

13.35 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, laid on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962 and 16th August, 1963, respectively".

Sir, we are going to have a ten-hour discussion on these two Reports and before the hon. Members make certain suggestions, I wanted to place before the House some of the steps that we have taken meanwhile. The Tenth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1960-61 was placed on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962. But, as the House well knows, it was not found possible to have a discussion earlier. In the meanwhile, the Eleventh Report was also received and that was placed on the Table of the House and it was thought that it would be better to have a discussion on both the Reports put together.

These Reports contain very many useful suggestions and we are examining the recommendations. Regarding the previous one, we have already made some suggestions and sent them to the State Governments to be implemented as far as possible. Now, I would like to mention about some of the steps that we are taking to raise the level of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. The endeavour of the Government is to bring up the level of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the level of the rest of the population and various welfare schemes have been designed to this end.

One of the most important of the schemes, as the House is well aware, is the post-matric scholarships. The educational attainments open the avenues to higher employment both in the Government and in the private sector. Moreover, unless the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are educated, it will not be possible for them to take the rightful place with the rest of the population. Now, analysing the progress that has been achieved by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes section of the population with the post-matric scholarships available to them, we can say that the results have been quite encouraging. If I give the break-up, it will be seen that during the First Five Year Plan period, 45,571 scholarships were disbursed to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During the Second Plan period, there was a four-fold increase in the number of scholarships that were awarded, that being 1,87,058 scholarships. Coming to the Third Plan period, we have already awarded 1,19,690 scholarships in the first two years of the Plan itself. This is almost equal to two-thirds of the number of scholarships given in the Second Plan period.

Coming to the expenditure part of it, I can very boldly say that we have increased the expenditure and this expenditure—it is not only a financial target, but we can even go to the extent of saying that it is a physical target having been achieved—has proportionately risen from about Rs. 2 crores in the First Plan to about Rs. 7.36 crores in the Second Plan. The expenditure on post-matric scholarships to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the Third Plan period is estimated to be Rs. 12.08 crores. Of this, Rs. 7.2 crores was to be met by the Ministry of Education and the rest Rs. 5.06 crores is to be spent from the backward sector section of the Home Ministry. Of this sum of Rs. 12.08 crores, we have already spent Rs. 5.39 crores in the first two years of the Plan and it is now clear that the amounts allocated

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for this scheme will have to be substantially increased. In view of the great importance of the scheme, we propose to provide additional funds. We are now reviewing the progress of schemes in the Third Five Year Plan and, as the House knows, this morning the Home Minister said that special sub-groups have been set up to make the study of education and employment opportunities particularly for the backward sector people. The provisions made in the backward sector for the schemes of educational and economic development are intended to supplement the provision made in the various general sector programmes. Maximum advantage was expected to flow from general sector schemes for development of cottage industries, poultry, dairying, fisheries etc. However, it is not clear how much benefit has gone to this section of the population from the general schemes. One important task which is before us is to evolve certain methods by which the general schemes can be reoriented and, in addition to those, some reservations should be made in the amounts available for the general schemes so as to benefit these people and achieve the objective. Following the recommendation of the Jayaprakash Narayan Study Group, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation have issued detailed instructions to the State Governments on how these schemes can be specially worked out to benefit the weaker sections. The annual conferences on community development have been laying stress on this important aspect and making the panchayati raj bodies realise the necessity of earmarking a specific portion of the revenues for being spent on schemes of utility to the weaker sections.

In connection with this, a mid-Plan study group had been set up earlier to examine closely how these decisions been implemented and also the reasons for non-implementation, and if possible why they not been implemented to a larger extent.

I would like to mention here that our welfare schemes for the backward classes are in addition to the welfare schemes from the general sector of our Plan. If our programmes are to be taken as substitutive instead of supplemental, then the gap which is now existing between the backward classes and the general population to whose level we want the backward section of the people to develop, will never be closed.

During the debate on the Dhebar Commission's report I gave a clear indication as to the work that we were doing in regard to the tribal development blocks. But, in addition to this, I would like to mention here a little more. Rather, I would like to repeat what I said about the tribal development blocks, because it is of such great importance that I feel it is justified if I make a reference to that matter again.

