हैं और पहले क्यों नहीं आये थे?" मैं ने कहा कि मैं अब वोट मांगने आया हूँ और चूँकि पहले कोई काम नहीं था, इसलिए नहीं आया। उन्होंने कहा कि एक

बात की गारंटी दो कि हमें भी सामाजिक जीवन मनुष्य की तरह बिताने का आप भवसर देंगे और भवसर देना चाहते हैं। बहुत से लोग आते हैं, आश्वासन देते हैं लेकिन हमारी समस्या का समाधान कोई नहीं करता है। हम उसी आदमी को वोट देंगे जोकि हमारी समस्या का समाधान कर दे, फिर वह चाहे जन संघ का आदमी हो, हिन्दू महासभा का हो या कांग्रेस का हो या किसी दूसरे दल का हो। किसी ने कहा कि मेरी चार लड़कियाँ हैं, किसी ने कहा मेरी तीन हैं और किसी ने कहा मेरी दो हैं। उनके साथ शादी करने के लिए क्या कोई तैयार होगा? क्या उन लड़कियों को कोई अपनाना चाहेगा? उन को मालूम है कि वे अगर उनके साथ शादी करेंगे तो वे भी पतित हो जायेंगे। अगर कोई उनके साथ शादी नहीं करना चाहता है तो ऐसा किया जाये कि इस वेश्या वृत्ति को चलाने के लिए हमें लाइसेंस दे दिया जाये क्योंकि इसके बगैर हमारा काम नहीं चलता है।

हम जो लोग हैं, चाहे हम कांग्रेस के हों, या जन संघ के हों, या स्वतंत्र पार्टी के हों, इन में से किसी में भी इतना साहस नहीं है कि किसी वेश्या पतिता के साथ शादी कर लें या किसी ने शादी की हो। हर आदमी उनको झूठे आश्वासन दे देता है और दे करके वोट ले लेता है। इस समस्या का समाधान कैसे होगा? स्वामी जी हंस रहे हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ा प्राबलैम है। इसका समाधान हम सब को खोजना है। सन्यासी भी वेश्याओं के पास जाते हैं। भगवान . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : शर्म आनी चाहिये, इस तरह की बात करते हुए और हमारी तरफ संकेत करते हुए।

श्री प० ला० बाळुपाल : मैं आप के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, आप वैसे ही गुस्से हो रहे हैं। जो आप के पास लाठी है, इसको आप बाहर रख आया करें। कहीं गुस्से में आ कर मार न दें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह जो मेरी ओर संकेत कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति विवाह नहीं करता उसके प्रति इनका इस तरह की बात कहना क्या उचित है, क्या ठीक है। यह क्या बात कही जा रही है? क्या यह सदन की प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के बारे में उन्होंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है। आप के बारे में क्या किसी के बारे में भी नहीं यहां बात कही जानी चाहिये। खास तौर पर स्वामी जी के बारे में तो बिल्कुल भी नहीं।

श्री प० ला० बाळपाल : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि साधू सन्यासी ऐसे ऐसे भी हैं जो व्यभिचारी हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं कितने ही आप को हर रोज पकड़ा सकता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वे तुम हो सकते हो।

श्री प० ला० बाळपाल : इन के लिए मैं नहीं . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर आप इस को साबित कर दें कि मैं भ्रष्ट हूँ तो मैं समुद्र में छलांग लगा दूंगा। मैं तुम्हारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में घूमा हूँ। तुम्हारे चरित्र का मुझे पता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने आप के बारे में तो कुछ नहीं कहा है, तो अब आप उनके बारे में क्या कह रहे हैं?

श्री प० ला० बाळपाल : इस मुल्क के अन्दर एक करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो निकम्मे रहते हैं, जो बिल्कुल काम नहीं करते हैं। अगर एक पर दो रुपया भी खर्च किया जाए या दो रुपया रोज भी खर्च होता ही तो दो करोड़ रुपया रोज का खर्च हुआ और साठ करोड़ रुपये महीने का हुआ है और साल का 720 करोड़ हुआ। अब आप देखें कि आपकी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना धन रखा जाता है और ये कितना बिना कुछ

किए हुए खर्च करते हैं या इन पर खर्च होता है। इनमें साधू भी हैं, सन्यासी भी हैं, भिखमंगे भी हैं और दूसरे भी हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि इनको काम करने के लिए नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर धन का जो अपव्यय हो रहा है, इसको भी रोका जाना चाहिये। अगर काम नहीं मिलता है तो मैं आपको बतला सकता हूँ कि कहां इनको काम पर लगाया जाए। हमारे यहां बहुत से निर्माण कार्य हो रहे हैं और वहां पर मजदूर काम करने के लिए नहीं मिलते हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नहरें बन रही हैं, सड़कें बन रही हैं और दूसरे कार्य हो रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पर मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं। यदि इन भिखमंगों को तथा दूसरों को वहां पर काम पर लगाया जाए और उन से कुछ काम करावाया जाए तो एक तो वहां पर निर्माण कार्य करने में आसानी होगी और दूसरे ये भी कुछ उपयोगी काम देश के लिए कर सकेंगे। इस समस्या को आपको हल करना चाहिए, इस समस्या का भी कोई समाधान आपको ढूँढना चाहिये।

हमारे राजस्थान में कुछ जातियां हैं जैसे, नटभाट, गवारिया, बालदिया भाट, थोरियों के कनात, कूचिया, कंजड़, सांसी, काल बेलिया, बनजारा, बनवावरिया, बाजीगर, सपेरा, बेलारा आदि, जिन के पास न तो कोई रहने के लिए मकान है और जिनको न ही कोई वोट देने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है। जब हमारे यहां चुनाव होते हैं तो वे अपने इस मूलभूत अधिकार वंचित रह जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनका कोई ठीक ठिकाना नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के जिन जातियों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, उनका मूलभूत जो समस्याएँ हैं उन समस्याओं का समाधान किया जाए और उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जाए उनके बाल बच्चों को पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाए उनकी आवास की समस्या का समाधान किया जाए।

अब मैं सामाजिक सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमें आजाद हुए सतरह बरस हो गये हैं। बार बार मैं ने प्रार्थना की है कि कुछ हमारा जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठाया जाए लेकिन कोई ध्यान इस ओर नहीं दिया गया है। जो एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० बन जाता है उसका जीवन स्तर तो ऊंचा उठ जाता है लेकिन जो साधारण हरिजन है गांवों में और पंच है या सरपंच भी है गांवों में, उसका स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठा है। वे सब खाली बेगार का काम ही वहाँ पर करते हैं, झाड़ू लगा देते हैं गांव में या चारपाई उठा कर बी० डी० ओ० की या तहसीलदार की रख देते हैं। यह पंचों तक का हाल है। यह दबा हुआ समाज है। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि राजस्थान के अन्दर आज भी ऐसे गांव हैं जहाँ पर महिलायें जेवर नहीं पहन सकती हैं, जहाँ पर पुरुष रंगीन कपड़े नहीं पहन सकते हैं, पगड़ी नहीं बांध सकते हैं, परों में जूता नहीं लगा सकते हैं, ऊंट पर चढ़ कर गांव में नहीं जा सकते हैं। अभी भी ऐसे गांव हैं जहाँ पर हरिजन अपनी चारपाई पर गांव में बाहर नहीं बठ सकते हैं। अगर वे समान अधिकारों की मांग करते हैं, तो उनका सामूहिक तौर पर गांवों में बहिष्कार किया जाता है, उनके साथ मारपीट की जाती है, उनके घरों पर डाले जाते हैं, उनको गोली से उड़ा दिया जाता है। चार पांच आदमियों को जो मेरे ही रिश्तेदार हैं, इस कारण से गोली से उड़ा दिया गया है और वे आदमी भाग कर पाकिस्तान चले जाते हैं। जो साधन सम्पन्न वहाँ पर लोग हैं, वे उनको चन्दे देते हैं। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ पुलिस के अधिकारी भी ऐसे हैं जो उनके साथ मिले हुए हैं। मेरे पास यह पोस्टर है जिसमें जो जो जुल्म उन के साथ हुए हैं उसका सारा विवरण है, पूरे राजस्थान की बात इसमें है और अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो

इसको भी मेरे भाषण में शामिल* कर लिया जाए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दे दीजिये। इसको देख लेंगे और ऐतराज के काबिल कोई बात नहीं है तो इसकी इजाजत भी दी जा सकती है।

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : हमारे माननीय मंत्री इन लोगों के दुख दर्द से भली-भांति परिचित हैं। वे इस समाज में रहे हैं। उनको इस बात का अनुभव है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे इनके लिए अवश्य कुछ न कुछ करेंगे।

अपाहिजों, अंधों, लूले लंगड़ों आदि के लिए भी सोशल वेल्फेयर बोर्ड के बहुत से केन्द्र खुले हुए हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि वहाँ जो शिक्षण प्राप्त करके आते हैं, पढ़ करके आते हैं उसके बाद उनकी रोटी रोजी का कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता है। मैं ने कई बार कहा है कि उनका भी आपको कोई प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। आप ऐसे कर सकते हैं कि एक आदमी जो संगीत में निपुण है, उसके लिए कम से कम संगीत के साज बाज का ही प्रबन्ध कर दें। लेकिन उस बेचारे गरीब आदमी को यह भी नसीब नहीं होता है। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

कुटीर उद्योगों की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, जैसे कुर्सी बनाने का काम है या दूसरे ऐसे छोटे मोटे काम हैं। ये काम बड़ी आसानी से अंधे लंगड़े लूले को सिखाये जा सकते हैं। गांवों में बूढ़ आदमी, बूढ़ महिलायें अंधे आदि लोग भी होते हैं जिनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं होता है, न उनका कोई समाज होता है न उनकी कोई सरकार होती है और न ही उनका भगवान होता है। उनकी भ आप पूरी जांच करवायें और देखें कि उनको आप की स्कीमों से लाभ

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the poster was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल

किस प्रकार मिल सकता है। उन के लिए भी आप को कुछ करना चाहिये।

अब मैं खादी ग्रामोद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी ने यह खादी मूवमेंट चलाया तो राजस्थान में सबसे पहला आदमी मैं था जिसने अपनी खून पसीने की कमाई से खादी के लिए चन्दा दे कर इन संस्थाओं को चलाया। आज जो खादी के अन्दर करप्शन है, भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको देख कर दुःख ही होता है। जब आपने खादी ग्रामोद्योग का बीड़ा उठाया है और आप ने यह कहा है कि गरीब जो लोग हैं, उनको आप रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध करेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार के जो आरोप लगाये जाते हैं उनको आप देखते क्यों नहीं हैं, उनकी जांच क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं? मैं एक साधारण जुलाहे के घर में पैदा हुआ हूँ और मेरे बाप दादा का पेशा खादी बुनना था। लेकिन आज मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस गांव में पहले बीस करघे थे आज वहां दस ही रह गये हैं। होता यह है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड और उसकी जो दूसरी संस्थायें हैं उनके अन्दर गरीब लोग गुलाम बन चुके हैं, आज वे उनकी दया पर निर्भर हैं वे उनको कुछ काम दें। अगर वे काम नहीं देते हैं तो उनको कुछ नहीं मिलता है। इनमें कुछ राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को पाल जाता है, उनको तनाह दी जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी दखलभ्रंदाजी मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं होनी चाहिये। मेरे ये आरोप सत्य इसलिए हैं कि वहां पर झूठे बिल बनाये जाते हैं, ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादन की जो बिक्री की जाती है, वह झूठ होती है और झूठे आधारों पर सबसिडी प्राप्त कर ली जाती है। मैं एक बूढ़े के नाते कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमें एक पैसा भी सबसिडी न दें और इस सारे धंधे को सीधा हमारे हाथ में सौंप दिया जाए, सरकार केवल जो माल तैयार होता है उस की बिक्री की व्यवस्था करे, राज्य सरकारों

के द्वारा कराये और हम आपको बगैर आपकी सहायता के इसको कर देंगे। इससे जो गरीब आदमी हैं, उन को भी लाभ होगा।

मूल समस्या की ओर एक बार फिर मैं आपका ध्यान खींच कर बैठता हूँ। यह समस्या वेश्यावृत्ति की है। केवल महिलाओं के ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि वे पतिता हैं। महिला पतिता कैसे होती है। आदमी जो व्यभिचार करता है, क्या वह पतिता नहीं होता है। उस का नाम कहीं नहीं आता है। पतिता दोनों होते हैं। केवल महिला पर कलंक का टीका क्यों लगाया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। वेश्यावृत्ति को बन्द करने का कानून आप ने बना रखा है। लेकिन कानून से यह बन्द नहीं हो सकती है। अच्छा तो यह होगा कि यह काम पहले की तरह चालू रहे, इनके लिए अलग बाजार हों, एक दरवाजा या गेट हो, वहां पर अच्छी व्यवस्था हो रजिस्टर रख दिये जायें और जिस प्रकार महिलाओं को लाइसेंस मिला होता है उसी प्रकार पुरुषों को भी लाइसेंस दे दिया जाये। यदि ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि पुरुषों को वहां जाने में हिचकिचाहट होगी और वे इस बुरे काम को नहीं करेंगे।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं स्वामी जी से माफी चाहता हूँ अगर उन्होंने मेरी बात का बुरा मनाया है। मैं ने उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कहा है। जो सत्य बात थी, वह मैं ने आपके सामने रखी है।

श्री मौख्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत का दुर्भाग्य है कि पराधीनता की बेड़ियों के टूटने के पश्चात् भी शोषित समाज के शोषण का अन्त नहीं हुआ। राष्ट्रकवि आदरणीय रवीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर की गीतांजलि की वाणी के ये शब्द ज्यों के त्यों आज की व्यवस्था पर लागू होते हैं :

“हे मोर दुर्भाग्य देश, यादेर करेछ अपमान, अपमाने हते हवे ताहादेर सवार समान । मानुषेर अधिकारे वंचित करेछ यारे, स मुखेदांइये रेख तबु कोले दाओ न ई स्थान, अपमाने हते हवे ताहादेर सवार समान ।”

Alas, my ill-fated land!

You shall be as humiliated as those you insult and humiliate.

In humiliation, you shall be one with them—

Those whom you deny their rights as human beings,

Those whom you keep away from yourself, leaving them

Standing outside the door and do not ask them in to sit by your side.

14.41 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के संविधान में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और शिक्षा का स्तर उठाने के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुविधायें दी गई हैं । यह बात सत्य है कि शोषित समाज में, अति सर्वहारा समाज और अछूत कहे जाने व ले और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कहे जाने वाले लोगों में शिक्षा का प्रसार हुआ है और उस से उन की कुछ उन्नति भी हुई है । जो निःशुल्क शिक्षा उनको दी जाती है और जो छात्रवक्तियां दी जाती हैं उनसे उनमें कुछ शिक्षा का प्रसार हुआ है । लेकिन जितना होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हुआ कारण यह है कि जो कुछ भी उनको सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है वह नहीं के बराबर है ।

मेरी एक प्रार्थना है कि विदेशों के लिये जब हम देश के विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा के लिये भेजते हैं तो उनमें जो अछूत और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के विद्यार्थी भेजे जाते हैं उनकी संख्या भी बहुत कम रहती है, उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाया जाये ।

सरकारी नौकरियों में संरक्षण की बात जब आती है तो मेरा अपना विचार है कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस व्यवस्था को देख कर खीझ जाते होंगे । देश के सभी वर्गों को देश के प्रबन्ध में हाथ बटाने का सौभाग्य मिलना ही चाहिये । इसके बिना जनतंत्र की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती । आज का शोषित समाज कल के शोषण की देन है । शोषितों को विशेष सुविधायें दे कर ही इस ऋण को चुकता किया जा सकता है । संविधान के निर्माताओं ने इन्हीं सिद्धांतों को सामने रख कर आर्टिकल 16 और आर्टिकल 335 का निर्माण किया ताकि सरकारी नौकरियों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को उनकी जन संख्या के आधार पर सुरक्षित स्थान मिलें ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की नौकरियों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 12.5 प्रतिशत और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये 5 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित हैं । लेकिन 14 वर्षों की प्रगति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है । यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम अब सन् 1965 में चल रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे पास शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आई है वह सन 1962-63 की है । इससे मालूम होता है कि हम इस डिपार्टमेंट को कितना भुलाये हुए हैं । इस रिपोर्ट के पन्ना 154 पर लिखा हुआ है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग फस्ट क्लास की नौकरियों में 1.3 फीसदी हैं और सेकेन्ड क्लास की नौकरियों में 2.3 फीसदी हैं । इसी तरह शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग फस्ट और सेकेन्ड कैटेगरी में .15 फीसदी और .21 फीसदी हैं । यह तो परमानेन्ट सर्विसेज का हाल है । जहां तक टम्पोरेरी सर्विसेज की बात है वहां की हालत भी इससे अच्छी नहीं है । उसमें फास्ट क्लास कैटेगरी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग 1.77 फीसदी हैं और सेकेन्ड कैटेगरी में 3.23 फीसदी हैं । शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग उन में .28 फीसदी और .02 फीसदी हैं ।

[श्री मौर्य]

