

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

for a discussion of the matters relating to the Palai Bank, it is for you to decide and not for the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I agreed that a discussion might be held. But so far as the date is concerned I would also have to consult the Finance Minister as to which date would be suitable to him. If he were here I would have asked him immediately. He told me yesterday or the day before yesterday that a number of things are appearing in the newspapers and that while his statement said that the assets were only Rs. 1 crore others are contending that the liquid assets are about Rs. 4 crores and so on; and that in view of all this he wants to place a correct statement, to the best of his knowledge and information, before the House so that the hon. Members may proceed to discuss on that. Therefore, he has told me that he would place a statement tomorrow or not later than Saturday, if possible. I wanted the discussion to be taken up as early as possible. Therefore, I told him that if he could place it on the Table of the House tomorrow or the day after, then, I would try to fix the discussion for Monday or Tuesday.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): How long will the discussion be?

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing is in the offing.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I think an entire day should be provided for it. Apart from the Palai Bank, it has, I think, far-reaching consequences.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Some time should be given to discuss the failure of the Lakshmi Bank also. The Finance Minister should be...

Mr. Speaker: Motions are not made like this, on the spur of the moment. I must find time. If the hon. Mem-

ber goes on saying things like this whom am I to ask? No notice of a motion is given. Shri Vajpayee not finding his name on the agenda that day may or may not be present. Then, I shall have to move the motion here. It is curious. Hon. Members must give notice and they must be present here.

Shrimati Violet Alva.

12.14 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. In the list of business for today I find that after this motion which is now being called, there is another to consider the statement of the Prime Minister on the Naga Hills question. That is a matter which is constitutional. Supposing the House were to decide on this issue one way or the other, it will prejudice the final issue of changing the Constitution in this matter. I think you might reconsider the question whether this should really be discussed and a snap decision taken of the House because this is a constitutional issue.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will reserve his comments to the time when we take up this item. He may make the representation then and not now in advance.

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1958-59

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-

59, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1959."

The present report is the eighth report presented by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The last seven reports showed the success of our developmental plans for the special classes that have been provided for in the Constitution. Each succeeding report gives us an opportunity to consider and discuss the progress from year to year. It also gives the hon. Members here an opportunity to give us their reactions and their valuable opinion with their mature wisdom and experience and study of the various problems that we find in this field of activity throughout the country. Above all, it gave the Government of India a valuable opportunity to go through first-hand the reactions of those hon. Members who are interested in this vital problem of working for the underprivileged and those whose interests are near and dear to their hearts. They can give us valuable suggestions so that a people's responsibility and a people's voice counts in the end in this welfare work.

I shall begin with the 1951 census and show how big our task is. The 1951 census put the figure of Scheduled Tribes at 225 lakhs. Since then, during the year covered by this report, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1959 has added about 13,000 tribals to the Scheduled Tribes. The 1951 census figure for the Scheduled Castes was 553 lakhs. We are going to have the census again next year and, certainly, the figures will be more correctly given to us.

Besides these two large groups, there is the other group of the 'Other Backward Classes'. Under article 340 of the Constitution a Backward Classes Commission was appointed; a report was presented and a memorandum from the Home Ministry was submitted to

Parliament stating the difficulties that stood in the way of arriving at a criterion. That is why even today we have not arrived at any decisive criteria to define 'backwardness'; therefore, other Backward Classes still remain undefined. But that does not mean that their needs are not attended to. It is the dynamic situation resulting from the developmental programmes going on in the country that has helped the other Backward Classes. The States have gone ahead with their own schemes and their own lists of Backward Classes. They have undertaken a great task especially in the field of educational concessions, stipends, reservation of representation in services and so on. The complexity of defining backwardness is still with us and we are still striving to find a definition. Caste as a criterion is ruled out altogether and most probably, as we all know, the criteria will have to be broad-based and include other aspects—the socio-economic aspects—as well.