The community development programme was launched in October, 1952, with the object of promoting all-sided development of the village community including its economic, political, social and cultural development. With emphasis on self-sufficiency and self-reliance, the programme aims at making villages governing units of the larger Indian democracy. In tribal areas, the programme is implemented with full recognition of and respect for the culture and tradition of the tribals, and with due regard to their ability and their capacity to assimilate the different stages. But as the bulk of the Scheduled Tribes are still economically and educationally backward, the need was felt for an intensification of the development programme, and this was undertaken in blocks where a substantial tribal population lived.

Accordingly, during the Second Five Year Plan period, 43 special multipurpose tribal blocks were started as pilot projects in the scheduled areas. To each block Rs. 15 lakhs were made available by the Ministry of Home

Affairs over a period of five years. This was in addition to Rs. 12 lakhs which is normally allotted to a community development block. This is spent by the Community Development Ministry.

A committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Verrier Elwin was set up, and they examined the working of the special multipurpose blocks. Based on the recommendations made by the committee in 1960, it was decided to expand the programme of special multi-purpose blocks during the Third Plan period. The programme in this Plan is to start tribal development blocks in the areas which satisfy the following (i) a total population of 25,000, (ii) minimum tribal concentration of 66-2/3 per cent., (iii) an area of 150 to 200 square miles, and (iv) viability to function as a normal administrative unit. Here, no distinction has been made between scheduled and non-scheduled areas, and each tribal development block is allotted Rs. 10 lakhs during Stage I of the first five years. Thus, the intensification in these tribal blocks is twofold. The first is a higher allocation, namely Rs. 22 lakhs as against Rs. 12 lakhs which is the amount given to a normal community development block, and the second is having a smaller population under the block, that is, 25,000 population as against 66,000 or so under the normal community development block.

We propose to start, as I have said earlier on many occasions, 450 blocks which will cover all the areas with a minimum tribal population of 66-2/3 per cent. It is estimated that with these 450 tribal blocks we shall be covering only 40 to 45 per cent of the tribal population.

Following a recommendation of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, we arrived at a tentative decision, and we propose to cover the areas having at least 50 per cent of tribal population with tribal development blocks. This will be taken up during the Fourth Plan. For

this, our rough estimate comes to about 500 tribal blocks. Even if we cover areas having 50 per cent. tribal population under these blocks, still there will be 25 to 30 per cent of the tribal population who will be left out of these tribal development blocks. So, we are thinking of ways and means of how to benefit other tribals who need some benefit in a special manner, and how to cover them. So, some schemes have to be planned in order to bring about adequate development of these scattered groups. We know that the community development blocks are to be started all over the country, and by which the entire country will be covered. One solution is to give *ad hoc* grants to those normal community development blocks where there are high concentrations of tribals, to be spent exclusively on the tribals for schemes which would benefit them particularly.

Now, I come to another important aspect regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, namely their recruitment in the services. The Constitution itself expressly provides for the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being considered in the making of appointments to services under the Government. The measures adopted to give effect to these are well known. A reservation of 12½ per cent. of the vacancies filled through the UPSC or by competitive examinations is made for the Scheduled Castes. If the vacancies are filled up in any other manner, by interview, for example, the reservation is 16-2/3; for scheduled tribes, the reservation is 5 per cent in both cases. These reservations relate to appointments to posts which attract candidates from all over the country, namely class I and II services; for classes III and IV which attract candidates from local areas, reservations in general are made in the proportion of the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, subject to the minimum of 5 per cent for scheduled tribes. Various instructions have been issued from time to time and checks are also in force

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to ensure better implementation and compliance with the reservation orders.

The question now is, how far Government's policy of reservations has succeeded in increasing the representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services. On 1st January 1962, in class IV services, the scheduled castes constituted 17.33 per cent of the total number. This is exclusive of sweepers which when added raises the percentages to 21. The scheduled castes constitute 14.71 per cent of the total population. So in class IV services, we can say they are very adequately represented.

Coming to class III, though the number has progressively increased from 45,181 in 1957 to 70,955 in 1962, the proportion of scheduled castes has come up to only 7.7 per cent. Similarly in the case of class II, the number has increased progressively from 290 on 1st January 1957 to 839 on 1st January, 1962. In class I also, the number has risen from 44 to 195 during that period. The proportion however, is still very low.

Shri Maurya (Aligarm): What is the percentage in the first and second category of services?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: 2.82 in class II and 1.27 in class I.

Shri Maurya: This is your progress!

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Let me continue. He will have his time.