यह व्यवस्था जब सामने आती है तो हम देखते हैं कि ज्यादातर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग इंटरव्यू में पीछे रह जाते हैं। यहां पर मैं यह बतला दूँ कि जो इंटरव्यू की व्यवस्था है उसके बोर्ड में बैठने वाले लोग प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास के होते हैं। वह लोग होते हैं जिनका अछूतोद्धार में उतना विश्वास नहीं होता जितना अपने वर्ग की भावनाओं को, जातीय भावनाओं को उभारने में होता है। अभी अभी राजस्थान जूडिशल सर्विस के लिये वहां इंटरव्यू में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को बुलाया गया। यहां पर मैं आपको बतला दूँ कि राजस्थान की जूडिशल सर्विस में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के केवल एक या दो व्यक्ति हैं पूरे प्रान्त में। अभी वहां पर जो लिखित परीक्षा हुई उस में एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के उम्मीदवार के हिन्दी के पेपर में 61 नम्बर थे, फर्स्ट पेपर लॉ में 49 नम्बर थे, सेकेन्ड पेपर लॉ में 31 नम्बर थे, लैंग्वेज पेपर प्रथम में 19 नम्बर आये और लैंग्वेज पेपर द्वितीय में 14 नम्बर आये। इसी तरह से इंटरव्यू में 47 नम्बर दिये गये। अगर इन को जोड़ लगाया जाये तो 44.5 प्रतिशत आता है। अगर इंटरव्यू में उस को 2 नम्बर और दे दिये जाते तो वह चुन लिया जाता। जहां पर 100 में 47 नम्बर दिये गये वहां 100 में से 49 भी दिये जा सकते थे। लेकिन जो लोग बोर्ड में बैठे थे उन को मालूम था कि बजाय 49 के अगर 47 नम्बर दे दें तो उसके 45 फी सदी नहीं बन पायेंगे। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना विश्वास सफल वहां पर फैला हुआ है उन लोगों में जो लोग शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को चुनते हैं। राजस्थान जूडिशल सर्विस में आज तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का 1 फी सदी कोटा भी नहीं है। हमें इन सब बातों को देखना होगा।

यही नहीं अगर केन्द्र को भी आप देखें तो यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में एक नम्बर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के जो पहले थे वह

17 अगस्त, 1961 को रिटायर हो गये। उनके बाद शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का या शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में कोई भी मेम्बर नहीं रहा। इसी की नकल प्रान्त भी करते हैं। अगर हर प्रान्त के पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में और यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में कम से कम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का एक एक मेम्बर नहीं होगा तो इन लोगों के साथ कभी भी न्याय नहीं हो सकता।

अगर आप प्रान्तों की रिपोर्टों को उठा कर देखें तो पता चलेगा कि वहां से पूरी रिपोर्ट नहीं आती। इसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि प्रांत रिपोर्ट नहीं देते। जब प्रान्त इस बात की रिपोर्ट नहीं देते कि उन्होंने अछूत कहे जाने वाले या शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने लोगों को नौकरियों दी हैं तो इसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन किस आधार पर करते होंगे इसका अन्दाजा आप लगा सकते हैं।

आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, और आई० एफ० एस० के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि क्या परिस्थिति इस सम्बन्ध में है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की फीसदी इस प्रकार है :

आई० ए० एस०	3.7 परसेन्ट
आई० पी० एस०	3.8 परसेन्ट
आई० एफ० एस० (ए)	3.2 परसेन्ट
आई० एफ० एस० (बी)	2.2 परसेन्ट
शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की फीसदी इस प्रकार है :	
आई० ए० एस०	1.2 परसेन्ट
आई० पी० एस०	1.2 परसेन्ट
आई० एफ० एस० (ए)	1.3 परसेन्ट
आई० एफ० एस० (बी)	0.2 परसेन्ट

इस प्रकार के आंकड़ों से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमने पन्द्रह वर्षों में कितनी तरक्की की है, हम अछूतोद्धार के नाम पर उनको

नौकरियाँ देने में कहां तक पहुंचे हैं। अगर आप इस मामले में और आगे चलें तो आपको 159 पन्ना उठा कर देखना चाहिये। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की जो रिपोर्टें हैं उसको भी देखने से आप को पता चलेगा कि हमने क्या क्या भूलें की हैं। S.O.S. की तादाद शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स-निल है, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की निल है। अगर निल की कटेगरी में आप के सामने रखें तो आप इस रिपोर्ट के पार्ट टू के अपेन्डिक्स 25 को उठा कर देखिये। निल ही निल भरा पड़ा हुआ है। बहुत से ऐसे डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं जिनमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का एक भी व्यक्ति नहीं। मैं आप को गिनवा देता हूँ। कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री में कटेगरी 1 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 4 और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के निल, कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री कम्पनी ला एंड मिनिस्ट्रेशन में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स-निल, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज-निल, कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट एण्ड कोऑपरेशन में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज-निल, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स-निल। इसी तरह से आप डिफेंस देखिये। वहां भी निल है। एकाणामिक एण्ड डिफेंस कोऑर्डिनेशन-निल, एजुकेशन-निल, फाइनेन्स-निल, फाइनेन्स डिफेंस-निल, फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर-निल, हेल्थ-निल, होम अफेयर्स-निल, इन्फामेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग, जिसमें हमारी बहन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी मन्त्री हैं, उसमें भी निल है। यह तो एक कटेगरी की बात है, अगर मैं सब को यहां कहने लगूं तो मेरा सारा समय नष्ट हो जायेगा। बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट्स ऐसे हैं जिनमें शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का एक भी आदमी नहीं है, न फर्स्ट कटेगरी में और न सेकेन्ड कटेगरी में। अगर इन तमाम बातों को देखा जाये तो ऐसा प्रतीत होगा कि आज की सरकार शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में बहुत ही उदासीन है।

मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर आप इसी तरह से काम करना चाहते हैं तो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये संविधान

में जो व्यवस्था है जो रिजर्वेशन है उसे समाप्त कर दिया जाये या फिर उसे ठीक प्रकार से पूरा किया जाये। वह तब तक पूरा नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि हर प्रान्त के पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में और केन्द्रीय पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कम से कम एक एक व्यक्ति न हो। दोनों सेक्शनस के व्यक्तियों का वहां होना अनिवार्य है।

जहां तक परसेन्टेज का प्रश्न है, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकारी स्टैटिसटिक्स को उठा कर देखा जाये तो जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 12.5 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन है उसे कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत हो जाना चाहिये आबादी के हिसाब से क्योंकि भ्रष्टों की तादाद बढ़ गई है। इसी तरह से शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का रिजर्वेशन 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 7 प्रतिशत हो जाना चाहिये। आबादी के लिहाज से टोटल रिजर्वेशन 17.5 प्रतिशत की जगह पर 22 प्रतिशत हो जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक फौज में भरती का सवाल है फौज के दफ्तरों के बाहर बोर्ड लगे हैं कि चमारों की भरती नहीं है, भंगियों की भरती नहीं है, भ्रष्टों की भरती नहीं है। आज भी फौज में विशेष विरादरियों के नाम पर रेजीमेंट चल रहे हैं, राजपूत रेजीमेंट है, जाट रेजीमेंट है। पर मुझे अफसोस है कि चमार रेजीमेंट को तोड़ दिया गया, और अब जब भरती का सवाल उठता है तो चमारों को भरती भी नहीं किया जाता। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन सब रेजीमेंटों को, जो कि विरादरी के नामों पर हैं, मिटा दिया जाना चाहिए, और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो चमारों का भी रेजीमेंट होना चाहिए, भंगियों का भी रेजीमेंट होना चाहिए, जैसा कि पहले मौजूद था। अंग्रेजों ने भी चमार रेजीमेंट की बड़ी प्रशंसा की थी, इन रेजीमेंटों ने पहले और दूसरे महायुद्धों में बहुत अच्छा काम किया था। लेकिन उनकी रेजीमेंट को समाप्त कर दिया गया।

[श्र: मौर्य]

जहां तक सरकारी नौकरियों का सवाल है, ऐसा कोई डिपार्टमेंट नहीं है जहां अछूतों का कोटा पूरा कर दिया गया हो। जहां तक लोकल बाडीज का सवाल है, उनकी तो कोई रिपोर्ट ही नहीं आती। अगर लोकल बाडीज, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज, टाउन एरियाज और कारपोरेशन्स को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए तब तो यह परसेंटेज भी घट जाती है। जो सैमी गवर्नमेंट संस्थाएं हैं उनमें अछूतों का कोई पुरसाने हाल ही नहीं है। उनमें तो शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को लेने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। जब सरकार उनके प्रति इतनी उदासीन है, तो सैमी गवर्नमेंट संस्थाओं में तो उनके कोटे के पूरे होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस कोटे को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस देश के शोषित कहे जाने वाले समाज के लोग भीख मांगें, वे कहें कि हम भंगी हैं हमें भीख दो, हम चमार हैं हमें भीख दो। विद्वता में वे किसी से कम नहीं रहे, न थे, लेकिन उनको कम कर दिया गया, उनका शोषण हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह कलंक जितनी जल्दी दूर हो सके किया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो जातियों और बिरादरियों के नाम से रिश्वत दी जा रही है यह बन्द हो। अगर आप इसको बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो जो रिजर्वेशन है उसको पूरा करना चाहिए। मैं आज इस कांग्रेस सरकार से मांग करता हूँ, अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारी यह मांग है कि इस रिजर्वेशन को पूरा किया जाए और इसको पूरा करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सख्त कदम उठाए जाएं।

जहां तक राजनीतिक संरक्षण का सवाल है, मैं इसको एक रिश्वत समझता हूँ, यह एक पोलिटिकल ब्राइब है। इससे आप शोषित समाज के लोगों में, अछूत और शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों में पूट डाली जा रही है और इस से ज्यादा कोई लाभ नहीं होता। इस राजनीतिक संरक्षण का

लाभ वे लोग उठाते हैं जो असेम्बलियों और पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं। उन्होंने आज तक कोई भी ऐसी मांग नहीं की है, कोई भी ऐसा आन्दोलन नहीं छोड़ा है जिससे अछूत कहे जाने वालों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार होता। अगर आज आप इस देश के अछूत और शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स कहे जाने वाले दस करोड़ की पर कॅपीटा इनकम उठा कर देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि वह केवल दस पैसा प्रति व्यक्ति से ज्यादा नहीं है। जब कि इन लोगों की पर कॅपीटा की यह हालत है, उस समय इस सदन में 80 या 86 लोग कितने ही प्रान्तों के उन के नाम से बैठे हैं, लेकिन वे राजनीतिक पार्टियों के इशारे पर चलते हैं। वे मुझे ऐसा कहने के लिये क्षमा करेंगे। ये लोग उन राजनीतिक पार्टियों के इशारों पर चलते हैं जिन के टिकट पर ये आते हैं। शोषित समाज के लोगों के कल्याण के लिये उन्होंने ने इस सदन में या प्रान्तों के सदन में कोई काम नहीं किया है, न करेंगे, और न इनसे वह काम होगा। इस राजनीतिक संरक्षण से इन गरीबों की टोली में फूट डाली जाती है। मैं आज पुराना इतिहास नहीं उठागा चाहता। मैं आज आदरणीय महात्मा गांधी तथा आदरणीय बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर की गाथा को नहीं लाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने ही यह मांग की थी। अगर बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर जैसे महात्पुरुष इस देश में पैदा न होते तो अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोगों को कोई भी संरक्षण प्राप्त नहीं होता। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि मैं इस समय यहां पर राजुंड टेबल कानफरेंस का इतिहास दुहराऊँ, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि मैं यहां साइमन कमीशन का इतिहास दुहराऊँ, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि मैं पूना पैक्ट की गाथा को दुहराऊँ? ये तमाम इस बात की सक्षी हैं कि वाजराइट, और बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन के हामी थे। लेकिन

बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने अपने जीवन में अहसास किया कि राजनीतिक संरक्षण से कोई भी लाभ अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोगों को नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये आज मेरी यह मांग है कि अछूत कहे जाने वालों के लिए, शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स कहे जाने वाले लोगों के लिये जो यह पोलिटिकल रिजरवेशन दिया गया है यह समाप्त हो जाए तो बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाए कि अछूत कहे जाने वाले इस सदन में निर्वाचित हो कर नहीं आ पायेंगे, तब मैं फिर मांग करूंगा कि अगर कांग्रेस सरकार यह चाहती है कि अछूतों के सच्चे नुमाइन्दे इस सदन में आवें तो संयुक्त निर्वाचन की बात छोड़ दो। पृथक निर्वाचन की बात हम करते हैं। अगर पृथक निर्वाचन किया जाए और अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोगों को अपने नुमायन्दों को चुनने के लिए स्वतन्त्र छोड़ दिया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि कौन लोग यहां चुन कर आते हैं। उस समय यहां वे लोग चुन कर आयेंगे जो सच्चे मानी में अछूतों के हमदर्द हैं। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि देश के टूटने की बात कही जाए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि यहां पर कोई साम्प्रदायिक भावना पैदा हो। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल रिजरवेशन समाप्त कर दिया जाए। अभी तो ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं जिन के आंखें हैं लेकिन वे देख नहीं सकते, जिन के कान हैं लेकिन वे सुनना नहीं चाहते, जिन के जबान हैं, लेकिन वे बोल नहीं सकते, जिन के शक्ति हैं लेकिन उन को इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। अगर ऐसे लोगों को यहां बिठाया गया तो हम सेपरेट इलेक्टोरेट की मांग लायेंगे और उस के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन छेड़ेंगे। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि इस राजनीतिक संरक्षण को समाप्त किया जाए तो इस देश के टूट जाने का, इस देश में अराजकता छा जाने का डर है। जो लोग यहां पर अछूतों की भलाई की बात करते हैं, वे अछूतों को टुकड़ों में बांटने की कोशिश को छोड़ दें।

अभी तक शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स की अवस्था सुधरी नहीं है, अगर कहीं अकाल होता है, भुखमरो होती है, सूखा पड़ता है, बाढ़ आती है, या बीमारी आती है, ताऊ आती है, हैज आता है, तपेदिक आता है त उस के सब से पहले शिकार मजदूर और अति सर्बहारा शोषित वर्ग के लोग ही होते हैं अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग होते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया जिस से उन की पर कैपीटा आय बड़े, उन की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार हो। आज तक सरकार ने ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया कि जिस से मजदूर वर्ग की, जिन में शत प्रति शत पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, और जिन में 90 प्रतिशत शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उन खेत हीन मजदूरों की अवस्था को सुधारा जाए, उन की माली हालत अच्छी की जाए, और उन की गुलामी की जंजीरों को तोड़ा जाए। मैं आदरणीय बाबू जगजीवन राम के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि खेतीहीन मजदूर गुलामी का प्रतीक हैं, गुलामी का निशान हैं और जब तक यह खेतहीनता का कलंक देश से दूर नहीं होता तब तक ये गुलामी की जंजीरें टूट नहीं सकतीं जो जंजीरें इस देश के मजदूरों की बड़ी तादाद को जकड़े हुए हैं, जिन में 90 प्रतिशत शिडयूल्ड कास्ट और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि तमाम देश में जो करीब द्वाइ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी है, जिस में हल चल सकता है, रेल के किनारे की जमीन, नहरों के किनारे की जमीन, या वह जमीन जो जंगलात के नाम से रिजर्व कर रखी गयी है, उस जमीन को इन लोगों को दिया जाय तो इन की आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारा जा सकता है।

आज यह प्रश्न उठता है कि अछूतों में शिक्षा का प्रसार क्यों नहीं होता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अछूतों में शिक्षा का प्रसार केवल उनके सड़कों को बजीफे देने से नहीं हो

[श्री मौर्य]

सकता, उनके बच्चों को बिना फीस शिक्षा देने से नहीं हो सकता। आज अवस्था यह है कि गरीबी के कारण अछूत बालक जो कि 12 साल का है, या अछूत बालिका जो कि दस साल का है, जानवरों को चराने भेजे जाते हैं, उनमें से कोई जूते गांठता है, कोई घास काटता है। आज सर्वहारा शोषित समाज का बारह चौदा साल का बालक अपने माता पिता के लिए कमाता है, वह हरामखोर नहीं होता। अगर उसको पढ़ने भेज दिया जाए तो उसके बड़े माता पिता क्या खाएंगे? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जब तक उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था नहीं सुधरेगी उन में शिक्षा का प्रसार नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारने के लिए मजबूत कदम उठाए जाएं।

चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में शोषित के सुधार के लिए 205 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, जब कि देश में एक एक मिल मालिक और एक एक बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाने वाला करोड़ों रुपया हजम कर जाता है। पर इन 10 करोड़ प्रति सर्वहारा लोगों की भलाई के लिए चौथी योजना में, जिसकी कुल राशि 22,500 करोड़ है, केवल 205 करोड़ रुपया रखा जागया है। कुछ लोग यह बहस करते हैं कि योजना में जो कुल 22,500 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है उसमें भी तो इन लोगों का हिस्सा है। लेकिन आप देखें कि योजना का रुपया बड़े लोगों पर खर्च होता है, टाटा, बिड़ला, डालमियां पर खर्च होता है, बड़े बड़े कारखाने बनाने पर खर्च किया जाता है, शोषित समाज के लोगों के हिस्से में कुछ नहीं पड़ता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका 20 मिनट हो गया, अब खरम कीजिए।

श्री मौर्य : मेरे लिए तीस मिनट का समय है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बाकी समय बजट डिमांड्स पर ले लीजिएगा।

श्री मौर्य : मेरा तो सम्बन्ध इसी से है, मैं तो इसी पर तीस मिनट बोलूंगा, और मैंने यह आप को लिख कर भी दे दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मालूम है, आप पांच मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री मौर्य : अब झुग्गी झोंपड़ी का प्रश्न उठ रहा है। एक जमाना था मनुस्मृति का जब अछूत लोगों को, शूद्रों को, बस्ती के बाहर बसाया जाता था। आज वहीं जमाना फिर दोहराया जा रहा है। जिन स्थानों पर ये पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग अस्सी अस्सी साल से रह रहे हैं, जहां इन के बाप दादा रहते रहे हैं उन स्थानों को स्लम एरिया घोषित करके उनको वहां से हटाया जा रहा है और दिल्ली से दूर भेजा जा रहा है। दिल्ली तो देवताओं के रहने की जगह है, यहां पर शोषित समाज के लोग कैसे रह सकते हैं। जो लोग इन स्थानों पर सदियों से रहते आ रहे हैं उनको निकाल कर शहादरा से दो मील आगे या बदरपुर से चार मील आगे भेजा जा रहा है, जहां से दिल्ली आने जाने का रोज डेढ़ रुपया लगता है। उनके आने जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है ताकि वे अपनी रोजी कमा सकें। अगर आप के पास स्लम क्लियरेंस की स्कीम है तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन इसको अभिशाप के रूप में शोषित समाज पर लागू मत करो। ये लोग इन स्थानों पर साठ साठ सत्तर सत्तर साल से रह रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जहां ये लोग रहते हैं वहीं इन के लिए मल्टी स्टोरिड इमारतें बना कर इनको उस में रखा जाए ताकि वे अपनी रोजी कमा सकें और अपना पेट भर सकें। यह मल्टी स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग्स बनाने की बात में पहले कई बार कह चुका हूं लेकिन इसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। सरकार का ध्यान किसी समस्या की ओर उस समय तक नहीं खिंचता जब तक कि उसके लिए कोई आन्दोलन न छेड़ दिया जाए। हमारी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ने जब

सरकार के सामने अपनी डिमांड्स का चारटर रखा तो उस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया, लेकिन जब हम ने आन्दोलन छेड़ दिया और हमारे एक लाख 98 हजार कार्यकर्ता जेलों में चले गए तो सरकार ने उन पर ध्यान दिया। जब तक लाखों आदमी जेलों में नहीं चले जान यह सरकार किसी समस्या की ओर ध्यान ही नहीं देती। श्री खन्ना साहब इस समय यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर सोशल सीक्योरिटी के द्वारा खन्ना जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर खिंचे। जो लोग इन स्थानों पर सदियों से बसे हुए हैं, जो पचास, पचास, साठ साठ साल से यहां रह रहे हैं अगर उनको उजाड़ कर स्लम क्लियरेंस के नाम पर दिल्ली से बाहर निकाला जाएगा तो हम इस के खिलाफ बहुत मजबूत कदम उठाएंगे। चाहे वह कोई ताकतवर गवर्नमेंट हो उसके खिलाफ हमें एक मजबूत कदम उठाने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं आयेगी।

15 hrs.

