

**Shri Datar:** He had to admit that the police were generally doing their duty honestly, but then he remembered that he was in the Opposition, and he added that 'in some places, they were siding with landlords'. I thank God that all that he stated, all that he alleged, was that 'in some places, they were siding with landlords' and not with Congressmen. (*Interruptions*).

I am finishing my last sentence.

Therefore, I submit that so far as the elections in Andhra are concerned, so far as the conduct of the elections is concerned, they have gone on very well, and I am quite confident that with the support and co-operation of this House, even the last part of the elections, on the 27th, would pass off very smoothly. These are the points to which I thought a reply was necessary. Otherwise, a needlessly wrong opinion was likely to be created. Therefore, I submitted the answer so far as these points are concerned.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### TWENTIETH REPORT

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, we will take up non-official business and resume the other discussion at four O'clock. I would ask Shri Altekar to move the motion regarding time allocation for Private Members' Resolutions.

**Shri Altekar** (North Satara): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd February, 1955."

This is in connection with the allocation of time for the Resolutions tabled for the day and the time is stated in the Report. I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

#### RESOLUTION RE: DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Brohmo-Chaudhury on the 17th December, 1954:

"This House is of opinion that a Department of Welfare be created forthwith to function under a separate Ministry for appropriate measures to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes."

The Mover and Shri Kajrolkar spoke for 18 minutes and 5 minutes respectively and concluded their speeches. Shri Sarangadhar Das spoke for 2 minutes and had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned for the day.

Out of the 1½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution, 1 hour and 5 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri Sarangadhar Das may now resume his speech.

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj** (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): What about amendments?

**Mr. Chairman:** They would also be taken up, if moved.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das** (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): How long may I speak?

**Mr. Chairman:** He might resume his speech.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Before the hon. Member proceeds, may I ask for some information as to the time that is going to be allotted to the speakers?

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, we have 1 hour and 5 minutes left. If hon. Members who are very anxious to speak give me their names, I might be able to make an announcement. I suppose ten minutes will be enough for each speaker, and I request the Member who is on his legs and other Members who wish to speak also to finish their speeches within that period. Of course, the Minister shall have fifteen minutes to reply.

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** Will you please take my amendment?

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** I shall be brief, now that you have fixed the time.

Just a little while ago, there was some dispute between the Minister and some of the Members of the House with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do not belong to either of those communities, but I am immensely interested in this because during my political work in several districts of Orissa, I have seen the backwardness of these two communities, and I believe that unless all the backward people—whether they belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or what is termed as Backward Classes—are brought forward at least to the level in which the caste people now live, this country can never go forward. That is why many of us agreed to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when the Constitution was being framed, so that during ten years' time the Government themselves would do certain things by which the two communities could come forward. I have just a couple of weeks ago made a very long tour in two of the districts of Orissa and I found exactly the same thing that I have been finding for the last three years. I want the Minister to take

note of it, because at an informal conference I had said that there were no wells—surface wells—for drinking water for the Adibasis and the Harijans, and he brought forward an officer of the Orissa Government who said that they had sunk 600 wells. I should like to know how many *bastis* there are in Orissa in which the Harijans and Adibasis live, because '600 wells' sounds very good, but when I say that 6,000 wells are necessary, then you know the importance and urgency of the proposition. I am surprised because I know that we, caste people, whether we are in the top-most level in the Government of India or in the lowest level or outside the Government of India, do not want the advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am absolutely convinced of this because there have been some wells given in development works to some villages, but the village men, the caste people, dominate the village and have them in their own locality and not in the Harijan locality. So the Harijans and Adibasis still go on drinking rotten water from little stagnant ponds or from streams in the forests, in the hills where leaves fall down and the water is absolutely rotten. They get all kinds of skin diseases, and any time there is a case of cholera in the village, the whole village is wiped out because they take the clothes of the patient and wash them in the same water which is being drunk by them. These things are fairly well known to the caste people and they avoid such things. The Adibasis and Harijans are not so up to the mark as to know the value of health of this kind, and that is why it is the duty of the Governments, at the Centre as well as in the States, to make every effort to advance these people. But I say that both the Governments—here as well as in the States—so far have failed in this respect. That is why I support this Resolution that there should be a separate Ministry in charge of a person—I do not advocate a Scheduled Caste man or a Scheduled Tribe man to be the

Minister—in Parliament who is sympathetic towards this work. Otherwise, if it is tagged on to a Ministry like the Home Ministry, where the Minister and the Deputy Minister are interested more in the Preventive Detention Act and in maintaining law and order than in advancing the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is of no use. This is very essential and unless this is done, all the provisions that have been made in the Constitution in this respect and the appointment of a Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be of no avail. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been there for three years. He himself says in his reports every year that some things he had recommended have not been done. They will never be done unless there is a separate Ministry here. I want the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, particularly to understand this that it is no use brushing aside this thing and saying that this should not go in the Address of the President just as the Finance Minister was saying that famine conditions must not go into the President's Address. What do you want in the President's Address? All nice things, Formosa and New York and Indo-China and all this sort of thing, Malenkov and Chou-En-Lai? Is that what is going to fill the tummies of the people or clothe the people in this country. (Interruption). I am not able to say exactly what is the number of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes people....

**An Hon. Member:** Six crores.

**Shri Sarangadhar Das:** Six crores out of 36 or 37 crores, one-sixth of the population of India. If they are backward and if nothing is done for them, then it is the duty of the President, it is the duty of this Government to bring forward before us what they intend to do in the future, in the next two or three years. Unless this is taken up seriously and something is done in this respect with the money that is available and the Scheduled

Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people are brought up to the status at least in which we are at present, then there is no hope for this country and there is no use talking about the socialistic pattern and Welfare State and all that sort of thing. It is all an eye-wash and nobody in India is going to be fooled by these slogans any more.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Purnea cum Santa Parganas): Is it the monopoly of the Socialists?