In our country local conditions vary from place to place and, therefore, it is for the States to implement their programmes, whether they be in the field of work for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or in the field of work for the Other Backward Classes.

This brings us to the vital issue of education which comes up off and on in this House as well as the other honourable House. On scholarships for the Other Backward Classes, about Rs. 75 lakhs per year are disbursed between the States and the Union Territories—for educational facilities to be given to the Other Backward Classes.

But, apart from these groups there are other distinct groups that we must mention here and take note of. The other distinct groups suffer from disabilities because of their environment or because of their occupation or because of their past associations such

[Shrimati Alva]

as the de-notified tribes, the Godia-Lohars etc. A new group of a considerable size is the Neo-Buddhists who can no longer be considered as Hindus in the sense that the caste distinctions no more attach to them—rather, I may say, the stigma of untouchability is no more attached to them—because they have entered the larger and universal brotherhood given under the precepts of Buddhism. However, their backwardness justifies similar welfare amenities to them and the hon. Home Minister himself has advised the States that they should look into their cases and wherever their backwardness justifies it, they should be given grant, whether it be education or other socio-economic fields. As far as Hinduism goes, they cannot be in the fold of Hinduism. They have left it to enter universal brotherhood.

The actual execution of all schemes of a welfare nature rests finally with the State Governments. Though the report comes up here year after year, the States have discretion to place this report before their Legislature and discuss the observations made by the Commissioner. It is not only the task of the State Governments but also of the non-official agency. Times without number we say that this is a work to be done with the heart rather than with the head. Money by itself can never bring us the cherished goal nor can we reach it in the minimum possible time by money alone. The Central Government gives all kinds of financial assistance for this great task as provided for in the Constitution and whatever financial assistance the Central Government may give, by nature it has to be limited. It can never give unlimited assistance and the financial assistance remains only to a limited extent to work out the welfare schemes and implement them from place to place in the country. When talking of financial assistance by the Centre, one must not again

lose sight of the whole Plan and the overall picture of the Plan. If you read the whole Plan and examine the schemes covered by the Plan over the five years, you will find that nearly two-thirds of the Plan schemes bring benefits to the backward classes. There are the targets to achieve. The special assistance that the Centre and the States give us supplementary to the overall picture laid down in the two Plans and that will be laid down in the Third Plan. But the most important thing is this. What do we do and in how much time can we achieve the goal that we have set before ourselves? Assessment of any work becomes a crucial issue. Can we assess what we have done in the last five years or in the Second Plan period which is not yet over? Some of the hon. Members here have tabled amendments to say that the assessment work has not been carried on and they want a committee to be appointed to go and assess and evaluate actually what has been implemented and if it has not been implemented why not. We have got various agencies such as advisory boards, the Central Harijan Advisory Board, the Central Tribal Advisory Board and similar committees also function in the different States. Then we had the Estimates Committee that investigated into the welfare activities and the schemes that were being implemented in different parts of the country. The study team which met under the chairmanship of Shrimati Renuka Ray has also produced a report which is in your hands and the hon. Members must have taken advantage of that report and seen the team's comments, suggestions and recommendations. Then we had the Elwin committee that has submitted a report on the working of the tribal blocs. The report is in our hands and it is being very carefully examined. About the Scheduled areas of course we get regular reports from the concerned Governors of the States. This material that comes in helps and

guides us in the execution of welfare programmes and formulation of further policies. That brings us to the recent Commission that has been appointed—the Tribal Commission. It was appointed in pursuance of article 339. Shri Dhebar is the Chairman and it consists of ten other members. The terms of reference cover the administration of the scheduled areas and the welfare of scheduled tribes in the States. The Commission has been requested to report on, firstly, the functioning of the Tribes Advisory Council in the States where they exist, secondly, the laws applicable to the scheduled areas and the exercise by the Governor of powers to make regulations for the peace and good Government of the scheduled areas and particularly for ensuring the security of tenure and freedom from exploitation by money-lenders and thirdly, the principles to be followed in scheduling and de-scheduling areas.