In the case of scheduled tribes also, there has been an increase in the number in class I because there were only 6 such employees in 1957 and the number has now gone up to 40. In class II, the number has increased from 56 in 1957 to 191 in 1962; in class III, the number rose from 3,990 to 8,947, in class IV it rose from 18,497 to 29,530. The proportion of scheduled tribes to the total population is about 6.81 per

cent. Even in class IV services, their proportion so far is only 3.11 per cent. Though the actual representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes leaves something to be desired, the growth in numbers is encouraging.

Another encouraging trend is the increase in the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates who apply for competitive examinations. In 1951, only 96 scheduled castes candidates applied for the combined examination for appointments to the IAS, IPS and Central Services; only 53 actually took the test, whereas in 1961 the number of scheduled caste applicants was 822, that is, increase by 8 times, and the number who took the examination was 491, an increase of about 9 times. In the case of scheduled tribes, the increase has also been there. The number of applicants increased from 3 in 1951 to 142 in 1961 while the number who actually sat for the examination increased from 2 to 73. Obviously, the increase in the number of applicants is a reflection of the substantial increase in the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students receiving higher education, and of their growing confidence, which is a very welcome sign. It is expected that this increase will be reflected in appointments during the present decade.

While these trends are encouraging, Government are far from relaxing their efforts. During the mid-plan review, the special study group on education and employment opportunities will consider what steps are necessary to enable scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates to secure employment in increasing number in government services as well as in the public undertakings where employment opportunities are increasing. As is well known, the encouraging results obtained in the case of IAS, IPS and IFS are due to the good work done by the pre-examination training centre working at Allahabad fully financed by the Home Ministry. A simi-

lar centre is now functioning at Bangalore—since November last year. Convinced of the value of pre-examination training centre training in the case of the IAS, IPS and IFS examinations, we are now examining whether similar arrangements cannot be made in respect of class I and II services of the Central and State Governments.

Let me come to another delicate point, the question of untouchability. So far as the scheduled castes are concerned, the most important task is the removal of untouchability. This is a social prejudice which is a great blemish on the face of the country, besides being detrimental to the interest of a free and united country. By and large, though untouchability has probably lost its edge in the urban areas, it persists in rural areas and there is occasional violence as a sequel to its practice. Apart from the indignity involved, Harijans are exposed to practical hardships when practice of untouchability leads to denial of access to sources of drinking water and inability to get personal services like those of barber, entry into restaurants and so on.

The Estimates Committee, in its 48th report—the study team on social welfare and welfare of backward classes; the Renuka Ray team—and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his annual reports have reviewed the position and suggested remedies. The study group on the welfare of weaker sections of the village community have made a study of the problem and emphasised that in the peculiar conditions of Indian society today, the term 'welfare' must include freedom from social disabilities. I would like to give a gist of the measures so far taken by us.

We are all aware of the Untouchability Offences Act enacted in 1955. The State Governments have appointed small committees in one form or another to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. In addition, some State Governments like those of Kerala and

Madras have appointed village level workers called deputy sevaks. Then there are measures taken for publicity and propaganda. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been preparing and distributing pamphlets and posters against untouchability. A documentary film has been produced. Five more will be available shortly. Talks and interviews are being broadcast. Grants-in-aid are being given to voluntary organisations for propaganda against untouchability. Some State Governments have been observing Harijan Weeks and Harijan Days, and have emphasized that officers should, during their tours, impress on the public the need to give up this social prejudice.

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The stigma which attaches to these scheduled castes is in no small measure due to the unclean nature of the occupation which some of them are called upon to take up. So, schemes of improvement of living and working conditions of scavengers and sweepers, with particular emphasis on the giving up of the practice of carrying night soil as headloads, housing of sweepers and scavengers and provision of house sites to members of the scheduled castes who are engaged in unclean occupations, have been given the highest priority in the Third Plan.

Some time ago, the Central Government issued strict instructions to the effect that the practice of untouchability by Government servants and in Government offices would be severely viewed and punished as misconduct. The State Governments also been informed, and they have been asked to issue similar instructions.

The problem will probably solve itself when the educational and economic development of the scheduled castes to the level of the general population is achieved. However, in the meantime, active measures are necessary to put an end to this hard-

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ship, and the bitterness which results from the practice of untouchability.

When the Ministers in charge of backward classes met in July last to discuss the Dhebar Commission's Report primarily, this subject and the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes for 1960-61 were also discussed, and we came to certain conclusions, particularly in regard to the untouchability question. In this connection, the following suggestions were considered and accepted by the conference of the State Ministers in charge of backward classes held in July last year.