**Shri Thimmaiah** (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, we the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Members of this House have been demanding a separate Ministry since we came to this House.

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** May I ask one question? Where is our Home Minister? It is a very important subject.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is the Deputy Minister; he can convey all this to him. Do you think it won't be conveyed?

**Shri Thimmaiah:** We want a separate Ministry not because the present set-up cannot work satisfactorily for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but because the Home Ministry, with its enormous work, cannot devote its full time and energy to the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As we all know, this problem is so big that it needs constant attention of Government in the interests of the country and it is also a recognised fact that so far as these people remain backward, the country cannot boast itself to have progressed well. Therefore, in the interests of the country itself, a separate Ministry is necessary for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A separate Ministry can analyse the problem of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it can find out a solution immediately and try to solve this problem as early as possible.

There are various projects and schemes in the Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If there

[Shri Thimmaiah]

is a separate Ministry, it can see that the schemes are implemented and it can see how far the schemes and projects have benefited these unfortunate people in this country. A separate Ministry can also issue instructions and guide the State Governments regarding the amelioration of these people. There can be a uniform policy. Today, we have seen there is no uniform policy and there is no guiding principle. Today we are seeing in some States they have given some concessions and in some other States such concessions are not given. That is the state of affairs in this country.

While asking for a separate Ministry, we do not say that the Home Minister or the Home Ministry have not got the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes at heart. But, to carry on effective work and effective propaganda, to remove untouchability prevailing in this country, we want a separate Ministry and I am sure that a separate Ministry can find out ways and means of improving the condition of these people. For example, there is untouchability prevailing in the country. Today we are enacting a law abolishing untouchability. How to implement is another question. The enactment will be by the Parliament but the execution of the law will be in the hands of the officers. To guide those officers and to see that the people are really benefited by this Act, we want a separate Ministry. Unless there is a separate Ministry. I am sure, we cannot progress within these ten years as envisaged in the Constitution. In the interests of the country itself, we want a separate Ministry so that our problems might be solved as early as possible. We do not want to be a burden on the Government.

Then, there is a lot of money allotted for the development of cottage industries among the Scheduled Caste people. May I know whether the Home Ministry is in a position to tell us how many families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been benefited by these grants given for

the development of these cottage industries? Is it possible for the Home Ministry to furnish us figures as to how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families have received loans for their agricultural advancement and how many wells have been sunk for the benefit of these people throughout the country—when they have been allotted a lot of money for sinking drinking wells for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes? In the absence of a separate Ministry, I am sure, the Home Ministry cannot provide all these figures and at the end of ten years the Home Ministry will not be in a position to gauge the progress of these Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I am quite sure about it. Therefore, in order to see that within these ten years we get an overall picture of the progress of the Scheduled Caste people and in order to see that the problem of these people is solved within these ten years, a separate Ministry at the Centre is very necessary.

Next there is the reservation of appointments for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. As far as I can understand, that order remains only on paper and it is not at all implemented. If there were to be a separate Ministry, it would have at least examined the possibility of implementing it and it would have examined and tried to make the Scheduled Caste people fit for those jobs. It would have suggested to the Government to train these people so that they can be suitable for government jobs which are being reserved for them. Today the Home Ministry have not done that. Therefore, I demand a separate Ministry in the interests of the Scheduled Caste people as well as in the interests of the nation itself.

There is forced labour prevailing in the country, and, particularly, the Scheduled Caste people have been the victims of forced labour. Today, no State Government nor the Central Government have taken statistics as to how many of these Scheduled

Castes and Tribes people are the victims of forced labour and there is no legislation either to punish this sort of forced labour. Many of the Scheduled Caste people have become victims of forced labour. If there were a separate Ministry, it would have collected statistics and found out in which part of the country forced labour is prevailing and to what extent it is exploiting the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It would also have provided the remedy and the Scheduled Caste people would have been free from forced labour. Therefore, I appeal to the Home Minister to consider at least now the formation of a separate Ministry for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the interest of the nation itself.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** This particular resolution takes us back to those days of constitution-making when our elders were confronted with the task of making a constitution which would safeguard the backward sections of the Indian community against the cunning exploitation of the advanced section of our nation. You, Sir, were a Member of the Constituent Assembly and you will remember that you yourself, myself and a great many others were consulted as to what should be done in regard to the minorities, backward or otherwise. Most of us, in good faith, agreed to a particular pattern that was set before us, genuinely hoping that the people who would come into power would honour the safeguarding provisions of our Constitution. The Constitution is there. I am amazed that the Minister of Finance should glibly throw aside the demand that has been made, the criticism that has been levelled against the Treasury Benches, for the exclusion from the President's Address of vital matters that concern a great many of us. We are here because of these problems. We are specifically, under the Constitution, elected to come here and represent the special cases. It seems to me amazing that an important Cabinet Minister should say that in the President's Address certain things cannot

be mentioned. I know he has read the Constitution; he was not a Member of the Constituent Assembly. Let not the Treasury Benches forget that the Constitution enjoins on them to do certain things. The Constitution is full of specific injunctions, as it were, on the Government of this country to do certain things. This problem of the backward sections of the Indian community has been treated very, very shabbily from the very beginning of this new Parliament. What happened last year? At the fag end of the year, when we had nearly lost 22 months the Shrikant Report came up before the House and only a couple of hours was allotted to us. Is it the view of the Government, which claims to be the sponsor of a Welfare State, that an important problem like that of the backward sections of the Indian community should receive only two hours and that also at the fag end of two years, as it were, so that two years are lost? For two years the Government does not receive the reactions of those specific Members of Parliament who have been sent by the electorate to represent their cases. Even in this session, I find that, only yesterday, the Chair said that, perhaps, the Shrikant Report might find a place. Government have already become impervious to the criticisms that have been made on the floor of the House and at every tribal session or conference, that the question of the backward sections of the Indian community should receive their serious attention. We have been very sadly disappointed at the lack of implementation of the provisions of the Constitution. If you go round the States in India, what do you find? In States where there are large concentrations of backward sections of the community, the spirit of the Constitution is that there should be a separate Ministry. Let me take only the question of the Tribes. What is the position in the State of Bihar? There you have a Minister who has about half a dozen portfolios, and this tribal business seems to be just incidental and there is nothing serious about it. I am amazed that my hon. friend the