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जहां तक झुग्गी, झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों का सवाल है यह बात तय हो गई थी कि 31 दिसम्बर सन 1962 तक जिन लोगों के झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां बन गई हैं उनको आलटरनेटिव प्लाट्स वहां से हटाते समय दिये जायेंगे लेकिन उनको उन झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों से बेदखल कर के, उनकी झोंपड़ियों को गिरा कर दस, दस मील की दूरी पर भेजा जा रहा है जहां कि न तो पानी की कोई व्यवस्था है न ही सड़क आदि की कोई व्यवस्था है। जब तक सरकार उनके लिए आलटरनेटिव साइट पर सड़क, पानी आदि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था नहीं कर देती है तब तक उन्हें उनकी झोंपड़ियों

और झुग्गियों से बेदखल न किया जाय, उनको उन के स्थानों से न उजाड़ा जाय और वहीं पर उनको बने रहने दिया जाय। मैं चाहूंगा कि 31 दिसम्बर सन 1962 तक झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में जो बसने वाले लोग हैं उनको तब तक उनके स्थानों से न हटाया जाय जब तक उनको सरकार आलटरनेटिव प्लाट्स 80 गज के, 50 गज के या 25 गज, जैसी भी सरकार की योजना हो, वे प्लाट्स उनको नहीं दे दिये जाते और वहां पर सड़क और पानी आदि आवश्यकताओं की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं कर दी जाती।

जहां तक अछूतों के प्रति छुआछूत बर्तने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात से सदन के बहुत से माननीय सदस्य नावाकिफ नहीं होंगे कि अभी भी ऐसे बहुत से होटल हैं जिनमें कि अछूत लोग जाकर खाना नहीं खा सकते हैं। मेहतर लोग अब भी वहां बैठ कर खाना नहीं खा सकते हैं। ग्रामों में अभी भी ऐसे कुएं हैं जहां कि अछूत लोग जाकर पानी नहीं भर सकते हैं। गुजरात में हालत यह है कि पंचायतघर में अछूत पंचायत के मेम्बरस को बैठने नहीं दिया जाता है, अछूत मेम्बर को पंचायतघर में घुसने नहीं दिया जाता है और वे बेचारे जबाहर बैठते हैं.....

Shri P. B. Patel (Patan): It is not correct. In many of the Panchayats there are cases.

Shri Maurya: It is reported in it. It is a reported matter.

पटेल साहब को मैं साफ़ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं कि वे सत्य और यथार्थता को स्वीकार करने में हिचकिचायें नहीं। उनको मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि आज के उन के राम राज्य में वहां गुजरात में हमारे बेकस भाई मुर्दा जानवर का मांस खाते हैं। मैंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से उन लोगों को उस मुर्दा जानवर का चमड़ा दिकालते और बाद में उसका

[श्री मौर्य]

मांस खाते देखा है और मेरे द्वारा इस बारे में उनसे सवाल करने पर यह जवाब मिला कि हम लोग साहब यहां गुजरात में मुर्दा जानवर का गोشت खाकर गुजर करते हैं। आज भी वहां पर उनकी रोजी, रोटी की समस्या हल नहीं हुई है और जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा वह मुर्दे जानवर का मांस खाते हैं। इस कटु वास्तविकता से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता है और जो भी सज्जन सत्य और यथार्थना से भ्रांखें छिपाते हैं वे इस शतरमुर्ग की तरह हैं जो कि अपनी गर्दन रेत में धंसा कर सोचता है कि मैं सुरक्षित रहूंगा लेकिन शिकारी की गोली उस पर पड़ती है और वह वहीं पर मर कर डेर हो जाता है। अगर समय रहते न चेता गया और तत्काल सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाये गये तो हमारा यह देश फिर गुलाम हो सकता है। अगर यहां के पिछड़े वर्गों की, यहां के शोषितों की माली हालत, सामाजिक हालत और राजनैतिक हालत को नहीं सुधारा गया तो यह मुल्क फिर से गुलाम हो सकता है। चन्द लोग इस मुल्क की आजादी को बरकरार नहीं रख सकेंगे।

जरूरत इस बात की है कि ऐसे गरीब खेतहीन मजदूरों के लिए, अनस्किल्ड लेबर के ऊपर, इस शोषित समाज के लोगों के ऊपर जो कि ज्यादातर अनस्किल्ड लेबर है और देहातों में बसते हैं उनके लिए इस मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट सन 1948 को लागू किया जाय। आज ऐसे लोगों की कोई भी मजदूरी नियत नहीं है और मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके लिए इस मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट को लागू किया जाय। खेतहीन मजदूरों को कम से कम ऐक्ट के मुताबिक तनख्वाह दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए वरना यहां की हालत ठीक नहीं हो सकती है।

आपकी इच्छानुसार मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात समाप्त किये दे रहा हूं। एक, दो मिनट से अधिक मैं नहीं लेने वाला हूं। यहां पर

भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर जब झगड़ा हो सकता है, भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर जब मुल्क के टूटने की बात आ सकती है, भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर राष्ट्र की 1 या 2 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति को स्वाहा किया जा सकता है, भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर जिसको कि मैं कोई समस्या नहीं समझता, जब उसको समस्या बना कर यहां के कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर इस्तीफा दे सकते हैं तो हो सकता है कि भले ही आज उन बेकस लोगों की आवाज में इतनी शक्ति न हो, इतना बल न हो फिर भी पेट की समस्या लेकर, रोजी और रोटी की समस्या को लेकर इस मुल्क में बहुत बड़ी बगावत हो सकती है। इस मुल्क में बहुत बड़ी क्रांति हो सकती है। आज उन लोगों का असन्तोष अपनी चरम सीमा पर पहुंचा हुआ है और वह एक ज्वालामुखी पर्वत के समान है जो कि किसी भी दिन और किसी भी क्षण फट सकता है और याद रखिये कि जिस दिन वह फट गया इस देश को कोई भी जीवित नहीं रख सकेगा। देश में एक बहुत बड़ी क्रांति आ सकती है।

एक शब्द मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कि करोड़ों लोग भखे मरते हुए भी अभी साम्यवाद की ओर नहीं जा रहे हैं और वे लोकशाही को और जम्हूरियत को अपना धर्म समझ कर उस पर एक आस्था रख कर चल रहे हैं अगर उनकी हालत को बेहतर नहीं किया गया, यह असहाय और बेसहारा जिनका कि कोई पुरसांहाल नहीं है अगर उनका कोई खयाल नहीं किया गया तो उनका रूख भी साम्यवाद की ओर होगा और उस हालत में इस मुल्क में से लोकशाही का लोप हो जायगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will be called at 16.40 hours. Shrimati Chandrasekhar.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am most grateful to the honourable House because almost all the hon. Members who spoke since this morning have given attention to the backward classes. And, it is most gratifying that the House is giving more attention to the cause of the backward classes. Sir, the Central Government and the State Governments are fully alive to the needs and are paying more attention to the welfare of the backward classes. It is well known to the House.

Sir, in addition to the benefits that the backward classes are to derive from the schemes in the general sector, there is the backward class sector which is earmarking in every Plan certain schemes and funds for the welfare of the backward classes. During the First Plan, Rs. 35 crores were earmarked; in the Second Plan, Rs. 91 crores, and in the Third Plan, Rs. 114 crores. The House is well aware from the Annual Report that we are to get Rs. 205 crores for the Fourth Plan.

Many hon. Members mentioned that there has been a lot of shortfall. Of course, I do admit that in the First Plan period there was a great shortfall, because only Rs. 25 crores were spent out of Rs. 35 crores and in the Second Plan, Rs. 78 crores out of Rs. 91 crores were spent. In the case of the Third Plan, I do not think we should be so dismal, because, out of the amount of Rs. 78.70 crores meant for the four years of the Third Plan, nearly about Rs. 72.03 crores would have been spent by the fourth year of the Third Plan. So, that is not very dismal. So I should not think that the House should make a sweeping statement, saying that there has always been a great shortfall in all the backward class sector programmes.

Sir, when we come to the welfare schemes meant for the backward classes, we have the educational schemes, economic uplift and the social welfare schemes for the backward classes, which include the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the other backward classes.

When we take up the educational schemes, we have got schemes like grant of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships; provision of books, clothing and other equipment to children; opening and maintenance of schools, hostels and ashram schools; construction of school and hotel buildings and teachers' quarters; and provision of mid-day meals and boarding grants. This includes the educational amenities provided for the backward classes.

Secondly, coming to the schemes for economic uplift, I would like to mention that there are schemes like the supply of bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements and insecticides; supply of poultry, milch cattle and sheep; settlement of shifting cultivators; grants for setting up of cottage industries; construction of roads, bridges, culverts and approach roads; setting up of forest labourers' cooperative societies and marketing and consumers' cooperatives; setting up of Tribal Development Blocks for intensive and coordinated development of the tribal areas; and tribal research and training institutes.

Coming to the social services, there are various schemes like subsidy for the construction of houses and provision of housing sites; provision of medical facilities; provision of drinking water facilities; provision of wheel barrows to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil as headloads; reservation of seats in educational institutions; reservation in services; and pre-examination coaching facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Shrimati Chandrasekhar]

Then, I would like to say something about the scholarships. A few hon. Members mentioned about the granting of scholarships, particularly the post-Matric scholarships. I have stated time and again the number of steps taken by us to expedite the granting of the post-Matric scholarships. The House is also aware of the increase in the quantum of scholarships, the number of scholarship and also the amount that has been given towards the post-Matric scholarships as also the pre-Matric scholarships. Here, I would like to say that in the First Plan, the number of scholarships awarded for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was 45,571 with an amount of Rs. 2 crores. During the Second Plan, the number was 1,87,058 and it covered an amount of 7.36 crores. During the Third Plan, till the end of 1963, the number was 1,83,541 and the amount spent was Rs. 8.96 crores. So, the amount has been steadily increasing.

In order to reduce the hardship to candidates, a very large number of persons have been authorised to issue such certificates for the candidates who apply for scholarships. They include the Members of Parliament, Members of the State Legislatures, Municipal Commissioners, Members of District Boards, Gazetted Officers of the Central and State Governments. On an average, there will be at least 50 to 60 authorised persons in a district and it should not be difficult for the candidates to obtain such a certificate. This was one of the bottlenecks. This was brought to our notice and we have taken steps to minimise the difficulties that the students would be put to. Besides this, we have taken up with the Education Ministry to formulate certain steps to see that the scholarships are dispersed early. Education Ministry are taking up steps to remedy the hardships along with the other schemes that they have for the merit scholarships.

In addition to the post-Matric scholarships, we also have got pre-

Matric scholarships which are mainly carried out by the State Governments. We contribute 75 per cent and the State Governments contribute 25 per cent. Under this scheme, stipends varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per mensem are given to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. The reimbursement of the examination fee is also made to the students. Merit-cum-means scholarship in order to encourage scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students to get good marks is also given. Out of the total provision of Rs. 1241.2 lakhs during the Third Plan, Rs. 733.86 lakhs have already been spent during the first three years of the Plan. The physical target is that 2,283,362 students are going to benefit by these scholarships and stipends worth Rs. 1 lakh for reading and writing material will be given. All the State Governments and Union Territories except the West Bengal Government have exempted all the student belonging to these communities from the payment of tuition fees at various stages of pre-Matric period. Recently, the West Bengal Government have also decided to give educational facilities to the very backward students from the scheduled caste communities and that will also mitigate the sufferings of these communities.

Coming to the services, a number of Members who spoke did say something about the representation of these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services being very low. Some of the Members said that the reservation quota is not being adhered to and some gave certain figures. I would like to give the correct figures because some have been a little faulty. As regards Class IV, on 1st January 1962, 1,84,429 people were in service and that makes about 17.33 per cent.

Shri Maurya: We are not eager to come as chowkidars and chaprasis. We want a share in the administration.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : केवल चौकीदार चपरासी और क्लास फोर के आदमी रखे गए हैं ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: You need not interrupt me. You will have your say.

They are also Government servants. Don't decry them. They also contribute to our administration. I do not think that chowkidars and other class IV persons are in any way inferior. They are also part of the administration.

श्री बागड़ी : तो फिर आप अपने घर वालों को क्लास फोर में भेजें ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: As regards Class III, there has been a progressive increase in 1957, the number of Class III employees was 45,181 whereas in 1962 it has risen to 70,955. But in the case of Class II and Class I, though the increase has been a little better, it is not satisfactory. The number has increased from 290 to 839 in the case of Class II and from 44 to 185 in the case of Class I.

Shri Maurya: I would like to know the percentages.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have given the percentages on many occasions. They will be given again. Nothing will be denied.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We do admit that though there has been an increase, we are not satisfied with it. The hon. Members need not think that these figures are given without taking the House into confidence about the shortage that is still there. I am coming to the solution also.

श्री बागड़ी : रेंग रहे हैं ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In order to encourage more people to get into the services, the House is well aware that we have taken certain measures. One is the relaxation in age limit by

five years and the other is the reduction of fees to one-fourth and we have allowed the lowering of the standards in their favour wherever necessary and also provided safeguards in the matter of promotion on the basis of seniority. In spite of that, we find that things have not improved. The House also knows that we had two training centres for coaching scheduled caste and tribe candidates free of charge for I.A.S. and I.P.S. in Allahabad and Bangalore and the result of the last three years has been very good and all the seats reserved for these communities have been filled up during the last three years. In 1962, for scheduled castes, the number required to be reserved for the I.A.S. was 22 and all these 22 seats were filled and so also in the case of scheduled tribes 4 seats were allotted and 4 were filled. In 1963, 11 seats were allotted for scheduled castes and 11 were filled and 4 were allotted for the scheduled tribes and 4 were filled.

श्री बागड़ी : इस से ज्यादा क्यों नहीं लिए गए ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In 1964, of the 115 vacancies that were there. 14 were allotted to the scheduled castes and all the 14 were filled by the scheduled castes and 5 were allotted to the scheduled tribes and all the 5 were filled by scheduled tribes.

Shri Maurya: Could you give us the record of the State Governments?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with the State Governments here.

Shri Maurya: We who give aid to the State Governments have got a right to know it.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have heard Shri Maurya patiently, and now he should hear me patiently.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: He has no patience. That is the trouble.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The hon. Minister has still to reply to the debate.

Shri Maurya: We are entitled to have the report from the State Governments according to the provisions of the Constitution; this Department has got that right to ask for the reports from the State Governments, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The State Governments will submit their report to the State Legislatures.

Shri Maurya: The point is that they have not submitted their reports, and no action has been taken in this regard.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: My say is not the final say. The hon. Minister has still to reply. If there are any discrepancies, the House will get the clarification from the hon. Minister. Moreover, I have not finished my speech yet.

श्री बागड़ी : कहां से यह सब बताया जा रहा है ? कुछ तो आधार होना चाहिये ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Shri Bagri can speak when he gets his chance. If he takes my time, then I shall have to take the time of the House to that extent. So far as the IPS is concerned, the figures were as follows. In 1962, 17 seats were allotted to the Scheduled Castes and 6 to the Scheduled Tribes, and actually 10 were filled by the Scheduled Castes and 5 were filled by the Scheduled Tribes. In 1963, of the 15 seats allotted for the Scheduled Castes for the IPS, 15 were filled by Scheduled Castes, and 4 were allotted for the Scheduled Tribes, and all the four were filled by Scheduled Tribe candidates; similarly, in 1964, 10 were

allotted for the Scheduled Castes, and 3 allotted for the Scheduled Tribes, and actually 10 were filled by the Scheduled Castes and 3 by the Scheduled Tribes, without leaving any gap.

This shows that there has been an improvement in the position. After seeing this, we have thought of giving some training for these people for services other than the IAS, IPS that is for assistants, stenographers and other clerical grades. The programme will be started shortly. We intend starting eight centres in various States, which will enable the people going in for class III and class II posts to appear before the UPSC examination after getting the necessary training, and thereby we hope to fill up the backlog that is existing at present.