Firstly, more effective implementation of the Untouchability Offences Act. Some of the measures that could be taken are: making offences under the Act non-compoundable, improving the quality of prosecution, ensuring prompt disposal of cases under the Act, and prescribing a minimum punishment for first and subsequences.

Secondly, intensive action in selected areas on the lines of Intensive Areas Scheme of the Hari Jan Sevak Sangh to be taken up. An officer at the village level should be made responsible for reporting offences under the Act.

Other measures are: award of prizes to villages which have achieved success in their fight against untouchability, making it compulsory for all gazetted officers while they are on tour to visit at least one scheduled caste locality during each tour, associating workers of voluntary organisation engaged on propaganda with some concrete programme like the running of a night school, *bal vadi* etc, celebration of festivals of Hari Jans as common functions by all communities, and also adoption, if possible, of Harijan children.

It was also suggested that special magistrates might be appointed to promptly dispose of cases under the Untouchability Offences Act. The

working of the Act should be improved.

It was also considered whether there would be any amendment necessary: If any amendments were to be brought in, that should also be considered. The Ministry is now engaged in consultation with the State Governments with a view to making a critical study of the adequacy of the provisions of the Act. Along with these measures, there is need for intensive work and propaganda.

The suggestions made at the conference have been communicated to the State Governments for necessary action. They have also been addressed to let us have a report as to how far they have been implemented by them. The reports are being received, and suitable measures for tightening up the working of the Act will be evolved.

Now I am coming to the shortfalls which were mentioned even earlier. During the Second Plan period, out of a total provision of Rs. 91.16 crores on schemes for the welfare of backward classes, Rs. 78.22 crores were spent. This means a performance of 85.58 per cent of the total Plan outlay. Although this performance is quite good, Government are of the view that greater efforts are necessary to ensure that the Plan allocations fully and properly utilised. The problem was discussed in detail at the conference of the State Ministers, and some of the reasons contributing to the shortfall that were given were shortage of personnel, inability of the backward classes to make a matching contribution etc. It was also decided that the State Governments should review the position and see how far each of the several reasons given by them has been responsible for the shortfalls. The State Governments were also asked to conduct a survey to assess the exact extent of the shortage of technical personnel.

It was also agreed that progress reports should be promptly drawn up

and shown to the Chief Minister and the concerned Ministers before being submitted to the Ministry. The State Governments were also asked to consider the desirability of having a special officer to look after the progress of the schemes for the welfare of the backward classes.

During the first two years of the Third Plan, out of a total allocation of Rs. 34.93 crores, it is estimated that Rs. 31.59 crores would have been spent. This means a performance of nearly 90 per cent. In the case of scheduled castes, the average performance in the country as a whole is 94.2 per cent. I would not like to give the details of each of the States, but quite a few of the States have spent more than 100 per cent on the scheduled castes programme. With increased tempo during the remaining years of the Plan, it is expected that the Plan targets will be achieved.

Besides achieving financial targets, it is necessary also to ensure quality in execution. It is necessary that there should be proper facilities for training of personnel and for research and evaluation. During the mid-Plan review now being undertaken, this question will be examined and necessary measures under taken. In order to ensure proper execution, supervision, evaluation and co-ordination, we are also considering the question of strengthening the set-up under the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I have placed these facts before the House for the discussion to ensure, and I request hon. Members to make constructive suggestions in addition to the criticism that I expect to hear.

Thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Commissioner for Schedul-

ed Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 laid on the Table of the House on the 15th June, 1962 and 16th August, 1963 respectively."

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): Before I come to the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to make a few observations regarding the conditions of the scheduled castes.

Fifteen long years have passed since our independence. We have completed two Five Year Plans and now we are in the Third Plan. During the last two Plan periods, the Government of India provided nearly Rs. 122 crores for the development of these handicapped people in our society. But, in spite of the various measures taken by the Government, what has been their development so far? In fact, in certain respects their conditions have actually deteriorated.