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, should have the impertinence to tell us solemnly here and expect us to believe that all that is possible—I am quoting his very words—is being done for the Adivasis and Harijans. If that is the case, why debate? I would like him to face the country two years hence if all that has been possible by this particular Government has been done for the Adivasis and Harijans. Let him go to the electorate and say that. We live amongst the Harijans and Adivasis. My friends travel along the main roads. They do not and cannot exactly know what is happening. They rely on the reports they get, but what does the Commissioner say? He himself admits that he is incapable of functioning properly. Why? Because people will not listen to him; people will not reply to his questions. His advice is of no avail to any State Government. That is the case. It is high time that the Government is a little more serious-minded in genuinely seeing to it that something must be done, because the backward sections are keeping back the entire nation and their patience may be exhausted in due course. To my mind, there is no doubt whatever that the Central Government must give a lead, and the only lead it can give is to have a specific Ministry to look after the welfare and needs of the backward sections of the Indian community. I am not thinking merely of Adivasis or Harijans; other people are also backward. Let all the backward sections be put together and come under the direct charge and care of a specific Ministry. We are very fortunate at the present moment that there is one political party that is in power throughout India and so the advantage really is that a lead given by it at the Centre can also be followed in the other States. We have been given facts and figures about the money that has been spent for these people. I would like to challenge my friend, who is sitting there, to come along with me and see for himself where and how it is being spent. That is the

kind of bluff that is thrown before us and it is high time that this ceases at least on the floor of the House.

A very important point that has been raised by my friend from Madhya Pradesh. It is such an important point that I do not think it will be worthwhile discussing it here, but I do hope that the Shrikant Report will be submitted during this session—if not this session, the next one—and sufficient time will be allowed particularly to those Members of Parliament who have been elected from specific constituencies, so that the House, as a whole, will have an opportunity to give its reactions instead of the Home Minister merely announcing "We are going to think about it". This sort of thing will be happening too often and that is why I have to represent it very forcefully that we are here as representatives of the people. The Government may have a majority, we do not dispute that, but at the same time, let them not ignore the feelings of other people who do not fully belong to their fold.

The sort of pictures that the Deputy Minister gave a few minutes ago reminds me of Plato's definition of 'man' as a two-legged animal without feathers. This definition, of course, was ridiculed by Diogenes who produced a plucked cock, saying 'Here is Plato's man'. Something like that is being done from the other side.

2 P.M.

Please remember that India is moving and is moving fast. Please do not forget that even the jungle tracts are also on the move. There are many people who are under the impression that the spirit of democracy has not permeated the jungle tracts. In fact, it is the other way round. If there has been any real spirit of democracy, it has been in the backward sections and tribes. Democracy is being held back by the advanced tracts. You go to any primitive society in India, if

you like. Democracy is in their blood but what is happening? We are putting the car in the reverse gear as it were. There are those age-long institutions, among the Adivasis in particular, like the panchayat system, but what do we do? We devise something that is alien to their own genius. What I maintain is this: We as a country have to march ahead according to our own genius. Certainly let us learn whatever we can from elsewhere but the fact does remain that foreign things, the foreign elements, are not going to receive the same momentum as the genius that is within ourselves and about which we do not have to be taught. A great harm is being done in the name of democracy particularly in the backward tracts. The age-long institutions which the people appreciate and understand and which have welded them together are being abolished, and all in the name of modernisation. Take your law courts. There is the village panchayat: what better judicial system could you have in this world? Of course, the modern British system of law is there, but what happens? Justice is not only expensive but very dilatory. Every one knows that. What has been done by the Government? There should be a system of justice suitable to the people to whom justice has to be administered.

Lastly, people talk a great deal about prohibition. You know what I said in the Constituent Assembly in regard to prohibition. I still hold to that view. But it is not a point of view that one can explain in a couple of minutes. But, to people who are prohibitionists themselves, I would give the same advice that is generally given to Sabbatarians, and the advice is this: "Keep your own Sunday and do not take away ours".

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri N. B. Chowdhury.

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** I have given an amendment.

**Mr. Chairman:** I find that the hon. Member has been taking some time from the speeches of every other hon.

Member. If all these interruptions were added together, perhaps the Member would be found to have utilised already all his time! I have called Shri N. B. Chowdhury.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal):** I rise to support the resolution, but while supporting it, we are under no delusion that the mere creation of a Ministry would solve the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We know that there already exists an organisation and there is the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He is helped by a number of Assistant Commissioners and other officers. In some of the States there are Departments to work on welfare activities particularly dealing with the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. How is that in spite of the existence of this machinery, in spite of the existence of these departments in the States, the Scheduled Caste Members of the House—not to speak of the people belonging to this caste all over the country—are not satisfied, and even those people belonging to the ruling party itself have thought it necessary to bring forward such a resolution in the House? This fact itself would show that Government has not seriously dealt with the question. We know that there are specific directive principles in the Constitution, that there are so many articles in the Constitution which enjoin on the Government to be serious about the problems and to work in such a manner that these people can come in line with the others who are not so backward in this country. But we find, as has been already pointed out, that Government do not make provision in the business of this House to debate even the report which has been furnished by the Commissioner. It has been pointed out here in this report which I am quoting:

"It is very gratifying to know that this year the Report is to be discussed very soon after it is submitted to the President and presented to Parliament before the material of the Report becomes stale and a year-old".

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

This is with reference to the report for 1953. We know how the matter is still hanging fire. Now, it is really an irony that this should be so.