Now, I would go on to tribal blocks. We had intended to start 450 tribal blocks in the Third Plan. 284 have already been started. We had stagnated the starting of these tribal blocks because we wanted to have trained personnel and we wanted to have all the equipment and other facilities well set up before the entire number of 450 tribal blocks could be set up. So, each year, about 10 per cent or 20 per cent or 25 per cent has been started, and we have started so far 284 such blocks, and we hope that the targeted number of 450 tribal blocks would be covered in areas where the tribal concentration would be about 66/2-3 per cent. Having been satisfied with these generally, now, we want to cover a larger portion of the tribals. So, tribal blocks covering 50 per cent tribal population would be now taken into account, and more tribal blocks will be started very soon.

In addition to them, we know that there will be other tribals who will be living out of these tribal blocks. We want that they also should be benefited by special schemes and for

this purpose, *ad hoc* assistance is planned to be given, which will relieve them to a certain extent.

As I have said, we want trained workers for the tribal development blocks. So, we have started tribal orientation and study centres in three places, namely Jabalpur, Udaipur and Bhubaneshwar in addition to the one that has been functioning so far at Ranchi. In addition to this, functionaries working in animal husbandry co-operation, panchayats, rural industries etc. and extension officers are to be given some special training so that they will be equipped to handle the tribal development block work successfully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister wanted 15 minutes and she has taken 15 minutes now.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): She has a mastery over the subject. So, she may be given some more time.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I shall just say a word about forest co-operatives. In the tribal blocks, for the benefit of the tribals, the forest co-operative is an important programme. In the First Five Year Plan, 133 forest labour co-operatives of the tribals were set up in the country. These included a major portion from the erstwhile Bombay State. During the Second Plan, another 462 such societies including 220 in Gujarat and Maharashtra were set up. The target for the Third Plan is 3,219. Of these, in 1961-62, we had started 415, and in 1962-63 we had started 619, and in 1963-64, we are expecting to complete 723 which will thus make a total of 1829. With the accelerated tempo of the progress during the last two years of the Third Plan, the plan target of 3219 societies is likely to be achieved.

The position regarding financial targets is summarised as below. The plan provision is Rs. 297.55 lakhs, and

the total that will be spent by 1965 will be Rs. 228.28 lakhs. So, the shortfall is very little. Complaints were made about the tribals being exploited in these co-operatives. For that purpose, certain legal and legislative measures are being taken. We have asked the State Governments to legislate certain measures to prevent moneylending in these tribal areas. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and certain other States have started action on this, and we are pursuing the matter with the other States, and we hope that the other States also will fall in line with these States, and this will reduce the problem that is existing in these tribal areas.

In the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission have agreed to allot Rs. 205 crores. The Plan panel committee on social welfare is sitting in the beginning of next month, and we are hopeful of getting a little more. Some hon. Members have said that it should not be merely Rs. 205 crores, but it should be Rs. 300 crores. I would submit that even if we get Rs. 350 or 400 crores, we shall be able to spend the amount, because we have schemes on hand. Some hon. Members made a sweeping remark that we had no programmes and schemes, and we were just shifting the blame on to the State Governments. After all, the State Governments are the implementing authorities. The hon. Minister, while replying to the debate on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, had stated that we were going to have a supervisory machinery to see that the implementation was perfect. So, with the help of that machinery and the ensuing conference of the Ministers in charge of backward classes which would be held shortly after the budget session would be over, we shall be able to set right some of the existing problems.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): May I ask one question of the hon. Deputy Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She can put that question later to the hon. Minister in charge.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I want to ask her because she is dealing with this subject.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: When 5 hours were allotted for these Demands, we did not know that about 2 hours would be taken by the hon. Ministers. So, we request that the time may be extended.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Time must be extended for this.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jaipur): Time should be extended. There is demand from both sides.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Time should be extended because nearly 2 hours are being taken by the hon. Ministers.

श्री बागड़ी : कराड़ों आदमियों का सवाल है, आदिवासियों का सवाल है, समय तो आप बढ़ायें ।

श्री ह० च० सौय (सिंहभूम) : समय बढ़ा दिया जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has already been agreed to that no extension of time would be allowed.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: This concerns nearly 80 per cent of the people. Therefore, time must be extended.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: We would like to ask some questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Utiya.

श्री उटिया (शाहडोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सामाजिक सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय पर कुछ बोलने के पूर्व मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान हाल की एक घटना की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ ।

अभी हाल ही में 29 जनवरी को नेत्र विहीन स्कूल गृह उद्योग, बदरपुर, नई दिल्ली के छात्रों पर स्कूल के नोकरों के द्वारा लाठी चार्ज कराया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप 8 विद्यार्थियों को घातक चोटें आई हैं और एक लड़के का हाथ टूट गया है । उसके घर वालों को सूचना नहीं देने दी गई और न उन्हें अस्पताल में ही भरती किया गया । उनका खाना बन्द कर दिया गया और एक ट्रक में भर कर एक अज्ञात जगह पर छोड़ दिया गया है । वहाँ के छात्र गृह मन्त्री और प्रधान मन्त्री के पास भी गये हैं, लेकिन उन को अभी तक न्याय नहीं मिला है । विद्यार्थियों की मांगें उचित हैं, यानी सिर्फ मैट्रिक तक की पढ़ाई, नाई, धोबी, चिकित्सा की सुविधा, साबुन, कपड़ा और तेल । बर्तन मांजने की व्यवस्था है ही ।

15.31 hrs.

[Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

सामाजिक सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की जो रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को मिली है उसके पहले अध्याय का नाम है “ढांचा तथा तत्व ज्ञान”, और सारी रपट में ढांचा और तत्व ज्ञान को छोड़ कर कुछ भी नहीं है जिससे पता चले कि मन्त्रालय ने पिछले साल सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिये क्या क्या काम किये हैं और उससे कितने लोगों को फायदा हुआ है । आदिवासी तथा पिछड़ी जातियों का कल्याण भी सामाजिक सुरक्षा का एक अंग है, असल में यह सबसे बड़ा अंग है । धर्म और सामाजिक सुरक्षा ने मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी की 80 प्रतिशत जनता को अकरमण्य और असहाय बना दिया है, और उसके फलस्वरूप राष्ट्र भी इतना लकवा मार बन गया है कि राष्ट्र का विकास हो नहीं सकता । किसी भी सभ्य देश में अन्धे,

बहरे, गूंगे लोगों का जैसा स्थान होता है हिन्दु-स्तान में आदिवासी हरिजन तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों की वैसी ही हालत है। जिस तरह ग्रन्धे, बहरे और गूंगे लोगों को विशेष सुविधा और सहायता की सुरक्षा न देने से दुष्ट लोग उनको कुचल देते हैं, उनके साथ हरकतें करते हैं, उसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासी, हरिजन तथा पिछड़ी जाति की जनता को विशेष सुविधा तथा विशेष संरक्षण न देने पर स्वार्थी वर्ग के लोग उन को कुचल डालते हैं।

वैसे तो भ्रष्टाचार और जुल्म हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से में सारी गरीब जनता के ऊपर ढाये जाते हैं, लेकिन पिछड़े इलाकों में जहां आदिवासी तथा और पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग रहते हैं वहां पर पुलिस, जंगल तथा रेवेन्यू के छोटे छोटे अफसर दिन रात लूट और जुल्म चलाते रहते हैं। उसकी कल्पना करना भी दिल्ली में बैठ कर मुश्किल है। सच पूछो तो इन इलाकों में कोई शासन या कानून चलता नहीं है। एक एक अफसर या पुलिस वाला ग्रामदनी में नहीं तो क्षमता में एक एक मिनिस्टर से भी कम नहीं है। शिक्षा, सभ्यता और पैसे के अभाव के कारण ये लोग भ्रष्टाचार और अन्याय से लड़ नहीं सकते। बल्कि परेशानी से ऊब करके सैकड़ों लोग आत्महत्या कर डालते हैं अथवा ग्राम छोड़ जाते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में इस प्रकार के बहुत से इलाके हैं। मैं खुद एक पिछड़े इलाके का प्रतिनिधि हूँ और मुझे रोज ऐसी घटनाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। हाल ही में मेरे इलाके का एक एम० एल० ए० श्री चिन्ताराम ने इस घटना को सरकार के सामने लाया था, जिसमें ग्राम लखौरा, (पुष्यराजगढ़) के एक काश्तकार ने जंगल विभाग द्वारा सताये जाने से आत्महत्या कर ली है। इस प्रकार से जब कभी इन इलाकों में बन्दोबस्त का काम होता है तो पटवारी लोग बेदखली का भय दिखला कर हजारों रुपये ठग लेते हैं। लगान वसूली के समय भी

जायज पैसे से अधिक ठग लेते हैं। ऐसे मामलों को लेकर मैं भी यहां के मन्त्रियों को खत लिखता रहता हूँ लेकिन कभी भी सन्तोषजनक कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए अगले वर्ष के लिये मैं इस मन्त्रालय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ :

1. इस मन्त्रालय का एक स्वतन्त्र विभाग रहे जिसके पास आदिवासी हरिजन औरतें आदि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग अपनी शिकायत भेज सकें। अगरे सरकारी अफसर या प्रभावशाली लोगों की गैर कानूनी अत्याचार सम्बन्धी कोई शिकायत आती है तो प्रमाण या साक्षी का इन्तजार किये बगैर, तुरन्त उन शिकायतों पर जांच और कार्रवाई शुरू हो जाये और जिन अफसरों के खिलाफ शिकायत हो उनको तत्काल सस्पेन्ड कर दिया जाये।
2. डेबर कमीशन तथा कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्टों को सामने रखते हुए नौकरी और जमीन के मामलों में पिछड़े वर्गों को विशेष सुविधा और संरक्षण देने के लिये पार्लियामेंट में कानून बनाया जाये।
3. पिछड़े इलाकों में स्कूल और कालेज की संख्या बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी खुद केन्द्र सरकार ले ले।
4. पिछड़े इलाकों में सड़कों और परिवहन की संख्या बढ़ाई जाये।
5. वृद्धावस्था के लोगों तथा निराश्रित औरतों और बच्चों को पेन्शन देने के लिये इस मन्त्रालय की तरफ से पार्लियामेंट में एक विधेयक लाया जाये।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:
Madam Chairman, I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Maurya, that a great

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma] injustice has been done to Harijans. Injustice has been done to women also. It is for this reason that Gandhiji has always upheld their cause and kept it dear to his heart. He has written a book on women and social justice. In the Report of the Backward Classes Commission also, it is said that women are also a backward class.

An hon. Member: Women?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Yes, they are also included in backward class. Kindly see the Report.

Shri A. K. Sen: I protest.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should kindly address the Chair.

Shri Tyagi: She cannot insult women in this manner.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: The time taken in these interruptions should not be debited to my account.

The hon. Ministers in charge of this department are new to this department. Let them see the Backward Classes Commission Report. There it is stated that women are a backward class. I have seen that.

Shri A. K. Sen: I would not accept that proposition even if it came from God.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Then how does the hon. Minister, hailing from Sarojini Naidu's state, account that Gandhiji has written a book called *Women and Social Injustice*? Gandhiji had himself said: 'If I were born a woman, I will revolt against the injustice done to women!'

Shri A. K. Sen: That is true.

Mr. Chairman: I would again request the hon. Member to address the Chair.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am addressing you only.

In the limited time at my disposal, I cannot go into those details. Even our Jawaharlalji had himself said that 'in order to awaken the people, it is the women who have to be awakened; if they are awakened, the household moves, the village moves, the whole country moves'.

An hon. Member: Government does not move!

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Even the Government has to move.

I am glad there is a woman Minister in the newly created Department of Social Security. I am sure the creation of a new Social Security Ministry is a step towards the emancipation of women, backward classes, and Harijans and others. I also feel that since Gandhiji's birth centenary falls in 1969, we must take a pledge that we will eradicate untouchability by that time in our constituencies.

An hon. Member over there said something about the Public Accounts Committee, the remarks that they have passed regarding the Central Social Welfare Board. I am a nominated member of the Central Social Welfare Board. I am glad I am in a position to understand the practical difficulties in the implementation of certain of these programmes. In the papers of March 14, some remarks made by the Public Accounts Committee regarding the Central Social Welfare Board had appeared. There were certain misunderstandings about woollen garments worth a few lakhs of rupees not having been recovered.

I am very glad that the Central Social Welfare Board has been doing very good work after the emergency in NEFA. The Chairman visited NEFA and other border areas. Such intensive work had been undertaken. Wool had been purchased and distributed to the States. From the States

these woollen garments have been directly sent to the Army. In addition, there were donations from individuals. So, more than the given wool was sent.

श्री बागड़ी : वह कलकत्ता के बाजार में बिक गया ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: There has been some criticism about the journals by the Central Social Welfare Board, and it has been said there has been a loss. But, compared to other Government journals, the journals published by this Board have more subscribers, and they are of a higher standard, and they are not purely commercial.

There has been some criticism regarding matching grants also. I do not go into details, but if there is any complaint, it is better to clear it from the Ministry or the Board instead of making wild allegations on the floor of the House, since it is a delicate thing concerning women's programmes run with the co-operation of so many women's organisations.

Regarding jeeps, most of the jeeps have been taken away by the Panchayats and States, and now only 26 jeeps are left with the Board.

On the advice of the Planning Commission, this vast independent body was formed in 1953 with Rs. 4 crores of capital, with the most dynamic person, Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, as its Chairman. We are all proud to have such a woman head this institution. Even now we have a very constructive worker, Shrimati Matthai, as its Chairman. I do not know if we can bring in names, but I must say it is very difficult to get such leadership to head this institution. Allegations should not be made that extensions are given for political reasons. It is quite incorrect to say so.

2640 (A1) LSD—7.

In 1953 when this organisation was set up, Shri Jawaharlalji himself, while writing to the Chief Ministers of the States said:

"This attempt we are making to encourage social welfare activities is, in a sense, rather unique. It is not some central authority that is doing it all by itself. Nor does the burden of this fall on the local social welfare organisations. It is a certain combination of the two, where the Central Board comes in as helper and adviser, and at the same time, local welfare organisations which are best suited for it undertake this work. In this way we can utilise the energy, enthusiasm and initiative of a vast number of persons all over the country."

Since its inception, the Board has been finding certain difficulties. It was never given a statutory or legal status. It has been treated as a link. In fact, when you are getting the co-operation of so many voluntary organisation, so many individuals, and when you are pooling the resources of all these people, you should have given it an autonomous status, which it deserves. This you have not done. In view of this, the Public Accounts Committee has always been objecting as to how you can give funds, and how this body can distribute funds, when it has not been given a legal status.

Apart from this, because it has not been given legal status, its powers are also limited either in incurring expenditure or recruiting staff. Even for handing over small items of equipment and furniture to institutions on a permanent basis, the Ministry's approval is needed.

While reviewing the programmes, the conferring of an autonomous status has been recommended even by the study team that was appointed by the Planning Commission. They said that the Board should be given

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

a statutory and autonomous status, and that it should also deal with all social welfare programmes which do not arise out of the statute and are to be implemented through voluntary agencies. Even the State Ministers' conference in 1960 held this view. But it is unfortunate that all these years a statutory status has not been given to it.

They want to treat it like a book trust. A huge organisation like this, which has its links in all the States, wherein you have to get the participation, co-operation and support of so many voluntary organisations and build up leadership in the villages, should not be treated as a book trust or a body to be registered. This is very wrong. I am sure the Minister will consider this and bring forth early legislation to give it an autonomous and statutory status.

There are a few tribal areas in my constituency also, and therefore I know their difficulties. These tribals have played their part in the struggle for independence, but after independence their condition is no better. There is no change either in the forest policy or land policy, and these people are still in the old conditions, catching hold of insects and eating them. They do not have education, they do not have schools for their children to go and study, and their women are suffering from lack of maternity facilities. I have known a number of cases where they have died because they could not get maternity assistance. I think they should get their due.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: The problem of social security is mainly an economic problem. There are some social evils which have got into our society, but it is mainly due to the economic backwardness of certain classes or communities that they are looked down upon. Therefore, we should get to the very root of this problem.

There was a time, I recollect, when I was a boy when our villages used to throb with life. There were all kinds of artisans, and all kinds of trades were carried on in those days in the villages, but since the introduction of machines and the establishment of large-scale industries, the villages economic life has been ruined. Most of the artisans and most of the traders who used to manufacture articles or deal in goods in the villages, have had to fall back upon land and undertake cultivation. This has increased the pressure on land. So, what we have to do is to rehabilitate these classes who used to carry on certain trades and had occupations which do not exist any longer. The only way to do it is to take the small-scale and cottage industries to the villages, not to establish them in towns and cities as has been done in the past, and rehabilitate those classes which have now been deprived of their occupations.

The problem cannot be solved by the sharecroppers being given land which they cultivate or by land being transferred to them from the owners, as was suggested by one or two Members here. It would only accentuate the problem, and most of the owners would take to self-cultivation. The good relations which existed between the sharecroppers and the owners would be disrupted. Most of the people of the backward classes who have land for cultivation would be deprived of it.

Nor can this problem be solved by giving service to them, because Government cannot afford to employ all those who need employment.

Shri Maurya: Either you do not reserve, or if you reserve, you give them the full quota.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I quite agree that they should be given their due share.

What I mean to say is that the problem cannot be solved by absorbing all the people in Government services.

