

needs but also to contribute towards the welfare of the entire community. I want him above all to be a self-respecting individual, to be a citizen who is determined to do the best for himself, but who above all trusts that if one sticks to the right course, one will gain the end. If he follows the means that are of the proper type, he will not be left behind. Harijans may be well fed, may be well clothed, but if they have been deprived of the rights that a citizen of India should have, I would not be satisfied. I want to work for that day when a Harijan may even be seen as the President of India. That will be the greatest day in the history of our country. We will rise in the estimation of the world, and they will say that while America has failed to satisfy its problem of Negroes, Indians, soon after the achievement of independence, have been able to wipe out an indelible blot of centuries under the inspiration, guidance and leadership of that great Mahatma who continues to live-in our midst even if his physical body be not before us. That is the objective towards which we have to direct our energies. In order that we may achieve that, it is necessary that there should be right atmosphere, and the Harijans should look upon the country as the one towards which they have to devote all that they have, not for themselves but for others. That has been their tradition, and let them not lose that tradition now.

We on the other hand have to work for our own atonement in a way. We have to see that we do not fail in the sacred duty that we owe to them. It is not a matter of politics. It is not a matter of even nationalism, but it is something higher than both. And there is an irresistible demand for the fulfilment of that call from the spirit of man which hankers after real equality, and genuine manhood. It is this which we want to ensure, and towards this we have to apply all feasible and suitable methods.

There was reference to the establishment of a new Ministry. If that serves the purpose of Harijans, I for one would have no objection. But it is not, I believe, the means for the achievement of our objective. There may be an occasion for it, and we may have a Ministry as soon as it may be necessary. But whether we have a separate Ministry or whether we have a combined Ministry, what is essential is this, that all of us should combine together to carry out this programme of the real welfare and uplift of the Harijans and the tribal people. If our programme is well laid out.....

Mr. Chairman: It is now 2-30 P.M. We have to take up Private Members' Business.

---

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Dist.-Central): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th September 1955."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th September 1955."

The motion was adopted.

---

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

[Mr. Chairman]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMEND-  
MENT) BILL

श्री एच० सी० सामन्त (तामलुक): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारतीय रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट, १९०८ में और आगे संशोधन करने वाले बिल को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री एच० सी० सामन्त : मैं बिल को पेश करता हूँ।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**Mr. Chairman:** The rest of the business, as already suggested by the hon. Speaker, will be taken up on the next non-official day. It is quite true that this is an unprecedented procedure and today, in deference to the wishes of the House, the hon. Speaker has agreed to postpone this business, but, as was stated by him, it will not be a precedent for the future. Now, the House will take up the previous business.

**Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda):** May I take it that the allotment of time for discussion of the Bills in the motion which we accepted—the time now being surrendered—continues with this adjournment?

**Mr. Chairman:** The motion has been agreed to and adopted by the House.

MOTIONS RE REPORTS OF COM-  
MISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES  
FOR 1953 AND 1954—contd.

**Pandit G. B. Pant:** As hon. Members might be remembering, a Resolution was placed before the House only a few weeks ago suggesting the appointment of a separate Ministry, but it was not accepted by Government. It does not, however, follow from this that if the exigencies of the situation require the establishment of a separate Ministry, it will not be done. But under the existing circumstances, that does not seem to be the view of this House. Certain suggestions have also been made here for the setting up of a Central Harijan Board. I do wish to have the benefit of the advice and close collaboration of the Harijan Members of this House. I have been meeting them informally from time to time. But I will look into the question, and it is quite conceivable that we may set up a sort of Board here which would share the privilege of serving the Harijans with me. I will look into that matter.

In the States, they have got Harijan welfare boards—in several of them. If there are any which have not yet got such boards, we will pass on this suggestion to them too. I have similarly been meeting the representatives of the tribal areas and tribal people informally. But if it is considered advisable, we can also give thought to the necessity or propriety of setting up a board for assisting the Home Ministry in the administration of tribal affairs.

Sir, great stress has been laid—and rightly too—on the removal of un-touchability, for so long as this stigma is allowed to be attached even to a single individual, it in a way brings down the entire stature of our people and our country. We cannot tolerate untouchability in any shape or form. It is regrettable that in spite of the laws that we have passed and in spite of the clear provisions in the Constitution by which untouchability was