

उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की रिपोर्ट भी सरकार सदन के सामने रख ताकि हमें पता चले कि उनके पालन के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं। यह केवल पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर नहीं बल्कि विधान मंडलों के अन्दर भी इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट सरकार को देनी चाहिए।

मेरा आखिरी सुझाव है कि इस संसद् की एक कमेटी हो जिसको बाच डाग कमेटी की सहा दी सकती है जो देखे कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की जो रिपोर्ट आती है उसका कैसे पालन किया गया और कौन सी सिफारिश ऐसी है जिसको नहीं माना गया है। इस बात को देखने के लिए एक सदन की कमेटी होनी चाहिए जो समय समय पर अपनी रिपोर्ट इस सदन को देती रहे ताकि सदन ध्यान रखे कि उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) इसी रिपोर्ट को देखने के लिए कमेटी है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव यह कमेटी नहीं, बल्कि बाच डाग किस्म की कमेटी बने जो देखे कि कितना पालन हो रहा है, और कितने का पालन नहीं हुआ है और उसके लिए जिम्मेदारी फिक्स करनी चाहिए।

यह बराबर सबकी नजर में आता है कि एक गांव में झगड़ा हो रहा है, जो सालो चलता है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि आखिर में मर्डर होता है, लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारी सोचते रहते हैं। ऐसी पुलिस और सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिनके क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार के तनाव होते हैं और समय पर कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ सरकार को सख्ती से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। महज ट्रान्सफर से काम नहीं चलेगा, अगर जरूरत पड़े तो उनको अदालत के अन्दर प्रोसीक्यूट करना चाहिए कि उनके रहते हुए उनके क्षेत्र के अन्दर इस तरह का तनाव बढ़ा और ऐसी दुर्घटना घटी। अगर सरकार ऐसा करे तो कम से कम राष्ट्र के ऊपर जो कलक लगा हुआ है, इतने लोग गरीब हैं, दयनीय स्थिति में हैं, पीने का पानी नहीं है, पेट भरने के लिए सूखी रोटी नहीं, बच्चों के लिए दवाई नहीं और उनकी बहाबैतियों की इज्जत और जिन्दगी पर अनायास हमले का मौका मिलता है, कम से कम उस कलक से राष्ट्र बच सकता है।

15.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE TWO MISSING BLIND PERSONS FOLLOWING A DEMONSTRATION ON MARCH 16, 1980.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): In the morning, the

Speaker had assured the House that, the issue which was raised yesterday regarding two missing blind men, the direction was given by the Speaker to the Home Minister that in the course of the day a statement should come before the House. We want to know whether the statement is coming before the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Two blind persons from Lucknow, namely, Vijay Singh and Hari Shanker who had participated in the demonstration on 16th March, 1980 were reported missing by the National Federation of Blind. I have been informed that one of these persons, Shri Hari Shanker has been located in Lucknow by the Lucknow police. According to the information received from SSP, Lucknow, 8 blind students had come to Delhi for the programme on the 16th of March and Hari Shanker was among them. The names of these persons are as follows:—

1. Hari Shanker Sunar
2. Arun Tiwari
3. Nathu Ram
4. Barsati
5. Ram Milan
6. Sukhi Ram
7. Sanjiv Kumar Tripathi
8. Shive Parkash Sukla.

All these persons have returned to Lucknow on the morning of 17th March, 1980.

It has been reported by the Lucknow police that Vijay Singh has no connection with Lucknow. He belongs to the Deoria District of U.P. and is said to be residing at Panchkuin Road, New Delhi. During enquiries, it has been verified that one Vijay Singh, resident of Bahadurgarh is present in the blind School at Panchkuin Road but he has denied participation in the programme of 16th March, 1980. According to the

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police records of the arrested persons, the address of Vijay Singh was found to be as "Vijay Singh, S/o Ram Lal, resident of Gangi Tikkar, Vijya Dhara, Sehand, Deoria". The SSP, Deoria was contacted on telephone and he has informed after enquiries that the address available in Delhi police records is not correct and no village of this name exists in district Deoria.

Further enquiries by the Delhi police reveal that one Vijay Singh from Gorakhpur is reported to have come to attend the demonstration on 16th March, 1980. SSP Gorakhpur has been requested to verify the matter. All efforts are being made to ascertain the complete and correct particulars of Vijay Singh so that he can be traced out.

15.27 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—

contd

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalppuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while initiating the discussion on the Twenty-fifth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the year 1977-78, the Home Minister specifically said that the Government was committed to the cause of the scheduled castes and tribes. As a gesture towards that commitment, we can clearly find that the report laid on the Table of this House, just a few weeks ago has been brought up for discussion. Not only that. As a first legislative measure of this parliament, government has expressed its commitment in action by passing the 45th Constitution Amendment Bill. Keeping in my view the earnestness and seriousness of the government towards its commitment to SCs and STs I would like to put forth some glaring facts

to government in order to draw their special attention and thereby request the government to see that some of my suggestions are given serious consideration for implementation. At the outset, I should say that even after 32 years of our independence the declared national objective namely, justice, social and economic to all citizens, still remains a promise to these SC & ST communities. To assess the magnitude of their problem, first of all we must be able to know their real strength. Earlier, as a convener of the Joint Select Committee on Scheduled Castes and Tribes Amendment Bill of 1978 which intended to revise the lists of SC and ST, I was given to understand that at least a crore of Scheduled Castes are not included in the list of Scheduled Castes. Similarly, there are lots of complaints from Scheduled Tribes also for the need to revise their list. As an important commitment of the government the lists of these communities are to be revised forthwith by appointing a Joint Select Committee from both the Houses of Parliament so that we will be able to know exactly their correct strength in the country. As per 1971 census their strength stood at about 13 crores. In more than 600 taluks in the entire country their percentage remains more than 20; similarly in about 300 taluks in our country the tribal population remains more than 50 per cent. Besides, a very important aspect is coming up for consideration at a national level in 1980-81, namely the census operation, wherein we find that the persons who have been kept in charge of the collection of data are not taking proper interest so far as the data of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is concerned. They sit in Patwari's house and record whatever he says. This should not happen in this census operation. The operation must be strictly supervised by some of the persons coming from the minority communities and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, so that they can see that the work is