Let me say a few words about the handloom business. I have said last year that this particular business is not run satisfactorily. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister a report which has appeared in one of the Agra papers edited and owned by no less a man than a former Minister of Uttar Pradesh, a well-known leader of the Congress Party. The report says:

“भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर द्वारा एक करोड़ का गोलमाल”

बिहार राज्य हैंडलूम वीवर्स कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन ने केन्द्रीय गृहमंत्री श्री नन्दा को एक स्मरणपत्र भेजा है जिस में कहा गया है कि बिहार के एक भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर ने यूनियन के एक करोड़ रुपये का गोलमाल किया है हज़म कर गये हैं। उन के पास बैंक में काफी रुपया है, ज़मीन जायदाद और उन का सब घन्घा चल रहा है।

An hon. Member: It is not a shocking news.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: The name has not been given out but since the reports had been sent to the Home Minister, I think it must be in the knowledge of the Government. There are several instances to which attention had been drawn by the Public Accounts Committee and by the auditors, several cases of defalcation and embezzlement. I want to know whether any enquiry was held, whether any reports were received by this department too and if so what action had been taken by the department? Before the Home Ministry had been informed, it was proper for this Ministry to take some action in this matter. I would like to mention briefly a few schemes which are not run satisfactorily and where a good

deal of money is being wasted. Just a few moments back somebody mentioned the ambar charkha. I understand that out of lakhs and lakhs of ambar charkhas which had been distributed and crores of money spent on this scheme, not more than five per cent of the ambar charkhas are being used. In fact they are so defective that they are not capable of being used and the Government had been compelled to place an order with one of the Birla firms to manufacture an improved and better type of charkha. If we have got to approach big industrialists to help us with khadi. I doubt whether it is worth all the trouble to have any khadi department at all. Then, there is the Palm Gur Scheme and the village industries Scheme and Intensified Area Scheme which are equally unsatisfactory. Finally, Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the affairs of the Khadi Gramodhyog Bhavan in Delhi. Last year, when I mentioned it, Government gave an assurance that its affairs would be looked into and I understand that some sort of an enquiry had been instituted against those who were managing it.

15.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

But I also understand that the manager against whom most of the charges were levelled, against whom an enquiry was being held has now been promoted to a higher appointment.

The only other point that I would like to mention is the waste of money by way of high salaries and large amounts of T.A. I understand that one of the functionaries of this organisation draws as much as Rs. 6,000—7,000 a month as T.A. although he is honorary or supposed to be honorary. There are other officers who are being given Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 a month. If we talk of a socialist society, Madam, it is time that we stopped these things... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I told the House the other day that for a man like me, it does not matter whether I am called Madam, or Sir, when I am in the Chair. Now, he should conclude with 'Madam'.

Shri Krishna Pal Singh: This extravagance must be stopped in this department now.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Mallick.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I have been here for the whole day. I have given notice of seven cut motions. I should be given at least five minutes to speak on them.

Mr. Speaker: I will see. Hon. Members would be very brief, seven minutes each.

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you because you have very kindly given me a chance to speak on these demands. I want to congratulate the hon. Ministers, Mr. A. K. Sen, and Mr. Rao and also the Deputy Minister, Mrs. Chandrasekhar. Mr. Sen is a sincere man, a man of vision and judicial outlook and a promising person and Mr. Rao is also very active. Mrs. Chandrasekhar is active and she is connected with various social welfare organisations and her special interest is the uplift of Harijans and backward classes. I therefore hope and trust that they will take more interest and work with heart and soul for the uplift of the downtrodden people in our country.

Only one noble man was in our country here thinking day and night with heart and soul for the welfare of these people. My thoughts go to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. He believed that the uplift of Harijans and Adivasis actually necessary not only for them but also for the betterment of India as a whole. He was stressing the injustice done to them for centuries. It is known to everybody that

these people are economically, socially, educationally and politically backward. Some of them are landless; some, homeless and most of them helpless. The amount sanctioned for them each year is not fully utilised in the proper time, in the proper way. Lands should be given to landless Harijans and Adivasis. Drinking water should be supplied to them by way of wells, tube-wells and tanks. Financial assistance should be given to them to construct houses and facilities for employment should be given properly.

Many officers and workers have been appointed by the Centre as well as by the State Governments to do welfare work among these people in the country. It is a matter of great regret that while some of them are interested the others are not at all interested and feel against the scheduled castes and tribes people because they are getting some facilities. So, the members or persons who are actually interested to work for these communities should be taken in committees and other concerned bodies.

16 hrs.

I humbly submit that much has not been done towards the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am not saying that nothing has been done by the Government. The Government have taken many steps to develop their conditions. However, it is found that untouchability still persists in a very acute form in our country. Even after 17 years of Independence, Harijans are not allowed to enter the temples, dharmasalas, hotels, hair-cutting saloons, etc. Even dobbies and barbers do not serve them in the rural areas, though in some towns and cities they serve them.

Now, I would like to say something about my own State of Orissa. I am very grateful to the Government that by the end of the second Five Year Plan period, 11 allopathic and 11

ayurvedic dispensaries and 20 six-bedded hospitals could be established in the tribal areas under the State sector with 50 per cent Central assistance from the Government of India. These hospitals are more useful indeed. But I am sorry to say that no provision was made during the third Five Year Plan period.

Sir, it is known to everybody that Orissa is the poorest State in our country. So, the Health Department of the Orissa Government has not been able to provide adequate medical facilities in the Harijan and tribal areas, and since the Health Department of the Orissa State Government is unable to make any provision for these purposes, there is a pressing demand from various quarters for opening of dispensaries. I, therefore, suggest that more funds should be made available for this purpose to the Orissa State and more dispensaries should be opened not only in the tribal areas but also in the thickly populated Harijan areas also in Orissa, and in other States.

I next come to the question of the construction of girls' hostels for the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State. I am glad that the Ministry has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,25,000 for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girl students and also Rs. 1,50,000 for the construction of hostels for the Scheduled Caste girl students during the current financial year. I request that instructions should be given to the State Government of Orissa to see that the amounts are utilised properly and at the nick of time and not by any private agency. To encourage girl students, more funds should be allotted to the State.

Turning to the payment of scholarships at the pre-matric stage, I may point out that in Orissa, during 1963-64, 81,500 students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 77,382 students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes were reading in the pre-matric stages.

For the payment of scholarships to the students, a sum of Rs. 85 lakhs is required for the State, according to the rates of stipends approved by the State Government as well as by the Central Government. But there is a provision of only Rs. 36,60,000 as against the total requirement of Rs. 85 lakhs. Out of the total provision of Rs. 36,60,000, the State Government bears Rs. 27 lakhs and the Government of India bears only Rs. 9,60,000. The number of students is increasing from year to year, but there is no proportion for increase in the allotment of funds. The State Government is trying its best to provide funds as far as practicable from its own resources, but unless the Government of India assists the State to an appreciable extent, it will not be possible to pay scholarships at least to poor and maritorious students. I therefore request that more money should be given to the Orissa State for the distribution of scholarships.

To improve the standard of living and provide better employment facilities to the Harijans and tribals, it is necessary that they are given training in technical trades so that they may be employed as technicians, and they should be trained in different trades like blacksmithy, weaving, soil conservation, light engineering, wood engineering, tailoring, shoe-making, electric wiremanship, agricultural processing, industries etc.

I am also glad that one special ITI has so far been opened at Takatpur in Mayurbhanj District of Orissa, where 260 Scheduled Tribe students are being trained in a two-year course in different trades. Due to the rapid growth of industrialisation during recent years in the State, the demand has been rising steadily for more technicians. About 4,250 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are available each year. The Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government to allot six

[Shri Rama Chandra Mallick]

more special ITIs to Orissa to train up Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates, of which one was proposed to be opened during 1965-66 at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs towards recurring expenditure and also Rs. 16 lakhs for building, equipment and furniture, etc., for which a detailed estimate was sent by the State Government. I therefore suggest that this proposal may be considered sympathetically and the six ITIs may be allotted to Orissa.

The opening of a special ITI in Orissa would afford the opportunity of adding some other Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, students of the neighbouring States of West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh also. As a matter of fact, some students from Bihar have got admission in the special ITI at Takatpur in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa. So, the opening of the special ITI in Orissa will help not only the State of Orissa but also the adjoining States.

In conclusion, I submit that for the integration of the country and for the betterment of our motherland, more funds should be allotted to the State of Orissa.

***Shri Sivasankaran** (Sriperumbudur): I am glad to have been given this opportunity to speak on demands, the first of its kind, for the Department of Social Security, which came into existence by the President's Order in the middle of June, 1964. This separate Department was ushered in to give expression to the policy directives of the Constitution and to create effective machinery to put them into existence. The Constitution of India has unequivocally declared in its Preamble as well

as in Chapter IV of the Directive Principles of the State policy to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life. While these Directives are very laudable ones, we have to see how far these policy directives have been carried out after 15 years existence of the Constitution. It is true, that untouchability has been abolished in India by Law and anybody who practices untouchability can be prosecuted by law. But while constitutional provisions are clear on this question of untouchability, it is very clear to everybody that untouchability still exists and I may say it exists in a virulent form in many ways throughout India, especially if we go to the rural areas untouchability is there as it was about 50 or 100 years ago. In the urban areas, the keen edge of untouchability might have lost but in the village life it is there for anybody to see and face. While the Constitution-makers have been honest and sincere enough in their attempt to eradicate untouchability by suitable and stringent provisions in the Constitution, I am afraid, these provisions have not been put into practice effectively by our Government for these past 17 years. The main difficulty is that while the Constitution and the Statutory forms prohibit untouchability, the Government have been satisfied all along with these provisions alone without being consistently conscious of their implementation. The missionary spirit of eradication of untouchability and the vigorous fight carried on by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar has been lost now. In place of missionary spirit we find only departmental working in its slow snail movement. After prohibiting untouchability in the Constitution everybody seems to have satisfied with that. They have almost forgotten it. Day in and day

*Translation of the speech delivered in Tamil.

out in the public forums and in the press, we find burning questions discussed about the problem of Negroes in the United States, about the position of the Congolese in the Central Africa, the conflict in Viet Nam and anti-colonial movement in Asia and Africa and the apartheid in South Africa, but no one seems to be interested in the plight of 64 million of our brethren in India in the dark corners of its rural areas. 64 million is not a smaller number, probably much bigger than the entire population of United Kingdom and it is more than 3 times the entire Negro population in the United States. While we are very critical about the question of apartheid and the problem of colour in other countries, we take a detached and indifferent attitude to the question of untouchability in our own country. I should say, the Government is very indifferent and callous to the state of affairs of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country. How indifferent the Government is can be seen from the fact that last year while submitting the 12th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the hon. Deputy Minister gave an apology that the report was delayed due to the time taken in the printing press, that is the Government of India Press, about one year to print the report of the Commissioner. That Report mentions about the inordinate time taken by the State Government to give clarifications asked by the Commissioner on the basis of the State Reports. To quote one instance, the Government of Kerala took nearly 30 months to give clarifications in regard to the progress report for the year 1959-60. Thus, it can be seen, at every stage, for submitting reports, for collecting data, for getting clarifications from States and getting them printed at Government Press, at every stage, there was delay, delay, delay. There is an amount of indifference that the problem receives at the hand of Government. Why this apathy and why this indifference? That is

why, I say, the missionary spirit that was shown in the days of the Freedom Movement under Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar has been lost now. I have to impress on this House one thing here that unless we investigate the cause and the basis of untouchability, we are nowhere in attacking this problem. Mere palliatives or social adjustments or other constructive schemes are not going to yield any results unless we attack the basic reason for the rise and perpetuation of untouchability. Untouchability is part and parcel of the caste system and unless the basis of caste system is analysed and a social revolution takes place, there is not going to be a final decision to this vexed question of untouchability. It is not only a question of disability, economic backwardness and standard of living, it is much more than that, it is a basic question of human justice, social decency and of equality, that is fundamental. Unless the conscience of the nation is stirred to the human injustice done to the millions of people, unless the social philosophy that protects and perpetuates the caste system is effectively changed, unless you accept the 64 million people of this country as one among yourselves, you are not going to solve this problem. We may pass any number of Acts, we may enshrine any number of directives, but the problem will continue, for a long time to come, to rear its ugliness in one form or the other, practically in all the villages in India and the available information from the reports of the Commissioner, it is stated that from 1958-59 about 2300 cases were registered under the Untouchability Act, roughly about 500 cases a year. Everybody will admit that this is too small a number. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes states that this statistics is not only an indication of the total number of cases of untouchability occurring in this country, as due to the fear of caste Hindus on whom the Scheduled Castes are economically depending and also due to the indiffer-

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ence at times on the part of the police in registering these cases, quite a large number of them remained unregistered. Therefore, there are two things involved here: (1) the overwhelming social dominance of the caste Hindus on the fear that they inspire in the minds of the Scheduled Castes as well as the indifference shown by the Government. In the last Review given by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 2.27 lakhs was earmarked in different States and Union Territories for providing legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but only an amount of Rs 1.13 lakhs was spent. The Commissioner gives the reason: "the shortfall appears to be due to the people in many areas being unaware of the existence of the scheme and also in some cases due to the failure of the officials concerned to move in time". Therefore, instead of making provisions and appointing officials, it is an imperative need of the hour to make a vigorous propaganda to make the people affected know what are the Constitutional and legal rights. Unlike in America where the Negroes are aware of certain human rights denied to them, in India under the age-long oppression and ignorance, the people are not aware of their plight they are so ignorant that they are ignorant of even their own ignorance. That is why, you have to stir them out of the stupor, you have to get them out of the darkness that surrounds their minds and their hopes. For this one, untouchability has been taken as a national issue and has to be fought with a missionary zeal. Therefore, it should be made obligatory for official as well as non-official agencies that get grants from the government to combine propaganda work with "other constructive schemes". In the Report for 1960-61, the Commissioner himself states that "it is desirable that a major part of time and energy of the social workers is devoted to propaganda work and not claimed by

other constructive schemes". Therefore, the crying need of the hour is to mobilize all the available facilities and concentrate on the eradication of "not untouchability" but on the very basis of untouchability, that is the caste system. In this connection, I am glad to find in the Annual Report for 1964-65 that the Government have decided to set up a committee to go into this question of untouchability and suggest ways and means for ensuring that the practice is eradicated to the least possible delay. This is a welcome decision and I hope the Government will take early steps to constitute such an expert committee and chalk out a definite and effective programme to tackle this problem.

I need not go into the figures of appointments given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because they are very meagre figures. Here, I would refer to page 130 of the Report for 1961-62, Part I: "While there is no reason to dispute the considered opinion expressed by the Union Public Service Commission, this argument advanced by the appointing authority, does not always hold good. Instances have come to notice, which show that while the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates with prescribed qualifications are available and even succeeded in written tests prescribed for judging their suitability, they are rejected on the basis of marks secured by them in oral interviews." The position is that even if candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes appear in the written tests and succeeded in a fairly good number, they are rejected in the oral tests held later on. While I do not seek any charity or pity for these unfortunate candidates, on the basis of the communal considerations, yet I cannot but ask this Government and to probe why so many successful candidates in the written tests go down in oral tests. The Commissioner says: "Its own knowledge is that results of persona-

lity tests or oral interviews are always not dependable”.

Another important topic is slum clearance. Under the name of slum clearance, nowadays nothing tangible is being done. Often it is not slum clearance, but it is only a slum transfer—one slum being transferred to another place. In fact, sometimes when they clear one slum, they create two or three slums in different parts of the town. In fact, in Madras about 15 years ago, there were only 300 slums. Now, there are about 450 slums. Creation of slums is due to various factors, the important one being the overcrowding in cities due to people coming from villages in search of jobs. Therefore, the slum clearance should be co-ordinated with provisions of jobs and employment opportunities in the villages which will prevent people from emigrating from rural areas to urban areas. While taking this two-fold programme, one of improving the living conditions in the existing slums, the people in the rural areas should be made to find a living in their present abodes, but now the slum clearance is being done in a haphazard manner. While they clear one slum and build some tenements there, some two or three slums are created in some other place by the time they finish the first slum clearance they have taken. In Madras, I know, under the name of slum clearance, tenements were built and the erstwhile dwellers in their slums were accommodated in the new tenements on a rental basis. I would suggest that this scheme should be to make the erstwhile dwellers to participate on a cooperative basis and own these new tenements after instalment payments spreading over 15—20 years.

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram):
Sir, it is very difficult to assess the performance of this department, since it is hardly one year old. However, I was listening to the reply of the hon. Deputy Minister, Shrimati Chandrasekhar. She has given a good

account of the welfare activities for the scheduled castes and tribes. Since the time at my disposal is very little, I would like to confine myself only to the welfare activities of the scheduled castes and tribes.

Since it is the philosophy of this department to bring up the level of the down-trodden people to the level of the advanced sections, for that purpose, a number of centrally-sponsored schemes have been formulated. Also, a number of schemes are being implemented through the State Governments with central aid. Though a number of schemes have been put forward, the Deputy Minister herself admitted that not much progress had been made, particularly in the socio-economic field of the tribals. This is due to the fact that equal rights and opportunities have not been given to the tribal people and so they have not made steady progress.

The total population of scheduled tribes in India is 30 million. In 1965-66, the Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 820.40 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes. Out of that, West Bengal has been allotted only Rs. 8.20 lakhs for post-matric scholarships, for research and training and cooperation. Equal justice is not done to all the States. West Bengal has not got even 1 per cent of the total allocation made to the tribals, whereas the tribal population of West Bengal is more than 8 per cent of the total tribal population of the country. So, its share should have been more than Rs. 70 lakhs, whereas it has got only Rs. 8.20 lakhs. I do not see any justification for this sort of allocation. The tribals of West Bengal are as backward in their living conditions as those in other parts of the country.

Not only is equal justice not done to all the States, but I find that out of the total allocation of Rs. 820.40 lakhs, 85 per cent has been set apart for tribal development blocks. Government propose to start about 500

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tribal development blocks by the end of the fourth plan. In 1965-66, only 100 such blocks will be started. According to the criteria fixed by Government, only 1.6 million tribal people will be covered during 1965-66 by these blocks. So, by the end of the fourth plan, the 500 blocks which will be started will only cover 7.8 million tribals and about 22 million will not be covered by these schemes. Living in the same economic conditions as they do, I do not find why this sort of treatment is given to the tribal people.