Something has been said about forced labour which the Scheduled Caste people and the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are called upon to undertake, for persons who dominate over them economically and also socially. I shall give one example from the report itself. At page 7 of the report, the Commissioner says:

"I met some of the Scheduled Caste people in Aurangabad district".

that is, in the Hyderabad State,—

"They made the serious complaint about the Baluta system which dates from the medieval times. Under this system the Scheduled Castes in the villages are forced to carry Government errands, lift dead animals and flay their skins, and for this work they are paid in kind by contribution from the villagers. This system should be put a stop to and no forced labour should be extracted from the Scheduled Castes even by paying them nominal labour charges".

This morning itself, we heard something about forced labour from the hon Deputy Minister of External Affairs. It has been said that Government is against all sorts of forced labour. We are yet to know, in spite of the specific recommendation with regard to such questions mentioned in the report by their own Commissioner, what action has been taken to remove such forced labour. This is not the only type of exploitation over these backward people. Along with this, they are doing another thing, and that is due to the ignorance and illiteracy of the backward people. They are exploited by the landlords in a manner which will be a sad feature of the Congress rule. It is done in spite of the tall talk that all possible measures have been taken for the welfare of these people, and it

is still continuing. I am quoting from page 9 of the report where it has been said that the Dublas, a particular class of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Surat District, are exploited. The report says:

"The Dublas were made to give their thumb impression on documents the contents of which they never knew, and they lost the rights of permanent tenancy otherwise granted to them under that legislation".

This is not a single instance from Bombay only. I have found the same thing happening to the Santhals in Midnapore District. The report also contains many other examples to show how the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are being evicted from their lands. Those people who had their tenancy rights are being reduced to the position of the agricultural labourers and they are being thus deprived of their tenancy rights. Thus we find that although the Government are spending some money and giving them some scholarships, they do not care to go into the very root of the problem. The first need of these people is economic rehabilitation. I also find that along with other sections of the poorer people, the agricultural workers and similar classes of people are also suffering due to such exploitation. They are being evicted by the landlords and others in various parts of the country. So, if the Government is at all serious, they should not only create a separate Ministry to look after their problems but they should change their policy radically; that is, they should not only provide a larger amount of money by giving more scholarships but rehabilitate them economically and give them such other facilities as will really improve their conditions, and they should remove the disabilities from which they suffer now.

Something has been said about propaganda with regard to the education of the people and for the removal of untouchability. We still find in certain parts of my State that barbers do not



shaves some people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and in some cases some people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes still remain as untouchables. It has been noted in some of the reports of the Commissioner that there is no untouchability in my State. But that is not correct. So, what the House should do is not only to pass a Bill here, not only to have some legislation, but to educate the people and create conditions in which all such disabilities will be really removed and those people will really come forward and march ahead along with the forward sections of the community

श्री उडके (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण—  
रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ) : सभा-  
पति महोदय, हरिजन, आदिवासी पिछड़ी  
जातियाँ आदि सब को मिला कर १५ करोड़  
की जनसंख्या होती है। एक करोड़ शरणार्थियों  
के लिये तो गवर्नमेन्ट ने एक मोहकमा अलग  
कर दिया था, एक मिनिस्ट्री बना दी थी, लेकिन  
इस १५ करोड़ की जनसंख्या के उत्थान के लिये  
एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं हो सकती। देश के  
प्लानिंग के वास्ते मिनिस्ट्री बना कर सारे  
काम हो रहे हैं, लेकिन १५ करोड़ जनता की  
प्लानिंग के वास्ते एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री नहीं हो  
पा रही है। क्यों नहीं हो सकती है ? हमारे  
गृह मंत्री हमेशा हमें यह जवाब देते हैं कि  
“अलग मिनिस्ट्री की क्या जरूरत है ? स्का-  
लरशिप्स का जहां तक सवाल है वह एजुकेशन  
मिनिस्ट्री देती है और बाकी सारा काम स्टेट  
मिनिस्ट्री के पास है। शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर  
हैं वह अपनी रिपोर्टें दे देते हैं और उसके ऊपर  
यहां बहस कर लो।” अगर हम स्टेट मिनिस्ट्री  
के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि यह तो सेन्ट्रल  
गवर्नमेन्ट का सवाल है, कांस्टिट्यूशन ने सारा  
बोझा इस काम का, इन १५ करोड़ लोगों के  
उत्थान का, राष्ट्रपति के ऊपर डाल दिया है,  
यहां क्या रखी है। मेरी समझ में यह बात  
नहीं आती कि आखिर इन लोगों के उत्थान का

सही जवाबदेह कौन है। जब सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट  
स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को करोड़ों रुपये ग्रांट-इन-एड  
देती है तो क्या यहां पर यह देखन के लिये कि  
जो ग्रांट-इन-एड स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को दी  
जाती है उन से सही काम होता है या नहीं,  
कोई मंत्रालय नहीं होता चाहिये ?