In regard to the welfare schemes, they have been requested to suggest whether any modification is required in the priorities or the details. I would like to draw the attention of this hon. House to the fact that the scope of article 339 of the Constitution did not cover the welfare schemes of Scheduled Tribes in Union Territories but Government have made a request that the Commission may also look into the welfare programmes of the Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories and give their suggestion to the Government. By now, I think the hon. Members have the questionnaire issued by that Commission in their hands and we hope that with your mature wisdom, study and experience, you will be able to answer that questionnaire so that a fund of data could be collected by the Commission and their task made easier.

Along with this report you have also a publication which gives you the statistics showing the progress what has been achieved from place to place, the schemes that are being executed

for each category of people whom we want to help and the main categories falling in the field of education, socio-economic upliftment, health, housing and so on.

The allocation made for the Scheduled Tribes welfare schemes in the Second Plan was about Rs. 50 crores but we must admit that in the first three years, the performance was not good. It is admitted that the first three years were difficult years and the programme for the implementation of the welfare schemes did not work out satisfactorily. There were many reasons for it, some of them being lack of technical personnel, inaccessibility of the hilly areas and also the territorial adjustments which had to be made on account of the States Reorganisation Commission. But the tempo of progress has now increased and 85 per cent. of the total allocation will have been utilised before the Plan period is over. The Home Minister constantly keeps a watch on the welfare of these classes. A conference of the Ministers of Social Welfare and those who were concerned in the States with this special task was called early this year and another conference is being called sometime later this year so that the bottlenecks could be examined and it will consider how vest the impediments and the handicaps could be removed and how the maximum could be achieved in the minimum possible time. The 43 special multi-purpose tribal blocs have come in for criticism and the Elwin committee has gone into the working of these blocs. We have good response from the tribal blocs and the whole matter has been examined and we hope to have a bigger programme in the Third Plan.

The progress in respect of the Scheduled Castes has been better than in respect of the Tribes. This of course is a refutable point because it is a matter of opinion and I can see Shri Gaikwad smiling. But even though 95 per cent of the allocation will be utilised by the end of this

[Shrimati Alva]

current year, I feel that things should move faster. How can things move faster? Not by cent per cent expenditure but by the will, the determination, the faith and the belief we have in the cause. That alone can make us move faster; otherwise, even this large allocation goes by without seeing the results as we would like to see or as the hon. Member, Shri Gaikwad would like to see in the country. Therefore, it is we who have to speed up, it is our belief and faith that will take us far enough.

In the field of de-notified tribes the position was not so happy also. Therefore, we have repeatedly stressed this point to the State Governments to make special efforts for rehabilitating the de-notified ex-criminal tribes especially in the field of agriculture and in the field of industry.

Then we come to the Third Plan. The experience of the past two Plans show us our weaknesses and our strength, they show us the bottlenecks and how to remove them, they show us where we are faltering and where we can stand up again and speed up our work. From the experience of the two Plans we have derived some broad principles, which principles and ideas are being circulated to the various States and Union Territories whose opinions have been sought so that we can achieve the maximum possible targets in the minimum possible time, especially in the field of Scheduled Tribes where shifting cultivation is concerned, where adequate and proper lands have to be given and proper societies will have to be built up.

Only the other day, Sir, an hon. Member brought to our notice the question of allotment of land to wean away tribal people from shifting cultivation in Manipur. Organisation of co-operatives have to be planned for forest exploitation and for giving credit and marketing facilities in the areas where such tribals live.