In the tribal development blocks, State Governments are having their own plans which are financed by the Government of India. But the fact remains that in the case of West Bengal only Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 is the per capital expenditure, whereas in the tribal development blocks, the contemplated expenditure is more than Rs. 12. If we look at the history of the tribal development blocks since they were started, particularly the multi-purpose blocks, we will find that their performance is not at all satisfactory. The reasons why it is not satisfactory are there. Commissions have been appointed. From the report of the committee which has gone into the question, it is found that the reason is the tribal people there are very backward and they could not take advantage of the benefits which should have gone to them. It is true that the advanced sections of society have taken the entire benefit from these blocks. If that is true, I do not find any reason why there should be more tribal development blocks if tribals cannot derive benefits out of them. If that is so, instead of introducing more tribal development blocks, I would request the Government to take up some selective schemes in all the States, particularly in the tribal areas and tribal villages, so that the tribal people can have the maximum benefit from those schemes.

Then I want to refer to the question of girls' education. Education of

girls has been neglected in this country. The number of institutions are very few. It is very difficult, in these days of competition, to get admission into these institutions. Not only that, it is very difficult to get accommodation in the hostels also. During the Third Five Year Plan the Government had allotted Rs. 9 lakhs for construction of hostels for girls in tribal areas. But due to the emergency that amount was withdrawn. I believe, it has again been sanctioned now. But the point is, if that amount is not spent on the construction of hostels for girls, it is no use showing on paper that this amount has been allotted for this work. I suggest that hostels for girls, particularly in areas where the tribal people are in a majority, should be constructed so that the tribal girls can have the opportunity of getting admission in the girls' institutions and also get accommodation in the hostels. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter so that these hostels for girls may be constructed early.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me a few minutes to put my ideas before the hon. Minister. In my opinion, it is a very good arrangement to have the Social Security Department associated with the Department of Law. The security arrangements for the people have to be made with a view to see that there is no discontent whatsoever among the people who are suffering from either some natural defect or due to some artificial arrangement which the society has made. With such a big population in our country, it is a serious matter for us to consider. In a democracy like ours it must get preference over others. I know that the Government is aware of that responsibility. The schemes which the Ministry has carried out for justification of the Government's policy will, no doubt, seem satisfactory, but I want to point out only a

few things here to show that though it may not be possible for the Government to give all the money that it has for these things, whatever money is allotted is also not properly spent or not spent at all.

So my first point is about non-utilisation of the amount granted during 1964-65. Without taking much time of the House I would only draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two items here. Here, I find that against the item for provision of school for maintaining destitute children there was in the budget a provision made in the year 1964-65 of Rs. 5,100 whereas in the revised estimate there is nothing. It means that not a paisa was spent in that. Under the same heading the total amount was Rs. 14,000—it is on page 6 of this book—but not a paisa was spent. Of course it is a matter of gratification that this year under that heading a good amount has been provided. We wish this year at least last year's example will not be imitated and the money that is asked to be voted for by the House will be utilised and something will be done for the benefit of the people concerned.

Then I come to another item on page 7—Social Education and Welfare. There is an item, establishment of school for mentally deficient children. It is a very important thing. Those who are unfortunately suffering from a natural defect have to be looked into. It is a matter to which attention has been drawn by other Members also, especially the performance of the Government in this field in the year under review. For the year 1964-65 the amount sanctioned was Rs. 88,000. In the revised estimates, fortunately, we find the whole amount is there. But for the coming year I do not know why, there is absolutely no provision for the mentally deficient. The total revised estimate for this year is Rs. 88,000 and I take it that the entire amount has actually been spent by the end of the year. So far as 1965-66 is concerned, there is absolutely not even a single paisa provid-

ed for this item, and I do not know why.

Then there is another item, rehabilitation centre for the physically handicapped. The original budget provision was Rs. 1 lakh. The revised estimate of the same year was nil. Also, no provision whatsoever is made for the year 1965-66. I do not understand the reason for this. Does it mean that there is nothing more to be done at all for them?

There is a third item, the administration of the sheltered workshop for the blind. This is one of the items to which more attention should have been paid. Whereas in 1963-64 the amount spent was Rs. 3,622, for the year 1964-65 and for the current year there is absolutely no provision under this year head.

I do not understand why these items are not considered as requiring any help from the Government and are left to take care of themselves. I hope it will be explained by the Minister in his reply.

Then, I come to another point, the establishment of the school for the mentally deficient children. I find on page 15 that the budget estimate for 1964-65 was Rs. 5,000. The revised estimate was Rs. 3,400 and the estimate for 1965-66, the coming year, is absolutely nothing. What is the reason? Does it mean that the maintenance of the mentally deficient children is no longer a problem in the country? What is the idea? Why are they neglected altogether? It is a matter which will have to be explained by the Minister in charge because not a word is mentioned about it in the speech of the Finance Minister. I hope he will explain why this demand of Rs. 88,000 which was there both in the original and revised estimates of 1964-65 does not find a place in the budget for the coming year.

Similarly, there is another item—Central Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped. Under that head, in all, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

sanctioned for the year 1964-65. But in the column of Revised Estimate for 1964-65, there is nothing provided. So also, there is no provision for 1965-66. My point is: Was it due to any kind of retrenchment that was effected by the Government that these items were kept aside? Then, why some other urgent purposes were not provided for?

Then, I come to another item—Labour and Employment. Under the head 'Workers Education', for 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs was sanctioned. I do not know whether it was due to any enhancement made later. But so far as the action is concerned, absolutely nothing has been done. There is no provision made for this year. When the provision was made in the budget in 1964-65, no steps were taken to carry out any programme they had in their mind. I want this to be explained.

There is another item—Payments to Institutions, Voluntary Organisations and Local Bodies under the Relief and Assistance Fund. The amount of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned during 1964-65. I am glad to find that there is an amount shown to the tune of Rs. 25,000 under the Revised Estimate for 1964-65—Rs. 75,000 were not paid—and this year again there is a provision of Rs. 1 lakh.

My point is this. Now, this Department has come under the care of our friend, the hon. Law Minister. There is also the lady Minister there to look after this subject. I hope, the hon. Minister will so administer the law as to make it mercible to the people who deserve it. Unless we take more interest in them, the confidence amongst these people will not be generated. The charge on the Government is—I do not say that I subscribe to that charge—that there is good ground for the people to feel that the provision of the budget is a promise to the people that something is being done for them and that when there is nothing done in the whole

year, the discontent is very great amongst them. It is better to make a smaller provision and show a better performance instead of making a bigger provision and showing no performance. I hope that in future this point will be taken into consideration.

Sir, we are in a difficult position. We have the troubles, above suspicion, on our frontiers and any time there can be foreign aggression and inside the country also there can be any time the internal trouble also. We have to meet both the problems. I sit down by saying that justice tempered with mercy, social justice tempered with mercy, will give some kind of strength with which you can face these troubles.

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this Demand. The Government have formed a separate Ministry for Social Security and they have taken all social security measures under this Ministry. That shows how important they feel about this service. The usefulness of a chain does not depend upon the strong links. Weak links make a chain useless. A machine consists of several parts. Of them, if a few are defective or somewhat weak, then the usefulness of the the machinery is not there. So also, in society. A society is not judged by individuals or sections having high education and economically developed but by the backwardness of the people in it as a whole. So, Government have been quite correct in treating the social security measures as most important and taking special measures to remove the backwardness of the people who are suffering from these disabilities.

Untouchability is a great blot on our society. It works as a dead-weight. Unless we remove untouchability root and branch, our progress will be very much retarded. So,

Government are quite right in concentrating on the removal of untouchability and spending a lot of money on the uplift of the people who are suffering from it. The people on the whole want first equality and self-respect. If there is no self-respect and no equality, then whatever we may spend on their uplift will not at all be appreciated. The discontent among the Harijans is due to the fact that untouchability is still prevailing in many villages. Government have realised the seriousness of the problem, but the society and the country as a whole have not yet realised it to that extent. If we look into the causes for the creation of Pakistan, I have many times felt that the root cause was untouchability, caste distinctions and disabilities suffered on account of caste distinctions. We, we should not waste any more time in removing this untouchability completely.

Mahatma Gandhi centenary is going to be celebrated in another few years. But long before the completion of the centenary, I would submit that there should not be any trace of untouchability even in the remotest villages.

It is good that many social service organisations are working among backward classes and especially Harijans and Scheduled Tribes, and they are doing good work, and I would say, even a divine work. But if those who work among the backward classes like Harijans and tribals create separateness or disunity or enmity among the people, then they are not doing any service. Certain foreign missionaries are working among the Scheduled Tribes. It is good that they are working because owing to their service, the Scheduled Tribes have advanced in education and economically also. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one statement that has appeared in *The Hindustan Times* of the 27th instant. We know about the Naga problem. In answer to a question this is what Rev. Michael Scott,

a Member of the Peace Mission has stated. This is what the report says:

“Asked if the Mission considered the Naga struggle as a political struggle, Rev. Michael Scott answering it said that the Naga trouble was not only a political one but also one which fought for other values like freedom to practise one’s own religion.”

From this it looks as if our Government are not allowing the people the freedom to practise any religion that they want. This sounds as if they are preventing people from choosing and practising the religion they want. This attitude of his is not at all helpful. I do not know how a missionary, a member of the peace mission, could make such a statement and how he could be helpful in solving the problem.

For the removal of untouchability, Government have taken several measures, for educational uplift, for economic uplift and for social uplift. These are giving very good results, and in consequence they are progressing day by day.

I would like to mention about the provision of house sites. Government have been building rousing colonies for several Harijans in groups. This is a good thing. But the cost involved in constructing such housing colonies is very much. The population of Harijans and scheduled tribes is nearly 9 crores. Even if we take 5 people for a family, we will require about two crore houses to be built for them. The cost required for this unimagined. So I would suggest that instead of doing that, which is not possible, we should acquire house sites, have lay-outs and parcel out plots for houses and give public amenities like wells, latrines, public playgrounds, school buildings etc. Only then will it be possible to cover the whole population and solve this problem.

[Shri Subbaraman]

When working among Harijans and backward classes, we should create in them self-reliance and self-confidence. If we do not do that, whatever we do, whatever be the amount of help we continuously give, it will not satisfy the people. This is a most important thing.

Production of khadi and handicrafts is also included in this department. Charkha is being improved day by day. The Ambar Charkha we have till now is not at all satisfactory. The carding part of it gives a lot of strain to the people who operate on it. So some more research has to be carried out. Now that technology and science has developed so much there may not be difficulty in getting the help of experts. I am glad that an expert from Coimbatore has been approached and he is taking steps to effect further improvements to the Ambar Charkha.

When you go to the khadi stores, you find that the designs are not at all attractive. We should engage experts who could design attractively, arrange matching colours and so on. Either we should copy advanced textile production patterns or we should ourselves design original and good patterns. There is a lot of things which we can draw from indigenous art and architecture and use them to advantage.

Khadi and handicrafts give employment to millions of people. Handloom is one of the cottage industries which employ millions of people. When we do not mind importing goods worth crores of rupees for the hotel projects and other big industries should we grudge importing artsilk goods like cupromonium silk to some extent for the handloom industry? These are things which we should do with sympathy when considering steps connected with cottage industries.

As my time is up, I conclude.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam. She is specially doing work for the blind, deaf and dumb. (Interruption).

She has been specially doing work for the blind and the crippled ones. She must be given a chance.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सोशल सिक्यूरिटी मंत्रालय की ग्रान्ट्स का हार्दिक समर्थन करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि अच्छा होता कि अगर वह इस से अधिक ग्रान्ट की मांग करते, क्योंकि आज देश में हैडीकेप की जितनी बड़ी संख्या है, उस को देखते हुए मेरी समझ में यह ग्रान्ट बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। यदि सोशल सिक्यूरिटी मंत्रालय की अनुमानित संख्या को ही हम ले लें, तो भी इस ग्रान्ट से प्रति क्रिपल्ड चार आने भी नहीं पड़ा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगी कि वह खुले दिल से, बड़े उत्साह के साथ इन हैडीकेप, अपंग और अपाहिजों के पुनर्वास के लिये योजनायें बनायें।

इस देश में दया, दान और धर्म अभी भी नहीं उठा है। मुझे यकीन है कि यदि मंत्री महोदय हैडीकेप के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए कोई नई लैबी भी लगायेंगे, तो सारे देश के लोग बड़ी प्रसन्नता से उसे स्वीकार करेंगे। इस के अतिरिक्त जब उन को यह भी पता है कि पी० एल० 480 फंड्स में सोशल रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए जो डीमाण्डेड फंड्स हैं, उन का एक अंश भी अब तक खर्च नहीं हुआ है, तो फिर यह संकोच और उपेक्षा क्यों? क्यों नहीं उन्होंने ने इस सम्बन्ध में और बड़ी धनराशि की मांग कि है? नेहरू और गांधी के इस देश में, संत परम्पराओं के इस देश में इन सत्रह वर्षों में चहुंमुखी विकास हुआ है लेकिन यदि कोई वर्ग उपेक्षित है, यदि कोई वर्ग यह कह सकता है कि उस के लिए लगभग नहीं के बराबर काम

हुआ है, तो वे हैं इस देश के लूले-लंगड़े और अपाहिज लोग । मैं आप के द्वारा इस देश से और इस सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि भगवान के लिए उन को उपेक्षित न किया जाये । उन के शरीर भले ही अपंग हों, लेकिन उन की आत्मा, उन की अभिलाषायें और कामनायें हमारे समान हैं, उन में संवेदनशीलता हम में से किसी से कम नहीं है और न ही उन में आत्म-सम्मान या स्वाभिमान की कमी है । लेकिन हमारी उपेक्षा ने उन्हें दर-दर का भिखारी और सब के टुकड़ों का मोहताज बना दिया है । वे हम से दया की भीख नहीं मांगते हैं, बल्कि वे हम से अपने अधिकाओं की मांग करते हैं ।

इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि "हैंडीकेप" शब्द डिक्शनरी से मिटाया जा सकता है । मैं कोई हवा में बात नहीं कर रही हूँ । मैं ने जो निजी तौर से एक्सपरीमेंट किये हैं और देश में जो ग्रन्थ एक्सपरीमेंट हुए हैं, मैं अपने देश के कर्णधारों को चुनौती देती हूँ कि वे आकर देखें कि क्या यह बात सही है या नहीं कि बरी से बुरी तरह का हैंडीकेप भी पुनर्वासित किया जा सकता है और वह प्राइक्टिव मेम्बर आफ दि सोसाटी बन सकता है । जसा कि मैं ने कहा है, "हैंडीकेप" शब्द डिक्शनरी में मिटाया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि हम लोग उन की उपेक्षा करना छोड़ दें । अभी एक हैंडीकेप ने ने एक लेख लिखा, जिस में उस ने कहा : "गिव अस दि ट्रूज एंड दि चांस टु वर्क । बी उ नाट वांट यूअर मनी आर यूअर आम्ब ।"

मानवीय दृष्टिकोण को छोड़ दीजिए, शुद्ध सांख्यिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण को ले लीजिए और यह सोच लीजिये कि ये हैंडीकेप और क्रिपल्ड लोग, जिन की अनुमानित संख्या लगभग दो करोड़ है, उस समय तक हमारी इकानामी पर डैड वेट बने रहेंगे, ये सब चीजें, कन्ज्यूम करते रहेंगे, लेकिन कुछ भी प्रोड्यूस नहीं करेंगे, जब तक हमारा देख उन को पुनर्वासित नहीं करेगा । जब

ब्रिटेन में उन की संख्या 9.5 परसेंट है, जब अमरीका में उन की संख्या 10.2 परसेंट है, जहां इन के आंकड़े लिए गए हैं, तो हमारे देश में, जहां मैडिकल सर्विसिज की इतनी कमी है और आर्टिफिशल लिम्ब का केवल एक सेंटर है—दक्षिण भारत में तो आप समझ लीजिए कि उन की कितनी बड़ी संख्या होगी । आखिर देश की ग्रन्थ व्यवस्था इस प्रकार के कितने लोगों का बोझ उठा सकती है ? इसलिए, जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, मानवीय दृष्टिकोण को छोड़ दीजिए, आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से उन के पुनर्वास के प्रश्न को प्रायर्टी देनी चाहिए । कभी कभी लोग दलील देते हैं कि हम नार्मल बच्चों के लिए पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते हैं, उन के लिए रुपया नहीं जुटा पाते हैं तो इन क्रिपल्ड बच्चों के लिए कहां से लायें ? मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नार्मल बच्चे आदि पढ़ भी नहीं पायेंगे तो वे अपना जीवन यापन जमीन खोद कर सकते हैं, जमीन खोद कर दो ढाई रुपये रोज कमा सकते हैं लेकिन क्रिपल्ड बच्चे जो हैं, वे आशा भरी दृष्टि से, याचनामय दृष्टि से आप की ओर निहार रहे हैं, उन को आप अगर शिक्षित न बनायेंगे तो वे जन्म भर अपाहिज और अपंग बन कर आप के मोहताज बने रहेंगे । इसलिए नार्मल बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध न भी हो तो भी इन बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध अवश्य होना चाहिये ।

अब तक जो मंत्रालय इन अभागे बच्चों की रक्षा करता रहा है, जो इन की देखभाल करता रहा है, उस ने इन अभागे बच्चों के साथ सौतेली मां का सा व्यवहार किया है । अब आप जैसा उदार और महानुभावी तथा मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रखने वाला व्यक्ति इस मंत्रालय में आया है और ऐसे ही आप के डेपुटी भी हैं, अब तो आप कम से कम उन के प्रति जो उपेक्षा भावना रही है, उस को दूर कीजिये ।

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

एक नेशनल एडवाइजरी कौंसिल फार दी हैंडीकेपड काम कर रह है। क्या वजह है कि उस की मीटिंगें साल में केवल एक बार होती है ? उस की जो सिफारिशें होती हैं वे युनैनिमस होती हैं लेकिन उन को भी अधिकारी लोग बीच में बदल देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहत हूं कि कमेटी बनाने से क्या लाभ हो सकता है अगर उस की रिपोर्टमें-डेशंज की इस तरह से उपेक्षा करनी है।