Take the economic plight of the scheduled castes. Can anyone say that it has improved during the last twelve years? All the available information in our possession show that their economic conditions have only deteriorated. The Scheduled Castes are mainly landless peasants and a agricultural labourers. Unemployment and under-employment are the two most acute problems among the agricultural labourers. No serious attempt was made to solve these problems. Actually unemployment is on the increase. The number of the agricultural labourers has increased from 98 million to 120 million during the last few years. The 2nd Agricultural Labour Enquiry Report has shown that the wage rate of casual adult agricultural labourers has registered a decline. Similarly, the wage of casual women workers and child labourers has also declined. According to the report, there was also deterioration in the annual *per capita* income of the agricultural workers. The annual *per capita* income of the agricultural workers which stood at Rs. 104 in 1950-51 declined to

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Rs. 99.4 in 1956-57. Indebtedness among the agricultural workers has increased. The key to the emancipation of the Scheduled Castes lies in the improvement of their economic condition. Unless their economic conditions are improved they cannot be expected to stand on their own legs. But this basic factor has been ignored by the Government. It is true that Government are spending money for developing cottage industries among these people but that alone will not remove their economic backwardness. In my opinion two measures are of fundamental importance in improving the economic and living conditions of the Scheduled Castes. One is distribution of agricultural lands among Harijans and the other is fixation and enforcement of minimum wages for them. With regard to the first measure, Government have included a scheme in the Third Plan for distribution of land among landless labourers. But the progress of this scheme has been very unsatisfactory. According to this scheme about seven lakh agricultural labour families are to be settled on an area of five million acres of land.

The sources from which this land is to be made available are: reclamation of Government wasteland, surplus lands to be released as a result of the legislations to fix ceilings on land holdings and bhoodan and gramdhan lands. According to the 11th report of the Commissioner even survey of waste lands has not been completed in many States. As regards the surplus lands to be made available as a result of ceiling on land holdings, the position today is that even though legislation in this respect has been enacted in almost all the States, nowhere it has been enforced in full. In many States, the law remains only on the statute book. The Commissioner has stated in the 11th report that detailed information regarding the acreage of land which will be released through these measures and the categories of cultivators who will be settled on these lands is not available. It is clear that

not much land will be made available as a result of these legislations because in many States ceiling on land has been fixed very high. Thus it may be seen that the programme for distributing lands among landless agricultural labourers has not been taken up in right earnest. I would request the Government to give top most priority to this programme and take immediate steps for its speedy implementation. It is not enough that Government should give land to landless labourers. They should be given necessary financial assistance also to cultivate the land.

One common criticism raised in this House during the discussion on the previous reports of the Commissioner was that money allotted for the welfare of these people was not utilised in full. Large amounts were allowed to lapse every year. According to the 10th report, the shortfall in expenditure during the First Plan was Rs. 5 crores. In the Second Plan there was a short fall of Rs. 10 crores in the case of Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 2.25 crores in the case of Scheduled Castes. However, the situation has not improved since then. In answer to a question put recently in this House it was stated by the hon. Deputy Home Minister that the total amount unspent during the first two years of the Third Plan was more than Rs. 3 crores. The responsibility for not utilising the allotted money does not lie with the State Governments alone. The Centre is also to be blamed for this. In the year 1961-62 there was a short fall of Rs. 1 crore in the Central sector. It is highly regrettable that even the meagre allocations made for the welfare of these people is not made use of in full. In fact shortfall in expenditure had been a regular feature in all these years. The Commissioner had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government to this aspect and suggested various measures to remove the bottlenecks in this respect. But unfortunately, no efforts have been made to remove the cause that lead to this large-scale shortfalls in expenditure.

The Scheduled Castes still continue to suffer from social inequalities and social oppressions. Untouchability is the most glaring and degrading form of social oppression. Though the untouchability (offences) Act had been in force for the last seven years and various other measures have been taken to combat this evil, the practice of untouchability still prevails in many parts of the country in a very ugly form. The law on untouchability is not enforced with sufficient vigour. Out of 2898 cases registered under the Act till 1960, conviction was secured only in 637 cases. 944 cases are still pending in the courts. But even in cases in which conviction was secured, punishment was so light as to make it a mockery. Large number of cases go unnoticed partly due to the lack of interest of the police, and partly due to the ignorance and helplessness of the victims concerned. Therefore every attempt should be made to enforce the law very strictly.

I shall now come to the question of representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Just now the Deputy Minister stated that the number of candidates is increasing year by year. The Report gives the relevant facts. It is stated in the 11th report that out of the 4,45,143 vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges by the Central and State Government departments, those reserved for the Scheduled Castes were only 12,997, which represents three per cent, and those reserved for the Scheduled Tribes were only 5,909, representing a little over one per cent. It is found from the 11th report that one common explanation given by the Government for this inadequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services is that suitable candidates are not available. This is hardly convincing. My opinion is that the plea of non-availability of suitable candidates is being used as a cover by many appointing authorities to deny the due share of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointments. I therefore strongly support the sug-

gestions made by the Commissioner in the 11th report that the appointing authorities should not be allowed to fill their reserved vacancies by members of other communities, unless and until the Ministry of Home Affairs are satisfied that all efforts needed to secure persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been made.