आज आप के शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर  
ने जो रिपोर्टें सबमिट की हैं उसमें कितना  
रोना तो खुद वही रो रहे हैं। उसके अन्दर  
ज्यादा जाने की आज जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि  
जो अलग-अलग बातें अलग-अलग पेजज पर  
दी हुई हैं उस पर यहां पर कुछ दिनों के बाद  
चर्चा होगी। उन्होंने लिखा है : कर्मचारियों के  
लिये जगह नहीं, जमीन गई, जांच हो, उन की  
झोंपड़ियों की जगह नहीं, आदिवासी और  
हरिजन जो हैं जंगल में वास करते हैं। वहां  
बांस, कच्चा जो उन की रोटी का सहारा था  
वह नहीं मिल रहा है। उन के लिये अनुसूचित  
क्षेत्र हो, स्कूलों की कमी है, उन से बेगार ली  
जाती है, हर प्रकार से शोषण होता है, कर्ब  
मुक्ति और तकावी का कानून नहीं, सह समि-  
तियाँ ठीक नहीं चलतीं, आर्थिक सुधार ठीक  
नहीं हुआ, वह त बाकू लगा नहीं सकते,  
मकान आदि की सहायता के मुझाव। यह मुख्य  
मुझाव दिए हुए हैं इस रिपोर्ट में जो कि शड्यूल्ड  
कास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने दी है और जो बहस के  
लिये यहां आयगी। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि इस  
सब काम को देखने वाला मंत्रालय कौन है ?  
रिपोर्टें तो गृह मंत्रालय को दे दी गईं, लेकिन  
उस को इन सब बातों को देखने का समय नहीं  
है। आज उस के रोजनल कमिश्नर हर स्टेट  
में मुकर्रर हैं, मेरी स्टेट में भी है। मेरी स्टेट के  
लिये यहां की सरकार ने शायद दो साल से  
२७ लाख रुपये की ग्रांट दी है लेकिन यहां की  
गवर्नमेन्ट ने यह नहीं देखा कि जो ८६ लाख  
रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट के  
खर्च के लिये उस में से ३० लाख रुपया लेना

[श्री उडके],

हो रहा है। कौन पूछने वाला है कि आदिवासियों के काम के लिये जो ८६ लाख रुपया दिया गया था उसमें से ३० लाख रुपया लैप्स क्यों हुआ ? २. २७ लाख रुपये और दे दिये गये। पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत वहाँ पर हम लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई नया काम नहीं किया गया। अनुसूचित विभाग में जनपद की तरफ से जो स्कूल चलते आये थे उन सारे के सारे स्कूलों को इस डिपार्ट-मेन्ट ने अपने पास ले लिया और लाखों रुपये की ग्रान्ट जो मिली हुई थी उस को उठा कर जनपद स्कूलों पर खर्च करके आदिवासियों के खर्च की मद में डाल दिया गया। अब इसका पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है, श्रीकान्त नहीं है, यहाँ होम मिनिस्टर नहीं है, कि हम आदिवासियों का इससे क्या भला होने वाला है ? यह सिर्फ इसीलिये किया गया कि उनकी स्कीम के अनुसार २७ लाख रुपया सेन्टर से मिल जाये। क्या यह स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का सेन्टर को धोखा देना नहीं है ? यह तो बिल्कुल धोखा है। यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को धोखा है, यह १५ करोड़ आदिम जातियों और आदिवासियों को धोखा है। यह भारत की ३६ करोड़ जनता को धोखा है कि आदिवासी मोहकमे का रुपया इस तरह से इधर-उधर करके लेजाये और यह कह दें कि हम आदिवासियों के साथ यह भला कर रहे हैं, वह भला कर रहे हैं। यहाँ रिपोर्ट्स पेश की जाती हैं लेकिन यहाँ पर इतने सदस्य हैं उन को आदिवासियों की स्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है और न उन को समय है इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देने का। इसलिये यह कह दिया जाता है कि आदिवासियों पर इतने करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं लेकिन वह खर्च होते नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ बनवासी सेवा मंडल है, उसने १ लाख ८१ हजार रुपये में कितना काम किया है उस का सरकारी मोहकमे के ८६ लाख रुपये के मुकाबले में क्या काम है उसके फिगर्स भी देख लीजिये। आप को ज्ञान हो जायेगा कि यहाँ का गृह मंत्रालय क्या कर

रहा है। जो मोहकमा मध्य प्रदेश में कायम है उस को यहाँ की सरकार ने २७ लाख रुपये पिछले साल में दिये थे। उसने १० जून, १० आर्गोनाइज़र, दो पब्लिसिटी आर्गोनाइज़र, एक प्रोपेगन्डा आर्गोनाइज़र रखा और भी कुछ काम करने वाले हैं जिन के लिये उनको ८६ लाख रुपया दिया गया है। उन के काम करने वालों में एक मंत्री, एक उपमंत्री, रीजनल ऐसिस्टेंट कमिश्नर, चीफ आर्गोनाइज़र, एक डायरेक्टर, एक असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर इत्यादि, इत्यादि भी हैं।

काम क्या हो चुका है यह भी देखें। एक एक आर्गोनाइज़र के एरियाज़ बने हुए हैं, उनमें एक एक एरिया में १५ स्कूल १९४७ से १९५५ तक, आठ साल में खुले हैं और एक मिडल स्कूल और एक हास्टेल कायम हुआ है। ८६ लाख रुपये इस साल मिले हैं और पहले दो या बाई करोड़ रुपया मिल चुका है। अब अगर बनवासी सेवा मंडल की ओर देखिये तो उसको एक साल भी अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है और उसने कितना काम कर दिखाया है। उसने चार जूनल आर्गोनाइज़र मुकर्रर किये हैं। एक जूनल में ६ तहसीलें हैं। एक जूनल में ६ मिडिल स्कूल हैं, ६ हास्टेल हैं, ६ सहकारी समितियां हैं, ३० प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं। इतना काम एक साल के अन्दर बनवासी सेवा मंडल ने किया। जो कुछ सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपये लगा कर हासिल नहीं किया वह इस बनवासी सेवा मंडल ने एक लाख ८१ हजार रुपये में करके दिखा दिया। सरकार ने अब तक सिर्फ १५० प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले हैं। कोई इसका पूछने वाला है कि यह कैसा अन्वेष है ? अब देखिये कि उनके पास यह काम करने के लिये चीजें क्या क्या थीं। सरकार के पास कई सिनेमा वैन हैं, ११ जीपें हैं, ११ ड्राइवर हैं, ११ क्लीनर हैं, ७ सिनेमा आपरेटर हैं। ४५ हज़ार रुपये स्टेशन वैनन के वास्ते मंजूर किये गये हैं, १५ हज़ार