इस काउंसिल के बारे में दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि केवल अधिकारियों को उस में रख कर आप संतुष्ट न हो जायें। जो मिशनरी जील से भगवान की सेवा और इन अंगों की सेवा कर रहे हैं उन को भी आप को इस काउंसिल में बूढ़ बूढ़ कर रखना चाहिये और उन की सेवाओं से लाभ उठाना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ जो फैसेल इस काउंसिल में हों उन को आप जरूर मानें।

सुनियोजित विकास, प्लांड डिवेलोपमेंट के इस युग में जब तक हमें यह मालूम नहीं होगा कि इस देश में इन लोगों की संख्या कितनी है तब तक इन के लिए कैसे कोई प्लान बनाया जा सकता है ? मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो संस्थायें इस दिशा में काम कर रही हैं, उन को यह काम सौंपा जाये कि वे सर्वेक्षण कर के आप को दें, सैम्पल सर्वे करने की जिम्मेदारी आप उन को सौंपे और साथ ही साथ गृह मंत्रालय से अभी से आप कह दीजिये कि जब दुबारा सेंसस फिगरज इकट्ठे किये जायें तब इन अभागों लोगों के भी सेंसस इकट्ठे कर लिये जायें ताकि इन के पुनर्वास के लिए अच्छी अच्छी योजनायें बनाई जा सकें और पूरी की जा सकें।

अभी तक हमारे देश में 99 प्रतिशत लोगों को यहां तक पता नहीं है कि डिवेलोपिंग कंट्रीज के बारे में जो यूनैस्को की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है उस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि बीस प्रतिशत लोग किसी न किसी रूप में

मानसिक पिछड़ेपन के शिकार होते हैं या मेंटली बैकवर्ड होते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि उन अभागों लोगों के लिए हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है।

मैं आप के द्वारा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं और कहना चाहती हूं कि वह पहले वित्त मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने हैंडीकेपड की शिक्षा पर कुछ थोड़ी सी छूट दी है और वह छूट इह बात की सबूत है कि अभी प्रारम्भ ही हुआ है, शुभारम्भ ही हुआ है और हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस के साथ साथ एक दो काम और करें। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगी कि वे एक राहत तुरन्त इन क्रिपल्ड लोगों को दें। सेल्ज टैक्स जो आज हीयरिंग एडज पर है तथा क्रिपल्ड लोगों के औजारों पर लगा हुआ है वह हटा दिया जाए ताकि थोड़ी सी राहत मिल सके। मैं चाहती हूं कि यह मांग हमारे मंत्री महोदय तुरन्त वित्त मंत्री से कह कर दिलाने की कृपा करें। यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इन अभागों के पास इतना धन नहीं होता है कि वे इन चीजों को जुटा पायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मेरा अन्दाजा है कि इन की संख्या दो करोड़ के लगभग है। इन के पुनर्वास के काम में जो संस्थायें संलग्न हैं और जो थोड़ा बहुत काम कर रही हैं उन को ग्रान्ट्स मिलने में जो कठिनाई होती है, उस के बारे में मैं चाहती हूं कि ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि ग्रान्ट्स मिलने में कोई कठिनाई न हो। इन हैंडीकेपड के विषय में मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूं कि अज्ञान देश में फैला हुआ है और मशाल जलाने वाला कोई है तो आप ही हैं, कोई रोशनी दिखाने वाला है तो आप ही हैं। आप ही उन को रोशनी दिखा सकते हैं। उन के प्रति उपेक्षा भाव खत्म किया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि डिसएबलड चिलड्रन के लिए इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम माननीय मंत्री जी अवश्य शुरू करें।

आर्टिफिशल लिम्ब का एक साउथ में सेंटर है। नार्थ में जो संस्था काम कर रही है उस को आप रिकगनिशन दीजिये। आर्टिफिशल लिम्ब इंटीडयूस कीजिये और उन की कीमत को आप कम कीजिये।

अपंग और अपाहिज लोग जो कि ट्रेनिंग पा लेते हैं और जिन के आर्टिफिशल लिम्ब लग जाते हैं, उन को नौकरियां दिलाने का प्रबन्ध भी होना चाहिये। मैं मांग करती हूँ कि पाँच परसेंट नौकरियां प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज और पब्लिक इंडस्ट्रीज में इन के लिए रिजर्व आप करवायें। इस का कारण यह है कि यह साबित हो चुका है कि इन भाइयों को जब काम मिल जाता है तो वे दूसरे लोगों से ज्यादा अच्छा काम करते हैं, ज्यादा कंसंट्रेशन से काम करते हैं। इस का सबूत मौजूद है। कारपोरेशन में कुछ लोगों को मैं ने रखवाया था। कारपोरेशन वालों की रिपोर्ट यह है कि आप और लोगों को भेजिये क्योंकि इन लोगों का काम बहुत अच्छा रहा है, बहुत ही कंसंट्रेशन के साथ उन्होंने काम को किया है।

हीयरिंग एड्ज के विषय में मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी को यह पता है कि देश में ऊंचा सुनने वालों की या बिल्कुल बहरों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी है। हीयरिंग एड्ज की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है और इन को विदेशों से इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है। इन की कीमतें साधारण स्थिति के व्यक्ति की पटुन्न से बाहर होती हैं। आप इन को सबसिडाइज करने की स्कीम निकालिये। दूसरे देश में इंडिजिनस प्रोडक्शन को प्रॉटेक्शन दीजिये। आप को मालूम है कि एक आर्फी इन कारपोरेटिड फक्ट्री है। वह इन को बना रही थी। सस्ते रेट पर दे

भी रही थी। उस को थोड़ा सा फारेन एक्सचेंज की जरूरत थी। वह बन्द कर दी गई है। इम्पोर्ट इन का बराबर जारी है। इंडिजिनस प्रोडक्शन को कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि एक कमेटी इस विषय में आप बना दीजिये और जो वह सिफारिशें करे उन को आप लागू करें और लोगों को सस्ती हीयरिंग एड्ज दिलाने में आप सहायता करें।

कृत्रिम अंगों को भी आप सबसिडाइज करें। जो लंगड़ा हो अथवा जिस का हाथ या पैर या कोई और अंग कटा हुआ हो उसके लिए आप कोई ऐसी स्कीम निकालिये जिससे उसको कुछ पैसा आप की तरफ से मिल जाये, कुछ कारपोरेशन से मिल जाय या म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड से मिल जाय ताकि वह हाथ और पैर लगा कर चलता फिरता और काम करता हुआ इंसान बन सके। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि कुछ नेतृत्व इस दिशा में मंत्री महोदय देंगे और अगर वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी इस विषय में कहेंगे तो वे भी जरूर उन का कहना मानेंगी।

हमारे अशोक सेन जी इन अभागों के प्रति बहुत सहानुभूति, स्नेह और पूर्ण मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं और उन्होंने पूरी कोशिश की है कि इन अभागों के लिए कुछ हो। मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करती हूँ। इन लोगों की गिनती दो करोड़ के करीब है। प्रजा-तंत्रीय व्यवस्था में प्रेशर अपना प्रभाव दिखाते हैं। जो भ्रुप या समूह प्रेशर दिखा सकता है वही अधिक सुविधायें और सहायता प्राप्त करता है दूसरा नहीं। लूले, लंगड़े, बहरे आदि जो हैं उन का कोई रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हाउस में या कहीं और नहीं है। इन की कहने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि एक अलग आटोनोमस बाडी इन के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए आप बनायें। जब सेन जी इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री नहीं बने थे तब मैं अलग मंत्रालय की मांग किया करती थी। लेकिन उन के मंत्री

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

बन जाने के बाद उस मांग को मैंने घटा दिया है। मैं अब मांग करती हूँ कि उन के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए एक आटोनोमस बाडी आप तुरन्त बनायें। तभी इन का रिहैबिलिटेशन हो सकेगा। आप जानते ही हैं कि प्रशासन का नीचे से ऊपर तक जो ढांचा है, उस ने शुरू से ही इन के प्रति उपेक्षा बरती है, उपेक्षा की भावना ही इन के प्रति बरती गई है, कुछ भी कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं हुए हैं, सभी अड़ंगा लगाते रहे हैं। आपके हाथ मजबूत करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि एक ऐसी आटोनोमस बाडी बनाई जाय जिस में एक्सपर्ट्स हों, वे लोग हों जिन्होंने कई वर्षों से इन की सेवा की हो। चूँकि उन का कोई रिप्रिजेंटेटिव नहीं है इसलिए मैं उन की बात कह रही हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो हैं और आप इतना बोले जा रही हैं और मैं इतना सुनते जा रहा हूँ। अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम: एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करती हूँ। आप को जो बात मैं कहने जा रही हूँ इस को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा, बड़ा भारी आश्चर्य होगा। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बांदा के आदिवासी जो कोल हैं उनका अब भी क्रय विक्रय होता है अर्थात् दासत्व प्रथा वहाँ अब भी प्रचलित है। आदिवासियों का बहुत जबर्दस्त शोषण वहाँ हो रहा है। मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय होम मिनिस्टर से यह कहें कि उन को तुरन्त शैड्यूल में शामिल कर लिया जाय।

अन्तिम बात मैं सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ। इस बोर्ड ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इस को अधिक से अधिक सहायता मिलनी चाहिये।

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how I can condense all that I want to say in two or three minutes, but still, I thank you very much for the opportunity

you have given me to speak on behalf of the 16 crores of people who are in such a miserable condition. I value very much the opportunity you have given me on this occasion.

There has been a lot of heart-burning all over the country over the miserable economic, social, educational and other conditions of these people. Even Dr. M. S. Aney has given us a sort of warning that there is lack of confidence growing among these people and that something must be done for them. In the context of all these things, the achievements narrated by the Deputy Minister touch only the fringe of the problem. We expect the hon. Minister who will be replying to the debate to give us greater assurances in the matter. There is a lot of sympathy and sincerity on his part; I do not doubt all these things. But there is lack of seriousness which I want to emphasise very much. I had the privilege of going with you as a member of the parliamentary delegation recently to Europe. There I noticed that the economic advancement of either the western world or the eastern world is due to the fact that the social security measures there are up to the mark. From that point of view, I hope our dynamic Law Minister will bring a new approach to this problem and come forward with greater measures to alleviate the sufferings of these people.

17 hrs.

The question of national integration border defence, food crisis, etc. are all there. If in all these emergency measures these 16 crores of people do not contribute to the welfare of the country, I do not know what will be its fate. Under these circumstances, with the machinery he has promised for the implementation of these things I hope the schedule will be adhered to.

The report of the Backward Classes Commission is still on the shelf. They spent large sums of money and went

from one corner of the country to another. What has happened to it? Why should not that report be discussed? They have done a great wrong to the Constitution, because they have tried to eliminate in the name of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes the backward classes and the denotified tribes. This is a wrong done to the Constitution. Therefore, it is high time that these people should realise these things and do something to ameliorate the discontent of the people here.

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे (हाता) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम और एम्प्लायीज स्टेट इश्योरेंस स्कीम जितनी भी दूसरी स्कीम्स सोशल सिक्योरिटी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर हैं उन से डिफरेंट हैं। यहां मजदूर अपना कंट्रिब्यूशन देता है जिस की वजह से उस को जो कुछ भी फायदा होता है वह होता है। मैं एक बहुत बड़े सैक्शन को यहां पर रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ लेकिन इस मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर जो डिस्कशन हुआ मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय नहीं मिला। मैं यहां इस चीज को जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के रहते हुए इन दोनों विषयों में मजदूरों की सहायता नहीं हो सकती, अगर इस तरह से चलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को फाइनेंस बिल पर मौका दे दूंगा और जो वे चाहें कह लेंगे।

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे : मैं ने जो कह दिया है वह रेकार्ड हो जायेगा।

Shri Warior: Shri Pande is a representative of the INTUC, which is a major trade union organisation. His contribution would enrich the debate.

Mr. Speaker: But he belongs to a party and I have got a list of that names of members from that party to be called.

Shri K. N. Pande: I have given my name twice. But I was told that no list has been submitted.

Mr. Speaker: I can assure him that I have got a list in my hand.

Shri K. N. Pande: If that is so, I have an allegation against my own party. This is injustice. I have expressed my feelings.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस पन्द्रह मिनट और बैठ जाये तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को नाराज न होने दूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : बैठ जायेंगे।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंट्रोडक्टर नोट में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The department of Social Security is entrusted with the work relating to the development of tribes. . . ."

यह डिपार्टमेंट जून, 1964 में कास्टिट्यूट हुआ लेकिन योजना में समाविष्ट कार्यक्रमों का लाभ आदिवासियों को नहीं मिलता। उन की क्या दिक्कतें हैं यह मैं यहां बतलाना चाहता हूँ। आज उन को योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिलता यह जो उन की दिक्कतें हैं उन का एक ही कारण है कि एक ही प्रदेश में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र और गैर अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों का, शेड्यूल्ड एरिया और नान शेड्यूल्ड एरिया का निर्माण किया गया। एक ही जाति के लोगों में एक क्षेत्र की मर्यादा नीति में भेद निर्माण किया गया। क्षेत्र की भिन्नता से भिन्न परिस्थिति का निर्माण होता है सरकार का यह संशोधन गलत है। एक ही जिले में, एक ही तहसील में रहने वाले आदिवासियों को "घोषित क्षेत्र" में बसा दिया जाता है इसलिये उन को प्राप्त सुविधाओं का फायदा-मिलता है लेकिन "अघोषित क्षेत्र" में रहने वाले आदिवासियों को उन सुविधाओं का फायदा नहीं मिलता। केन्द्रीय सरकार

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

के जो साधन हैं, जो ग्रान्ट्स उस से मिलती हैं वह ग्रान्ट्स उन लोगों को नहीं मिलते। अनुसूचित न हुये आदिवासियों की गिनती बैकवर्ड क्लास में होती है उन को ट्राइबल्स नहीं माना जाता। पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र जो है उस में आदिवासी और नान आदिवासी क्षेत्र नहीं हैं, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र का विदर्भ प्रदेश जो है उस में शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज और नान शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज हैं। महाराष्ट्र में जो सोलह डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उन में यह डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन नहीं है, लेकिन विदर्भ का विभाग जो है, जिस में आठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उस में शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज और नान शेड्यूल्ड एरिया का डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन किया गया है। विदर्भ में 14 लाख आदिवासी हैं। उन में से 2.35 लाख आदिवासियों को फायदा मिलता है लेकिन बाकी लोगों को यह फायदा नहीं मिलता क्योंकि उन को आदिवासी नहीं माना जाता। महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ प्रान्त में आठ जिले हैं। उन में से खाली अमरावती में मेलवाट तहसील को, चांदा में गडचिरोल और सिरोंया तहसील को और यवतमाल में केलापुर, वरगा और यवतमाल ताल्लुका को शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज माना जाता है। उस में जो आदिवासी रहते हैं उन्हें आदिवासी माना जाता है। दूसरे जिले और तहसील में जो आदिवासी उन को योजना का फायदा नहीं मिलता। यह डिस्ट्रिक्टेशन कहां तक ठीक है। शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज के लोगों को फायदा रहता है, उन को सब सुविधायें मिलती हैं। लेकिन अगर उन का लड़का शेड्यूल्ड एरिया के बाहर रहता है तो उस को वे सुविधायें नहीं मिलती। उस को शेड्यूल्ड एरिया का नहीं माना जाता है। एजुकेशन कंसेशन के बारे में जो प्राविजन है उस के बारे में कह दिया जाता है कि :

"His application has been rejected on the ground that he resides outside the scheduled area."

यह डिस्मिशन हो गया है। उन को स्कालरशिप्स नहीं मिलते हैं, एजुकेशन फेसिलिटीज नहीं

मिलती हैं, उन को सर्विस कंसेशन नहीं मिलते हैं। कोई भी बैनिफिट्स नहीं मिलते हैं। डेबर कमिशन का अप्वाइंटमेंट हुआ। उन्होंने अपनी सिफारिशें दीं। खास कर विदर्भ के बारे में उन्होंने सिफारिश की है कि यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय आदिवासियों पर हो रहा है और उसे दूर किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन इस पर कभी कोई ख्याल नहीं किया गया।

आखीर में मैं एक बात आप से कहना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र आदिवासी सेवा मंडल का एक डेपुटेशन 26 नोवेंबर, 1963 के शाम को छः बजे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से मिला और सात बजे उन का रिप्लाई आया। वह रिप्लाई यह था :

Letter dated November 26, 1963—
Prime Ministers' House.

"Dear Shri Worlikar.

I was happy to meet you and other members of the Maharashtra Pradesh Adiwasi Sewa Mandal Society. I spoke to the Home Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, on the subject and he told me that there were undoubtedly a number of anomalies and that he was giving his personal attention to this matter."

यह पत्र लिखा गया था 26 नवम्बर, 1963 को दो साल होने आये लेकिन उस के ऊपर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। इस के बारे में महाराष्ट्र के सब पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर प्रधानमंत्रि से मिले लेकिन कुछ असर नहीं हुआ। प्रेजिडेंट साहब नागपुर गये थे तो उन से भी एक डेपुटेशन विदर्भ के आदिवासियों का मिला। मैं ने सवाल पूछा था उस का जवाब आया कि :

"In this connection I am to convey the following information as received from the Ministry of Social Security."

वह इन्फॉर्मेशन क्या है यह भी देखिये :

'A memorandum presented to the President, on behalf of the tribes

of Vidarbha, on the 19th February, 1965 at Nagpur, has been received from the President's Secretariat. The Memorandum mainly deals with the list of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra and contains some requests for change in the lists."