Another important issue to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is the recent judgment of the Supreme Court declaring the procedure under the carry forward rules of 1955 as unconstitutional. These rules were specially provided for ensuring adequate representation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I may also draw the attention of the Government to the judgment of the Kerala High Court declaring as illegal the State Government's orders for reserving certain percentage of seats to the backward communities in the professional colleges. The Government should study the implication of these judgments and if and when necessary come forward with suitable amendments so that the various steps taken by the Central and State Governments for safeguarding the interests of the backward classes under the constitution may be implemented.

Then I should like to make a brief reference to the problem of housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 519.20 lakhs was provided for housing, but the Government could not spend more than Rs. 326.16 lakhs, and a balance of Rs. 193.4 lakhs was left. It should be noted that the money allotted for 1961 was not spent fully. There is a scheme for providing house-sites for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the progress of this scheme has been rather slow. The explanation given by the State Governments for the slow progress of the scheme is that, firstly, sufficient land is not available and, secondly, the procedure for the acquisition of

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land will itself take more time. Nobody will be convinced by this explanation. The Government should see that the procedure for the acquisition of land is simplified and that the scheme is implemented as speedily as possible.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to large-scale eviction of Harijans from their homesteads in many parts of the country. I know a number of cases in my constituency. I would request the Government to take steps to bestow proprietary rights on Harijans over their existing homesteads lands so that they will be saved from this threat of eviction.

I would next like to draw the attention of the Government to a glaring instances as to how the poor Harijans are harassed. In my constituency there is a Harijan centre at Melanury in Palghat. Recently, the only passage that leads to the centre was blocked by some caste Hindus. The poor Harijans have no other way to go out. I already represented this matter to the District Magistrate but no action has been taken so far. This shows that besides giving them proprietary rights on their homesteads, the Government will have to provide them necessary roads also.

I hope the suggestions made by me would be given proper consideration by the Government and that every effort will be made to speed up the implementation of the programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री कजरोलकर (बम्बई मध्य) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद् के सामने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट्स चर्चा के लिए आई हैं, इस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मुझे दुख है कि यह जो १९६० की रिपोर्ट पर १९६३ में चर्चा हो रही है, इस से मालूम

होता है कि हमारी सरकार .

श्री मोर्य : उदासीन है।

श्री कजरोलकर : . . . इस रिपोर्ट के प्रति कितनी उदासीन है।

श्री बालमीकी (खुर्जा) : लेकिन अब वह उदासीनता हट रही है।

श्री कजरोलकर : पहले तो मैं स्वर्गवासी पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त और श्री बलवन्त नागेश दातार को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम किया था। उन के बाद श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री आये। आज जब कि इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा चली है, अगर वह यहाँ होते, तो अच्छा होता। अब उन की जगह पर श्री नन्दा जी आ गये हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि उनके पीरियड में भी हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के कल्याण का काम ज्यादा होगा। भूतपूर्व डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती आल्वा, ने अपने पीरियड में अच्छा काम किया था। अब श्रीमती चंद्रशेखर, डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर, ने यह चार्ज लिया है। हम सब लोगों को आशा है कि उन के पीरियड में हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के उत्थान का काम ज्यादा जोर से चलेगा और हम लोगों को कुछ सुविधा मिलेगी।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर का डिपार्टमेंट जब से शुरू हुआ, तब से हमारे मित्र, श्रीकांत भाई, कमिश्नर थ। उन्होंने ग्यारह साल तक हरिजनों और गिरिजनों के बारे में बड़ा इन्स्ट लिया और उन्होंने जो सजशन्स दिये, उन में से कुछ हमारी सरकार ने स्वीकार किये। उन के पीछ मेरे मित्र श्री अनिल चन्द आ गये हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि श्रीकांत भाई ने जो कुछ काम किया है और जो काम अधूरा रह गया है, उसको मेरे मित्र श्री अनिल चन्द पूरा कर देंगे।