रुपये ड्राइ बैट्रीज के वास्ते मंजूर किये गये हैं और लाखों रुपये पैट्रोल के लिये मंजूर किये गये हैं। साथ में ६६ हजार रुपये जमीन खरीदने के वास्ते भी मंजूर किये गये हैं। अब देखिये कि बनवासी सेवा मंडल ने एक लाख ८१ हजार रुपये में क्या काम करके दिखाया है। उसने सारे स्कूलों के लिये जमीन मुफ्त ली, लोगों के दान से; और यहां ६६ हजार रुपये की ग्रान्ट जमीन के वास्ते दी जा रही है। क्या सरकार का काम इसी तरह से चलना चाहिये? बनवासी सेवा मंडल आजकल चार सेक्टर में काम कर रहा है। आज उसके पास १२० प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं। इतना अच्छा वह काम कर रहा है और इतने मेहनती उसके पास आदमी है लेकिन उनके लिये सरकार तीन साइकिलें मंजूर नहीं करती है। इसके बाद आप यह देखिये कि मंडल के स्कूलों के साथ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। गांवों के आदिवासी लोग किस तरीके से बिना कोई पैसा लिये हुए, बिल्कुल मुफ्त उन खेतों पर काम कर रहे हैं। आदिवासियों और इस सेवा मंडल में कितना कोआपरेशन है। सरकार ने ८६ लाख रुपये खर्च करके क्या किया इसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। अगर अलग मंत्रालय यहां होता तो वह इन सारी चीजों को देखता। हमारे मंत्री जी यहां हैं नहीं, हमारे काटजू साहब थे उनकी बात क्या कहूँ कि हम उनसे कितने परेशान थे। यह कहने की कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे दातार साहब हैं, वह भी कहते हैं कि "एसी पोजीशन है कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। झांड़े हमारे सामने हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो सकता है।"

एक बात में आपको बतलाऊँ कि हमारे यहां के लोगों की क्या हालत है। मैं आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधि हूँ। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आ रहा हूँ जहां आदिवासी बहुत रहते हैं। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में ७० फीसदी आदिवासी हैं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में ५० लाख आदिवासी हैं।

जब कभी मैं कहीं जाता हूँ, मैं आत्म-सम्मान के विचार से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह वास्तविकता है कि पचासों गांव के लोग आरती और कलश ले कर मेरा स्वागत करने आते हैं। देवताओं के समान मुझे मानते हैं। आज मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि अब जाकर उन को क्या बताऊँ कि सरकार तुम्हारे लिये क्या कर रही है। मैं उनको क्या बताऊँगा कि हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया है। स्कीमें तो बहुत सुन्दर हैं लेकिन जो इन स्कीमों को चला रहे हैं और जो नीतियों हमारे सामने आ रहे हैं वे कुछ भी नहीं हैं। आप करोड़ों रुपया तो खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह सब रुपया ठीक ढंग से खर्च नहीं हो रहा है। इन सब चीजों को दूर करने का सिर्फ एक ही तरीका है और वह है एक अलग मंत्रालय का कायम करना। आप जितना भी रुपया आदिवासियों की भलाई के वास्ते खर्च करना चाहते हैं, उनकी सामाजिक उन्नति के लिए, उनको शिक्षा देने के लिए, उनका आर्थिक सुधार करने के लिए और ऐसे ऐसे दूसरे कामों के लिए, मेरा सुझाव है कि यह सब रुपया इस मंत्रालय को दे दिया जाए और वह ही इन सब स्कीमों पर खर्च करे।

**Mr. Chairman:** I can call Shri Rajabhoj and give him four or five minutes if he restricts his speech within that time.

**श्री पी० एन० राजभोज :** सभापति जी, यह जो रैजोल्यूशन इस हाउस के सामने आया है मैं समझता हूँ यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा रैजोल्यूशन है...

**सभापति महोदय :** आप वक्त खराब न कीजिये और जो कुछ भी कहना चाहते हैं जल्दी से कह दीजिये।

**श्री पी० एन० राजभोज :** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो ठहराव शं० का० और शं० द्रा० का आ गया है बहुत ही अच्छा है। आप इसका विरोध न करें क्योंकि इससे बहुत

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

खराबियां पैदा हो जाएंगी। ठहराव बहुत अच्छा है। हम चाहते हैं कि अलग एक मंत्रालय यदि बनाया जाए तो सब प्रकार की हालत ठीक हो जाएगी। जैसे आपने शरणार्थियों के लिए अलहिदा मंत्रालय बनाया है और रिफ्यूजीज का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह चल रहा है उसी तरह से हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे अछूत और आदिवासी भाइयों के लिए भी एक अलहिदा मिनिस्ट्री हो जाए तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। आप पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाते हैं, बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी योजनाएं बनाते हैं लेकिन अछूतों के लिए उनके मुताबिक कुछ काम भी नहीं होता है हमारी दशा को सुधारने के लिए, हमारी सामाजिक उन्नति करने के लिए, हमें ऊंचा उठाने के लिए और हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक हालत को पूरा करने के काम अगर एक अलहिदा मंत्रालय को सौंप दिया जाए तो हम लोगों की बहुत भलाई हो सकती है। होम मिनिस्टर साहब को सारे देश का खयाल रखना पड़ता है और उनके पास इतना वक्त भी नहीं है कि वह दलित वर्ग के कामों की तरफ लगे सकें। जो पहले होम मिनिस्टर थे मुझे पता लगा है वे तो सिर्फ दस्तखत ही कर दिया करते थे। अब जो नये होम मिनिस्टर बने हैं वे इस वक्त इस हाउस में नहीं हैं, पता नहीं कहाँ चले गए हैं उनके बारे में हमने बहुत कुछ अखबारों में पढ़ा है, और उनके कामों की बहुत तारीफ अखबारों में छपा करती थी जब वे यू० पी० के मुख्य मंत्री थे। मुझे उनके ऊपर पूरा यकीन है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे इस तरफ ज़रूर ध्यान देंगे और ज़रूर अछूत और आदिवासियों की समस्या के लिए एक अलहिदा मंत्रालय बनाएंगे। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते, आप जितनी भी स्कीमें बनाते जाएंगे उससे ठीक तौर से उन्नति नहीं होगी। मैं ये सब बातें कोई दुश्मनी के तौर पर नहीं कहता। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं

करेंगे तो मुझे डर है कि कहीं ये सब लोग कम्युनिस्ट न बन जाएं? हम नहीं चाहते कि ये कम्युनिस्ट बनें और आप भी नहीं चाहते कि ये कम्युनिस्ट बनें। इस वास्ते आपको कोई न कोई रास्ता ढूँढना ही होगा। अतः मेरी इस हाउस से, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से और प्रधान मन्त्री से यह प्रार्थना है कि वे जितनी जल्दी हो सके अछूत और आदिवासियों के प्रश्न को हल करें, इस से आप के देश का कलक भी दूर हो जाएगा और उनकी जाति का भी भला होगा। लेकिन अछूतों के लिए काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं होता है। श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई देशमुख सोशल वेल्फेअर बोर्ड की प्रेसिडेंट हैं। इस वास्ते जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर इस वक्त पेश है और जिसकी हमायत श्री सारंगधर दास और श्री जैपाल सिंह और दूसरे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने की है, मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इसको मान लिया जाए और एक अलग मंत्रालय शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइबज के लिए खोल दिया जाए और जो वज़ीर मुकर्रर किया जाए वह भी इसी कम्युनिटी का मुकर्रर किया जाए तो ही इन जाति के लोगों की हालत सब प्रकार से सुधारने की उम्मीद हो सकती है और अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते तो आप जितनी मर्जी स्कीमें बनाते जाएं और श्री श्रीकांत जितनी मर्जी रिपोर्ट्स दें कोई काम सुचारू रूप से नहीं हो सकता।

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** Mr. Chairman, while I would like to sympathise with the object the hon. Mover has in view, I would like to point out what the present conditions—both constitutionally and realistically—are. I would also like to request him to consider whether this resolution is proper and appropriate at the present

time. So far as the constitutional position is concerned, you are aware that the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the other backward classes is a matter which is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Governments. That is a responsibility which the States have to bear and with a view to lighten that responsibility we are making certain grants under article 338 of the Constitution. A special officer popularly known as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been appointed but it is not for the purpose of executing any work or carrying on any particular project but only for the purpose of finding out what the conditions of these people are and then to submit a report to the President. Therefore, the constitutional position has to be taken into account.

**An Hon. Member:** Why not change the Constitution?

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member got five minutes and he could have mentioned this in his speech.

**Shri Datar:** So far as the execution part or the implementation part of the welfare schemes is concerned, that is naturally a matter exclusively left to the State Governments. In spite of this very clear position and the limitations under which the Government of India are working, I was extremely sorry to find that some hon. Members had been needlessly critical. I am not prepared to say here that they ought not to; they can criticise but they have got a forum and they should do it there. We have got the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in all the States wherever there are legislatures. Under these circumstances, if there are any specific complaints to make or any demands to put forward, the better and more appropriate forum would be the State legislatures and not the Central legislature. We are not working under a unitary form of Government. Therefore, there is always a limit to our requesting or asking

the State Governments to carry on the work which is naturally their own responsibility.

Therefore, if this particular aspect of the constitutional position is kept in view, you will agree with me that there is not sufficient need, at least at present, for a separate ministry or for a separate department. We are at present making certain grants to the States under article 275 of the Constitution. I would here point out very clearly that the Central Government have the fullest faith and confidence in the State Governments. You cannot proceed without having full confidence in the work that they are carrying on.

Coming to the other part of the question, we find separate ministries had actually been provided for Scheduled Tribes—these carry on the work on behalf of the Scheduled Castes also—in three of the Part A States, namely, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pranth. Special provision has been made under article 164 (1) of the Constitution and you have got separate Ministries in these three Part A States. In respect of Part B States, a special provision has been made in article 238(6). So, there also in respect of Madhya Bharat we have got a separate Ministry. Now, so far as the constitutional position is concerned, there are only four States where under the Constitution there is a statutory provision for the formation of a separate Ministry. I am not going to rely only on the technical provisions. As a matter of fact, I would point out to this House that in almost all the States we have got special welfare departments. In certain States we have got also Tribal Welfare Departments in addition to a general department for looking after the interests of the backward classes. In all the Part A and Part B States as also in two or three Part C States we have got special departments in addition to special Ministries; they have got a Special Officer and they are carrying on the work as satisfactorily as possible under the circumstances. My hon. friend

[Shri Datar]

here on this side did not understand me correctly. There are certain inherent difficulties which we have to surmount and therefore, the progress in this direction is always bound to be slow. There are also very good institutions which are carrying on this work. My friend, Shri Jaipal Singh was needlessly in a fighting mood and there was absolutely no necessity for him to introduce vehemence into a subject on which we all agree. I myself had gone to his State. We do not move along rail lines and air lines only; we have gone into the interior, into the hills and mountains where unfortunate people carrying on a sub-human existence are actually living. I may state here that the Bihar Government have been doing whatever is really possible and I am going to appreciate here on the floor of this House and say.....

**An Hon. Member:** No, no.

**Shri Datar:** ...that they are carrying on their work in a very satisfactory manner. In Bombay in Thana district and in other parts and in Orissa also, attempts are being made. After all, it is what you can call hardship for centuries or injustice for centuries; and therefore, some more time is necessary.

**Shri S. S. More (Sholapur):** Centuries more.

**Shri Datar:** Not centuries, but a few years. My hon. friend will see in his own life-time that the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is improved to a phenomenal extent by the Government in power and not by his Government. (*Interruptions*). I do not yield.