This brings us, Sir, to the most, shall I say, touching and important section of our people where the most de-humanising and shameful practices continue, namely, the scavengers. The scavengers who keep our cities clean, our villages clean, who run our municipalities, it is these scavengers who need a better deal, and we need greater co-operation and co-ordination at all levels, from the municipal level to the individual level, to see that night soil should not be carried on the head. Here again, enough allocation is made but we have not achieved the target. I consider it the most de-humanising thing that our scavengers are made to do. Mechanisation should come in, and where mechanisation is not possible, in the by-lanes and lanes in our villages, other methods will have to be adopted. Scavenging work is looked down upon in our country. But if you think more deeply what about our doctors and our nurses? They do the same work and it is called noble (*Interruption*). Therefore, we have to lift these people, we have to raise their level as quickly as possible. Scavenging in itself is not bad. Scavenging will always have to be done. But when scavenging is reserved for a particular section of the society it becomes most de-humanising of all kinds of work.

Then we come to the question of services. That also has been absorbing the attention of this House, as to why there should not be better recruitment and more appointments in the services. When you talk of government service you must also not forget the private sector, which also should assist in taking up boys and girls coming from these special classes—I will not call them “under-privileged” any more because any name we give them becomes a stigma; therefore, let us call them “special classes”. They have to be brought up, lifted up educationally and economically. The private sector also must be awakened and public opinion must be created. The Government of India is doing all

its best today. Again, it is a matter of opinion, but various steps have been taken to increase the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees in the services under the Central Government. Semi-government and autonomous bodies functioning under the various ministries of the Government of India have also been persuaded to agree to the same policy of reservation as has been adopted by the Government.

Sir, candidates are not available in requisite numbers for all the reserved vacancies. However, the Government of India has appointed liaison officers in each Ministry to look after their cause.

Shri D. A. Katti (Chikodi): Even in the Defence Ministry?

Shrimati Alva: I shall answer all of them later. The hon. Member will have his turn.

Now, this takes us back to the post-matric scholarship, from where education begins, from where the boys and girls could be recruited. In the field of education, the number of post-matric scholarship given in 1951-52 to Scheduled Castes—benefit scholarship—boys and girls was 1604. In 1959-60 this has risen to 38,637. In the case of Scheduled Tribes it was 575 in 1951-52 and in 1959-60 it rose to 6,112. That shows an increase of more than 20 times in the case of Scheduled Castes and 10 times more in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Apart from that, in 1959-60 and 1960-61 the Ministry of Home Affairs has agreed to provide additional amounts required for post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that every eligible student gets scholarship according to the prescribed stage.

This does not end the problem of students coming from these special classes, but it is the beginning of the problem where they want to get through competitive examinations to be recruited into government service.

Of all the universities in the country, the Allahabad University was the only university which agreed to run coaching classes for these students. Cent per cent assistance is given by the Government of India. The Home Minister has directed the other States also to find out from their universities whether they will be willing to do so. But, in any case, what we hope to do and what our intention for pushing it up is to have at least one more centre in the south which could be a good coaching centre for these students to study and appear for the competitive examinations.

Now, Sir, we come to the non-official organisations. Non-official organisations have done the work. In ages past we have always had missionaries in our land—I am not talking of religious missionaries but men and women individuals, who thought in the correct way, who practised the correct conduct and who tried to uplift from time to time, from decade to decade, those people who had fallen in the eyes of the rest of their fellow-men or country-men. They are the non-official organisations to whom we pay our tribute. Some of them today find themselves in stringent conditions from where they cannot carry on their work. Therefore, we have revised the policy in rendering them assistance. We have felt that the non-official organisations who carry on this good work, especially work like eradication of untouchability and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, de-notified tribes and other backward classes, they should continue from year to year and not be subjected to submitting their reports promptly. But they must submit their audit reports. They can carry on their work from one year to another, but they need submit their audit reports before the second instalment falls due. I think it is very reasonable.

We have recognised many non-official organisations, because we feel that people go to these non-official organisations not so much for emoluments as to give their time, to sacrifice, to

[Shrimati Alva]

dedicate. Therefore, we are trying to assist all these institutions in the country. We have selected some of them for assistance. If they need funds for carrying on such good work they will get them, and it is only by the time their second instalments fall due that they need submit their audit reports.