शैड्यूलड कास्ट कमिश्नर के डिपार्टमेंट को खुले हुए ग्यारह साल हो गये हैं और तभी से असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर श्री विमल चंद भी इस डिपार्टमेंट में काम कर रहे हैं। सच पूछा जाये तो शैड्यूलड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने कई बार लिखा है कि उन के दफ्तर में कम से कम दो और असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर होने चाहियें। लेकिन उस पर अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

आज हम देखते हैं जो प्राविंसिस हैं, उन में केवल ग्यारह ही रिजनल असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर हैं जबकि उनकी संख्या सोलह होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाता है तो काम अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है। मैं निवदन करता हूँ कि सोलह रिजनल असिस्टेंट कमिश्नरों की नियुक्ति की जाये।

हरिजनों की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, इस के बारे में बहुत से मेरे माननीय मित्र प्रकाश डालेंगे। मैं तो उनकी जो मुख्य मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं, उन का वर्णन करना चाहता हूँ। हरिजनों की आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक स्थिति कितनी शोचनीय है, यह आप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आप इस से भली भाँति परिचित हैं। जिस ढंग से कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक कार्य होना चाहिये, नहीं हो रहा है। इस पर मुझे रंज है। अस्पृश्यता होने के कारण तथा उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होने के कारण हमारे हरिजन भाई कुछ धन्धा नहीं कर सकते हैं। वे खेती और नौकरी के अलावा दूसरा कुछ काम नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही उन को दूसरा काम मिल सकता है। जहाँ तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी संख्या २० परसेंट है और लैंडलैस लेबरर्स में हरिजनों की संख्या ४२ परसेंट है। अगर हरिजनों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ज़मीन दी जाये तो उनका फ़ायदा हो सकता है। साथ ही साथ अनाज का उत्पादन भी काफी बढ़ सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो लैंडलैस लेबरर हरिजन

हैं, उन को अधिक से अधिक ज़मीन दी जायेगी।

जहाँ तक नौकरियों का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते ही हैं कि उनका कोटा साढ़े बारह परसेंट और सवा छः परसेंट है। लेकिन यह जो उनका कोटा है, यह भरा नहीं जाता है। जो भरा भी गया है, वह बहुत ही नेगलिजिबल है।

On the 1st January, 1962, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Class I and Class II posts in the Central Secretariat was as follows:

Class I: Total: Permanent 8,394; Temporary 6,111.

Out of this, Scheduled Castes are only 91 in permanent and 94 in temporary, that is, one per cent and one and a half per cent only. Scheduled Tribes are only 16 in permanent and 10 in temporary, that is, not even 1 per cent.

Class II: Out of a total of 14,411 in permanent, the Scheduled Castes are 352 and Scheduled Tribes 41, that is, not even 1 per cent. And out of a total of 15,050 in temporary, the Scheduled Castes are 480 and the Scheduled Tribes 119, that is 3 per cent and three-fourths per cent only.

इस सब से यह पता चलता है कि नौकरियों के अन्दर उनकी किस प्रकार से उपेक्षा की जाती है। आम तौर पर यह कहा जाता है कि वे सूटेबल नहीं हैं, इसलिए उनको रखा नहीं जाता है। सूटेबल कैंडीडेट न मिलने की बजह से उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर वे अच्छे से अच्छे मार्क्स ले कर पास होते हैं, ५० परसेंट, ५५ परसेंट और ६५ परसेंट तक मार्क्स ब लेते हैं। यहाँ पर जो रिटन टेस्ट होता है, उस में वे पेपर अच्छी कर देते हैं। लेकिन वाइवा वॉस के अन्दर उनको फेल कर दिया जाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि वे सूटेबल नहीं हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि जो एप्वाइंटिंग

[श्री कजरोलकर]

अथोरिटीज है उनकी सहानुभूति उनके प्रति नहीं है। इस कारण से वे सर्विसिस के अन्दर कम संख्या में आ पा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाये।