**Shri S. S. More:** On a point of order, Sir. This House is entitled to ask for any information from the Minister and it does not rest with the Minister to yield or not to yield. He is in duty bound to give the information. I want a clarification for our future guidance.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** I want to know whether a running commentary can be allowed when the Minister is speaking.

**Mr. Chairman:** It is open to the hon. Minister to yield or not. He has that discretion. So far as calling of information is concerned, if the Minister does not yield, the hon. Member can stand up and ask for the information when the Minister concludes his speech. Occasional interruptions may be useful and may even make the debate livelier; but frequent interruptions disturb the trend of the debate. I would request hon. Members to remember this.

**Shri S. S. More:** I am offering an explanation.

**Mr. Chairman:** I do not mean particularly the hon. Member. No explanation is therefore necessary.

**Shri S. S. More:** I may assure you that I am as much interested in the debate that is going on as anybody else; but the interests of the case do justify some interruptions.

**Shri Datar:** I shall yield to legitimate interruptions. There is also one more circumstance which will have to be taken into account by the hon. Mover. We have appointed a Backward Classes Commission and they are almost in the last stage of their work. In the course of the next few weeks we are likely to get their report in this respect. That report has a great bearing on the Resolution that we have here before us. Under article 338, it has been stated that it shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to report to the President upon the working of those safeguards. Under clause (3) it has been stated that references to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of the Commission appointed under

clause (1) of article 340 by order specify. You will find here that we have not got yet before us an enumeration of the backward classes. Now that is the task which is specifically before the Backward Classes Commission. So, I should like to point out to the hon. Member that we at present in a general sense know what backward classes are; but the term "backward classes" has to be specifically defined and enumerated. That will be done by the Parliament after the report has been received. The then Government of India will have to take into account not only the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but also all other backward classes. The other backward classes are not yet specified and therefore, so long as the term has not been properly defined by an order of the President, it might be premature to talk of a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : उनकी आर्थिक दशा के लिये कुछ नहीं बोलें, स्कीम तो बहुत हैं लेकिन एक्शन में आना चाहिये ।

Shri Datar: Why do you interrupt me like this?

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं तो पढ़ रहा हूँ ।

Shri Datar: The hon. Member came personally to me and requested me to take five minutes less; I consented to it and in spite of it, he goes on continuously interrupting me. He will not advance the interests of the Scheduled Castes by this interruption. I would therefore say to the hon. Mover that it would be better if he does not press this Resolution. He will kindly withdraw the Resolution with the consent of the House: I promise him all the sympathetic consideration that the matter deserves, because this is a question in which we are extremely keen. The Government of India are anxious

that all the backward classes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to come to a common level and therefore, when the proper time comes, it would be open to him to bring a Resolution. It would then be open to us to consider the formation either of a separate Department or, if necessary, a separate Ministry. I would therefore appeal to him to withdraw his Resolution with this assurance that we shall treat this question with sympathy when the proper time comes there for.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I would like to ask one question. In the latter part of the speech of the Advasi Members from Madhya Pradesh who gave detailed information on the subject from the Budget of that State, it was said that money is being spent to the tune of one lakh of rupees for petrol for so many vans, jeeps and so on, and yet the number of schools managed by them are only 100. Will the Minister reply to this point? That money is being squandered for purposes which do not serve the interests of Adivasis.

Shri Datar: My reply is very short. We give money to the State Governments and we are confident that they are not squandering the money at all.

With regard to the specific complaint that the hon. Member has made, I shall have the matter examined. But I would point out to him that it would be wrong to say that the money has been squandered or has been used for purposes other than legitimate ones.

Shri S. S. More: Will you permit me, Sir, to put one question?

Mr. Chairman: That was the only question. The hon. Member would appreciate that there is very little time left.

Shri S. S. More: My question is extremely short. The hon. Minister was pleased to say that in four States separate Ministries have been formed to look after the interests

[Shri S. S. More]

of the Adivasis and such other communities. May I ask whether the Ministers in charge of these Ministries belong to the Adivasi community or some other communities?

**Shri Datar:** I am not in a position to answer this question at this stage.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** In Hyderabad he belongs to the Scheduled Castes.

**Mr. Chairman:** No further discussion now. Before I put the motion I would like to find out the reactions of the Mover to the appeal of the hon. Minister.

**Some Hon. Members:** He is not withdrawing.

**Some Hon. Members:** He is withdrawing.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Mover should clearly state what he wants.

**Shri S. S. More:** May I bring to your notice.....

**Mr. Chairman:** Let this question be put. I should know what the hon. Mover wants.

**Shri Brohmo-Choudhury** (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): In view of the assurance given by the Deputy Home Minister on behalf of the Government, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

**Mr. Chairman:** Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Chairman:** If there is some section that is opposed to the withdrawal I am afraid I shall have to put it to the House.

There are some amendments, but this Resolution had been taken up, and I exercise my discretion not to allow them, because, firstly, they

are not agreed amendments and, secondly, they do not raise any separate or very important point. Therefore there is no need to allow them when they have been put in at a stage when the discussion has already begun. Therefore this is the only motion before the House.

The question is:

“This House is of opinion that a Department of Welfare be created forthwith to function under a separate Ministry for appropriate measures to be taken for ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.”

*The motion was negatived.*

#### RESOLUTION RE: CORPORATION FOR BROADCASTING

**Mr. Chairman:** We will now proceed with this Resolution. The time allotted to it is one hour and fifteen minutes. I will now ask Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha to move his Resolution.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर उत्तर-पश्चिम) : मुझे बोलने के लिये कितना समय मिलेगा ?

**Mr. Chairman:** The Mover will get 15 minutes.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : अभी तक सूवर को बीस मिनट मिलते रहे हैं, पन्द्रह मिनट का समय कम है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** All right; twenty minutes may be taken.

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव यह है कि :

“इस सभा की यह राय है कि सरकार को देश में प्रसारण ( Broadcasting )