I wish to mention only one more point. I think there is also an amendment referring to that aspect. It is about the abolition of double-member constituencies. The question of the abolition of double-member constituencies was discussed during the last information consultative committee meeting held in March. After that, the Home Minister discussed it with the Chief Ministers of States. There was consensus of opinion that bifurcation of double-member constituencies was desirable. The President also mentioned it in his address to the joint session of Parliament and said that legislation would be brought forward for bifurcating the double-member constituencies in the country. However, it is on the suggestion of some Members of Parliament that the Home Minister has given time for receiving their valuable suggestions, this way or that way, and those suggestions will help us in coming to a decision. But it must be stated that the Law Ministry has a draft Bill ready, and as soon as a decision is taken, necessary action in the matter will go ahead.

I do not wish to make further comments, because the task is so big. One could go on taking individual schemes and be talking on them. Finally, I want forcefully to impress on this hon. House that it is the purity of heart and sincerity of purpose that has to be made the yardstick, the yardstick by which we shall measure our success and by which we shall reach the cherished goal. Nothing succeeds like prosperity, prosperity is the best leveller, towards that goal we shall endeavour to see that the special classes achieve prosperity.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1959".

It is a long time since the report was placed on the Table of the House. Hereafter, I propose to take up this matter within 15 days after the report is placed on the Table of the House. We are now trying to have the next report also. Each report has to be submitted within six months of the conclusion of the year. Otherwise, there will be overlapping. Therefore, hon. Members also will insist on taking up the report earlier. I would also suggest to the hon. Minister that within 15 days of placing the report on the Table of the House he should give notice of the motion for consideration. I will give priority to this report. Otherwise this becomes stale.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that financial aid given to backward States for the educational benefits of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be increased from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent." (1)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"and is of opinion that steps should be taken to introduce a Bill in the current session of Parliament creating single member constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Lok Sabha as well as State Assemblies." (2)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that steps should be taken to advance loans

without interest to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are comparatively in a better position and who want to improve their housing condition". (3)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that a Parliamentary Committee be set up with necessary powers to assess the progress made in regard to the amelioration in the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the country with a view to suggest ways and means for their improvement". (4)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that while distributing land preference should be given to the Harijans and Adivasis who are landless". (5)

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to improve the social, economic and political condition of Harijans and Adivasis". (6)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to abolish the levy of land revenue on uneconomic land holdings of Harijans and Adivasis." (7)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to provide reclaimed land for cultivation to Harijans and Adivasis." (8)

(4) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that Government have failed to provide boarding facilities for Harijan and Adivasi students." (9)

(5) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that cottage industries be run on cooperative basis and Harijans and Adivasis be appointed in them." (10)

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the extra amount of rupees 15 lakhs given to the special multi-purpose tribal blocks by the Home Ministry be withdrawn immediately, where tribal population is less than 50 per cent." (11)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of all the States be registered as such in all the employment exchanges throughout the country and particularly at the Employment Exchange, Delhi." (12)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that a Parliamentary Committee be set up to enquire into the utilisation of the grants sanctioned for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to different States, Union territories and private agencies." (13)

Shri K. C. Jena: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

[Shri K. C. Jena]

"and is of opinion that adequate steps be taken by the Central Government to provide lands to the landless Harijans and Adivasis." (14)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the Central Government should allocate necessary funds for construction of Houses for the landless Harijans in the villages." (15)

Shri Subodh Hansda: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that steps be taken to audit the accounts of the non-official organisation which are receiving financial assistance from the Government of India for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (16)

With your permission, I move my next amendment with a slight alternation.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I beg to move:

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that adequate steps be taken to rehabilitate the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes evicted due to construction of big dams, industrial projects, etc., in the various parts of the country." (17)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that steps be taken to prepare a consolidated list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the Union." (18)