रिमवल आफ अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में प्रापेगंडा करने के लिए हमारी सरकार १९५५ से अच्छा काम कर रही है। इस के बारे में प्रचार कार्य पर उसका ध्यान गया है। १९५५ में जो एक्ट बना था, उसके मुताबिक यह प्रापेगंडा का काम चल रहा है। लेकिन जिस ढंग से और जिस सहानुभूति से यह काम होना चाहिये, नहीं हो रहा है। प्रचार कार्य के लिए जो रकम दी जाती है नान-ग्राफिशल एजेंसीज को, वह पूरी नहीं दी जाती है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मोवाइल सिनेमा वैंज और दूसरे जो इस प्रकार के कार्य हैं, उनका पूरा खर्चा नहीं दिया जाता है। सिनेमा वैंज तथा सिनेमाज के द्वारा बहुत अच्छा काम होता है। रिमवल आफ अनटचेबिलिटी के प्रापेगंडा के लिए एक बिल आना था, लेकिन आठ साल हो गये हैं, अभी तक नहीं आया है। उसका कुछ पता नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाये। आप यह भी देखें कि कुछ प्राइवट प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, जिन्होंने बहुत अच्छी फिल्में बनाई हैं। बिमल राय ने सुजाता फिल्म बहुत अच्छी बनाई है। वम्बई के अन्दर आचार्य अत्रे ने महात्मा फूले के बारे में बहुत अच्छी फिल्म बनाई है। अभी एक बहुत अच्छी फिल्म प्रदर्शित हो रही है, कण कण में भगवान। ऐसी फिल्में जो प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, उनको सरकार की तरफ से कुछ प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये। ३२ मिलीमीटर की जो फिल्में हैं, इन को १६ मिलीमीटर की कर के सिनेमा वैंज जो प्रचार के लिए जाते हैं, उनको दिया जाना चाहिये। उन के द्वारा इस चीज का अच्छा प्रकार हो सकता है।

बैलफेयर के लिए सरकार ने तीसरे फाइव ईयर प्लान में जो एमाउंट रखा है, वह ११४ करोड़ है। इस में से १९६१-६२ में करीब १५.०७ करोड़ खर्च हुआ था। १९६२-६३ में १७.४७ करोड़ खर्च हुआ था। १९६३-६४ में १७.९३ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने वाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्लान के मुताबिक एक साल में कम से कम २० परसेंट खर्चा होना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से किया जाये तो जो प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर है, वह पूरा खर्च हो सकता है। लेकिन आज यह बीस परसेंट खर्चा नहीं हो रहा है, बहुत कम हो रहा है। मेरी प्रायना है कि जिस हद तक पहले दो तीन साल में कम खर्चा हुआ है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए अगले दो सालों का जो एमाउंट है, उसको बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिये, अगले दो सालों में ज्यादा एमाउंट रखा जाना चाहिये। मेरे थोड़े से सजेजन्स हैं जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

Strict instructions should be issued to the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to make arrangements for the disbursement of scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, as early as possible, in the beginning of the academic year.

Secondly, the principals of the various institutions should be given sufficient funds to advance scholarships to the students for a few months, till the sanctions for particular year are received by them from the authorities concerned.

Thirdly, it is understood that in some institutions the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are required to pay special fees even though they are exempted from payment of fees. This should be looked into.

Fourthly, the number of overseas scholarships—i.e. 4 for the Scheduled Castes and 4 for the Scheduled Tribes

Reports of Commissioner
for Scheduled Castes &
Scheduled Tribes

—is too small. It should be ensured that the persons belonging to these communities get a fair share of overseas scholarships granted under other general schemes. For that purpose, it is desirable to have a column in the prescribed application form whether a particular person belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. If nothing else, at least preference should be allowed to these communities in the grant of general overseas scholarships, other things being equal.

Lastly, as far as possible, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls should be given admission in the general hostels. To enable them to bear the cost of living in such hostels, they should be given sufficient financial help. It is noticed that at present the difference between a day scholar and a hostler in the grant of post-matric scholarship is only Rs. 13. One cannot obviously join a really good hostel with that meagre amount.

मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया ।

14.43 hrs.

THE PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION
OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS)
AMENDMENT BILL, 1963—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next speaker we will finish the business that has been held over. I shall now put to the vote of the House amendment No. 1 by Shri Banerjee to the motion for consideration. The question is:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade, Shri K. L. Balmiki, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri Bibudhendra Misra, Shri Dewan Chand Sharma and Shri S. M. Banerjee, with instruction to report by the 1st day of the next Session.” (1).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5]

[14.46 hrs.

—do—No. 6

AYES (10 Sets)

15.22 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Lahri Singh, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.

Mamu, Shri Sarkur
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
*Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES (10 Sets)

Akamma Devi, Shrimati
Alvi, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkarlal Kotah,
Besra, Shri

Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekher, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavda, Shrimati
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri N.T.
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G.
Dubey, Shri R.G.

Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri

*One name could not be recorded. (10 Sets)