लेकिन उस पर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। प्रेजिडेंट साहब से मिलने पर उन्होंने कहा कि अगर डिपार्टमेंट से प्रपोजल आये तो प्रेजिडेंट साहब शेड्यूल्ड एरिया और नान शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज की लिस्ट दुस्त करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

आखीर में एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र और विदर्भ के हर एक जिले में अन्न सत्याग्रह शुरू होने वाला है। विदर्भ आदिवासी अन्याय निवारण समिति हर जिले में स्थापित हुई है। उस समिति के अध्यक्ष का भी एक मेमोरेण्डम इस डिपार्टमेंट के पास आया है। उन्होंने ने वाणिग दी है कि अगर उन की डिमांड 10 अप्रैल, 1965 तक पूरी नहीं हुई तो वह 11 अप्रैल से अन्न सत्याग्रह करने वाले हैं।

मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। यह सवाल बहुत जटिल हो गया है, और विदर्भ के आदिवासी एक आन्दोलन मचा रहे हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री इस पर विचार करें और जल्दी से जल्दी इस प्रश्न को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें।

Shri K. N. Pande: Mr. Speaker, I shall confine my remarks to a few points because the time at my disposal is very short. I shall take up the Employees' Provident Fund scheme and the Employees' State Insurance Scheme because these are the two schemes under which the workers have to contribute in order to avail themselves of the benefits. Previously, when these two subjects were administered by the Labour Ministry, there were two tripartite bodies namely the Indian Labour Conference and the Labour Standing Committee in which the matters connected with these schemes

were discussed. If there was any grievance on the part of the employee or employers there used to be consultation with both parties. In both these bodies the employers, the employees and the Government were represented. Since these two schemes have been transferred to this Ministry there is no such forum for consultation.

My first grievance is, when these subjects were transferred to this Ministry from the Labour Ministry, it should have taken into consideration how these schemes were being governed under the Labour Ministry. The administration of these schemes require a separate board because these are a kind of schemes where the expenditure is paid out of the contributions of the workers and not from the revenue of Government.

Then, take the question of deposits, which was raised by one of my hon. friends earlier. Although as the Finance Minister has declared that the rate of interest in the fixed deposits will go up to 6 per cent, the money of Provident Fund Scheme deposited in Government securities can derive only a return of 4.25 per cent. I do not think it is fair. Contributions have been made by both the workers and employers. Government should see to it that such deposits fetch more and more interest so that there will be enough money to have a pension scheme for the workers which is still under the consideration of the Ministry.

Then, although the strength of industrial labour in the country is near about 80 lakhs, the provident scheme covers only 41 lakhs workers. As a vast majority of workers are still not covered by the scheme, Government should take steps to see that more and more workers are covered every year.

Then, about 26 lakhs of workers are employed in the shops. They have no fixed time of work. Although under the Shops and Establishments Act they are required to work only for

[Shri K. N. Pande]

8 hours, if the customers come to the shop they have to work for more time for which they are not paid any over-time. Then, what is their future? After having served the best part of their lives in these shops, when they become old they are discharged or dismissed without paying them any gratuity and without caring as to how they will live after their retirement or discharge. So, I would request the Minister to see that these workers are also brought under the purview of the Provident Fund Scheme.

When the Employees' State Insurance scheme is extended to a new area naturally we expect that the families of the employees will also be covered. But in actual practice it is found that the families are not able to derive much benefit as the insured employees derive. In most of the areas there are no hospitals. The progress of opening hospitals is very slow. If this is the rate at which the scheme is going to be operated, I would suggest that the facilities at the existing areas should be increased before covering more areas so that the family members of the employees will also in fact be benefited by the scheme.

Coming to unemployment insurance there is no mention in the report as to whether anything has been under this scheme. In this country a large number of people are unemployed I have seen in Germany in 1950 that although it was totally ruined because of the world war because of this scheme some relief was being given to the unemployed people. They used to get something under the unemployment insurance scheme. This is a big country which is being industrialised and it is developing rapidly. But still no concrete step has been taken to see that this unemployment insurance scheme is also brought into operation.

These are my suggestions which, I think, the hon. Minister will take into consideration.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैंने भी अपना नाम दिया था और मुझे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर कभी बोल लेना ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, . .

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करील बाग) : मैंने भी नाम दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फाइनेल्स बिल पर बोल लें ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं बहुत देर से इन्तिजार करता रहा । इस किताब में भी दिल्ली का नाम नहीं है और आप की लिस्ट में भी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शायद इसी वास्ते नहीं है कि किताब में भी नहीं है ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Speaker, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: I might make it quite clear that the programme is very tight so far as the allotment of time for each Demand is concerned. We have no time that we can spend on any Demand more than what is allotted to it. If the hon. Members sometimes press for it, they will have to sit late after 6 O'Clock and then make up the deficiency. That they should bear in mind.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after hearing the speeches from all sides of the House, I must frankly say that I was impressed with the remarkable unanimity of opinion from all sections of the House about the problems and subjects covered by the new Department of Social Security.

First of all, let us take the problem of the scheduled castes and tribes and the backward classes. Every time, I hear Mr. Maurya on this subject. I cannot help admiring his advocacy for a cause for which possibly we can never say too little because it is the problem of eradicating the last vestige of the serious blot on our social history and also our society. . . .

Shri Warior: Did the hon. Minister mean 'too much' or 'too little'?

Shri A. K. Sen: I meant 'too much'. I am very grateful to Mr. Warior for pointing out this. He certainly knows English better than me.

Shri Warior: I do not claim so.

Shri A. K. Sen: I stand corrected. I said 'too little' but I meant 'too much'. You can never say too much on the subject.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): It only show how much rapt attention you attract.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am extremely obliged for being reminded of that. That is not always very comfortable.

Now, as I said, this is a blot not merely on our social history but it has remained the most potent factor in keeping us disabled as a society, as a State and as a nation. By keeping a large section of our people under disability and keeping them under-privileged, we have made ourselves disabled, weak and feeble and so long as that disability continues in our body politic, we shall continue to be feeble to that extent. Therefore, it is not a question of sympathy, it is not a question of being kind to a section of people who have been oppressed, if I may say so without any exaggeration, who have been kept as under-dogs for centuries and generations but it is only a question of fulfilling the solemn duty which we had undertaken in our Constitution, namely, nor merely to eradicate untouchability by ban-

17.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ning it as an institution and by making it illegal to practice in any form but by also raising social these people and improving economically their conditions so that not merely in law they will be equals but they will be equals in every sense of the word. And that equality we cannot achieve unless we take every necessary measure in lifting them from the depth of degradation to which they had been put for centuries and for generations. If people think that that can be done in ten years or five years I think they shall be oversimplifying a problem which is so grave in its implications and which it is so difficult to solve in its entirety. And those who are impatient—I appreciate their impatience, because this is a problem which certainly makes anyone impatient, particularly those who have been suffering from disabilities in the past—should not forget this. At the same time, let us not also forget the dimensions of this problem and the enormity of the task which we have to perform. It covers crores and crores of people spread out in hundreds and thousands of villages, divided into castes and sub-castes which are by no means homogeneous among themselves, because they have their own jealousies, mutual recriminations and mutual antipathies and sympathies. Therefore, the problem of taking this vast conglomeration of people cut up into different areas, different groups and different sects is a vast one; we have to make them equal with the rest of the community, to improve their economic condition by not merely putting money into their pockets, which is wasteful, wasteful in any event for any community and for any class, but by enabling them to produce better, and to earn a better living, wherever they may be employed, by making them better agriculturists by giving them better lands, better seeds and by making them more efficient as agriculturists, by

[Shri A. K. Sen]

making them better artisans, by making them skilled in the arts and crafts in which they may be engaged and by giving them new training to fit them into the growing society, into this growing industrial complex which we are building up so that they can take their rightful place in this vast industrial regeneration that we are engaged in. For, if industries are built up, if our factories start running, and if our engineering establishments are kept moving, without the aid of this vast section of our people who had been neglected in the past, that would not be really putting our progress on the proper path. That is my own belief. We have, therefore to work hard continuously without stop for unity amongst ourselves and without trying to make it a political problem.

This is not a political problem. This is not a problem which may be divided party-wise. This is a national problem, and no parties are divided on this issue. This is not a Congress problem; this is not a communist issue; this is not a Republican issue; this is not a party issue at all. This is an Indian issue, if I may say so, and the work that we have undertaken is an obligation which is cast on any Government which may be in power at any time, whether in the Centre or in the States, and which has to work under the constitutional directives which we have to obey.

Shri Maurya: Therefore, we say that let the political reservations go now.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know what the hon. Member means. There are no reservations; reservation means reservation for some and non-reservation for others. There shall be no reservation for anyone, but there shall be equality for everyone. And if the claim for equality needs any special treatment for those who have not been given their fair share in the past then that special treatment will be given, but that is not reservation, be-

cause reservation automatically reflects non-reservation. Our Constitution forbids any reservation, but our Constitution says that we must give special treatment to those, who notwithstanding the prescription of equality before the law, have been underprivileged and have worked under disabilities in the past. It is a solemn obligation which every Government and every party must discharge, irrespective of party affiliations or political affiliations or differences.

Then, it is difficult to traverse the entire ground, which we must cover for the purpose of seeing that our work really gets into the proper momentum. Money is not enough. I agree with those who have said that by spending money only recklessly without a plan and without a system and without employing the money for productive purposes, we shall achieve nothing, and we shall only be creating relief camps everywhere without producing anything in return. Therefore, resources have to be put in with a plan for a purpose and for the purpose of achieving some results.

I may indicate several broad fields which have to be kept in view for the purpose of seeing that our work progresses on proper lines. Education there must be. Without education, no society, no section of a society, can become equal with the others. For that, every possible help should be given in the form of scholarships, special schools and all other inducements. Education must be viewed, again, in relation to the purposes which have to be fulfilled by these people themselves in the new order of society which we are building up. They must not only be educated in history, geography, English and other things; they must also be made better artisans, better skilled workers, better men in the field, better men wherever they may be employed. So that they must be taught science and technology and

other arts; they must imbibe these things to become useful citizens in our new order.

Then the question of economic development, which Shri Maurya and many other Members rightly stressed—it is such a vast problem by itself. It covers our agriculture, our industry, our cottage industries, our rural industries—every form of production, making every man in his own sphere a more efficient producer. That is a problem which has to be attended to not by one Ministry alone. One Ministry alone cannot do it. I stressed it very strongly on the last occasion.

Shri Shinkre: A part Ministry is dealing with it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Government as a whole must deal with it. Just as a railway train does not run only with the engine driver, so also this cannot be done or achieved by one Ministry only. If I were to make that claim on behalf of my Ministry, I shall be making a very tall claim.

So as I said, it covers the Ministry of Community Development, because much of our work is connected with community development schemes. It touches the Ministry of Education; it touches the Ministry of Housing, because we are embarking on an ambitious scheme for rural housing for the scheduled castes, backward classes and others, as also urban housing. Then it touches the Ministry of Health because we are trying to make sanitary arrangements, sanitary life and sanitary surroundings for the backward classes, scheduled castes and others as well as we can do to the other communities. Then it touches other Ministries. The Ministry of Finance certainly touches everyone; it gives us the resources with which to work.

Shri Warrior: Labour and Employment.

Shri A. K. Sen: Every Ministry.

But it is true that our Ministry would have to canalise the efforts, focus the problems which have to be tackled by a particular Ministry. For instance, the problem of enforcing our untouchability laws. We have to keep on pressing the Home departments in the respective States to see that the utmost rigour is observed in enforcing our untouchability laws.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Better forget it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very happy to hear that there is someone still left.....

Shri M. R. Krishna: No success. So let us not waste money and time.

Shri A. K. Sen: Anyway, that is a line which the hon. Member is thinking. He will excuse us if we do not share his own view. We believe in our own way, namely, our enforcing the law rigorously. Just as many of our adulteration laws are ignored and flouted, many of our untouchability laws may be. But that does not mean that we have to give up those laws. Those laws have to be enforced with rigour and with continuous vigilance. If notwithstanding the enforcement of our laws, we find that in some areas people still try to practise untouchability, we shall have to make the laws more stringent, to see that nobody in this country has the courage to practise untouchability in any form whatsoever. If the most rigorous laws are necessary for that purpose, they will have to be fashioned by this Parliament and enforced by the State.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Can this Government enforce it rigorously?

Shri A. K. Sen: Rigorous enforcement not merely of untouchability laws, but of all laws is required. When people go into shops which are kept open contrary to the Shops and

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Establishments Act, without handing over those shopkeepers to the police, they possibly condone a breach of the law. Similarly, when adulterated things are sold by many people clandestinely, not merely by the manufacturers, those people condone a breach of the law which is so vital for the purpose of keeping our health. Therefore, let us not deal with this problem as a separate problem. Like every other progressive legislation, such measures are bound to face opposition and breaches, but opposition and breaches are no factors in the path of a society which is completely determined to eradicate the evils to prevent which these measures have been designed.

I have no doubt that in wide areas of the country, already untouchability as a legal form does not exist. I can speak for my own State of West Bengal. Nowhere in any village in the farthest corner of the State will you find untouchability being practised.

Shri Basumatari: Nor in Assam.

Shri A. K. Sen: Nor in Assam. I have travelled in Assam.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Nor in the North.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us not make invidious distinctions. It is not there in the Punjab too, not in Shri Warrior's State either.

Shri Warrior: There are remnants, not in the old forms but in modern forms.

Shri A. K. Sen: In some States where feudal influence still persists it is there. I have been handed over papers, stating that there are still descendants of the old princelings and chiefs who do not hesitate to chop off the ears and noses of Harijans who try to assert their legitimate rights. I have said that if any

particular instance comes to our notice, we shall have to use the entire resources of the State to bring to book and punish those people who dare to chop off the ears and noses of people who assert the rights which the Constitution and the laws have given them.

This shows the areas to be covered, the problems to be tackled and the measures to be undertaken. I have no doubt that we shall succeed in this task in the years to come, though it is very difficult to forecast the time which will be necessary to uplift this neglected section of our population to the same level as the rest of the community. It is true that the community itself needs lifting up, because after all, the rest of the community is not in a very happy position. This country is still a poor country. The average man is still not free from hunger and want. He still suffers from disease and illiteracy, and affluence is still a word which is not in his dictionary. Yet, efforts have to be made, are being made, and will be continuously made, for the purpose of seeing that he comes to the same level as the rest of the world. But that is a long way to travel. What is necessary is that along with the rest, the others must march together, they must not be kept back, that is all. In that task I have no doubt that Parliament and the State legislatures are equally determined to do their utmost.

It is true that our performance has not been as good as one might have expected. There always the real bottleneck occurs. We make the necessary resources available, we draw up the programmes and plans and send them to the States, thinking that in five years they will be all performed according to the targets set, and yet at the end of the five years we find that in many cases performance lags behind the targets fixed. This is a problem not merely germane or peculiar to our Ministry,

or our work; it is a problem which confronts every Ministry and every State and every department. So far as our work is concerned, we have already announced that a committee is going to be set up with experts and Members of Parliament and other workers engaged in social work and work in backward classes and so on for the purpose of telling us where the real defect in our performance is. Is it in the States or in the Centre or is it due to some disagreement between the States and the Centre and what have we to do to make our performance a model one?

Dr. M. S. Aney: It is want of drive in the main officers and in the Cabinet.

Shri A. K. Sen: I wish you could solve it so easily. We have to try and find out the difficulty. In the meantime we are planning complete discussion with the State Ministries and officials concerned and other experts in the field for the purpose of setting up a real machinery for implementation of our many programmes at the State, the Central levels and at other levels at which we have to work, namely, the panchayat levels, community block levels, tribble block levels and so on.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: It is due to shortage of sincere and honest rural workers.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is quite true. But that is a vice which is not peculiar to our work. It touches our community development work; it touches our agricultural development work and every work. That missionary spirit, that spirit of defying every obstacle is still to come and it will be making a very exaggerated claim to say that that spirit is already within us and is motivating us in our work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to remind the hon. Minister that he should finish soon as we have to take the next demands.

Shri A. K. Sen: There are only a few points Sir, and our report also is there. It has been said, particularly by those hon. Members who are connected with labour work, that they wondered whether provident fund work and the Employees State Insurance Scheme work could be done successfully by us. It is not for me to say. A decision has been taken by the Prime Minister. So long as I am kept in charge, I shall do my very best.

Shri Warior: It is not a question of the sincerity of the Minister. These are linked with labour disputes; labour disputes are involved in settling claims.

Shri A. K. Sen: There are no labour disputes involved in this matter. In every country social security measures are dealt with by Ministries doing social security work. Anyway, we cannot go into that discussion now. If the hon. Member chooses to come to me and honour me with his views, we shall be able to discuss this matter much better; this cannot be decided on the floor of this House but only by performance.

This Ministry has been functioning only for ten months. From the report, hon. Members will find that we have extended the provident fund scheme to so many new establishments; the whole list is given at page 13; even the attorneys and advocates establishments had been covered. I do not think that in ten months it is a bad performance. But I do not believe in puffing up my own wares; it is for the others to judge the results.

There is the question of the handicapped children, those who had been struck by the hand of God, who have to be looked after by the State, particularly those whose parents are not so well up as to rehabilitate, educate them as well as possibly the wealthier sections of the community could do. Therefore, it is an obligation

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which has to be performed very faithfully. Again, in this work we require the help of voluntary social workers. We have some in this Parliament. Shrimati Savitri Nigam is never tired of advocating their cause. I always feel how well served they are with all our lady Members of Parliament who not only work inside Parliament but do so much work outside. When one lady Member said that our women are very backward, I protested immediately; I thought of Shrimati Savitri Nigam then, and she has, by her very brilliant Hindi speech, proved again that our women are not backward at all.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no time now.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: One question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : दो करोड़ रुपये ग्राप अनरजिस्टर्ड संस्था को दे रहे हैं जिस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। यह बात पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने भी कही है। उस की ओर ग्राप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

Shri A. K. Sen: If I am given time, I shall answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time. Is any hon. Member pressing his cut motion?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I press my cut motion No. 11.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

‘That the demand under the Head ‘Department of Social Security’ be reduced by Rs. 100.’

[Amenities so far provided to the people of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. (11)]

The motion was negatived.

All the other cut motions were then put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

‘That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 107 and 108, relating to the Department of Social Security.

The motion was adopted.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

DEMAND NO. 10.—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

‘That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of ‘Ministry of Defence.’

DEMAND NO. 11.—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

‘That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,97,75,000 be granted to the