Shri Ram Dhani Das: I beg to move:

(1) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that students of the most backward castes among the Harijans like Dom and others, should be given special attention in the field of education, and a start should be made without and delay for providing such students with residential schools, with free food, clothing, lodging and books, etc. And where residential schools are not possible, individual students belonging to such castes, should be given a stipend of Rs. 25 per month or of an amount which the Government considers adequate to meet all the expenses at the Primary education stage." (19)

(2) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that individual Harijans belonging to the most backward section of the Harijans like Dom and others should not be expected to contribute anything substantial for the purpose of constructing houses for their living; hence the Government should give Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,600 for construction of their independent houses as aid and the above facility should not be limited to the employees of the local bodies alone but to all the individuals living in rural areas." (20)

(3) That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of opinion that the Government should give a serious consideration to the problem of representation of the most backward section of Harijans like Dom and others in the Legislatures and local bodies, District Boards, etc." (21)

Mr. Speaker: The main motion and the amendments are now before the House.

Six hours have been allotted for discussion of this report. I would urge upon hon. Members to confine their remarks to 15 minutes each. I have got as many as 16 names before me. The hon. Minister also would like to have some time for reply. At 3 o'clock we will start the discussion on the motion relating to Nagaland. Till then, this discussion will go on. The balance of time remaining will be utilised tomorrow.

I am told that only one hour remains for the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill. I think that instead of keeping that Bill part-heard, we shall dispose of it first tomorrow, and then take up this report.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year, whenever we discuss the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we have to deal with the omissions and commissions and the measures which have been taken by the various Ministries at the Centre and also in the States.

12.47 hrs.

[Shri Heda in the Chair]

This year also the Commissioner has made several complaints and also made suggestions, as to how these evils could be remedied. To my mind, the defects or the evils pointed out by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the first report are not in anyway different from those which are again pointed out by him in the present report which is under discussion. The areas may differ, the States may differ, the magnitude of the task may differ, but these evils are prevalent everywhere. The remedies often suggested by the Commissioner have to be taken up and implemented by the State Governments seriously and sincerely which is not done I have no doubt

that the Central Government has done its bit in every sphere, particularly in the matter of giving liberal assistance not only to the State Governments but also to the various non-official agencies. But, the system which has been adopted for removing the various difficulties is not the correct system. The Government of India, and particularly the Home Minister in his public speeches as well as in the conferences of the various ministers who are concerned with the matters relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also in the Central Advisory Board has been stressing the need to spend money from various other sources and pointed out that the money which has been given to the State Governments for various other developmental work should also be utilised for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes to a greater extent. But so far, I think no State has taken it seriously nor even the departments of the Central Government. I understand that the Home Ministry has asked some of its officers to see that especially the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, and the Ministry of Education set apart a certain amount for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes out of their own Budgets. I do not know the results. No doubt these instructions have been frequently issued to the State Governments, but the State Governments have not cared to implement them. Therefore, I think the only method by which the State Governments and even the Central Government departments could be made to adhere to the instructions of the Home Minister is to adopt the method which the Bombay Government has recently adopted.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): There is no Bombay Government; it is Maharashtra Government.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I stand corrected. The Maharashtra Government has issued instructions to the panchayats that if they do not remove untouchability prevalent in their respective

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

areas, Government will not advance any funds to those panchayats. These are the types of methods which alone would make the State Governments implement the suggestions made by the Home Minister. Various State Governments will have to come to the Central Government for assistance for their own developmental purposes. If the Central Government could make this condition as one of the binding conditions on the State Government that in case they do not set apart a particular sum for the welfare of the scheduled castes, the Central Government will not give any assistance by way of grants or loans to them, I think the matter will be very quickly settled.

There is another thing which the Central Government is doing. The Home Ministry must have struggled hard with the Planning Commission to find nearly Rs. 39 crores to be spent under the first Five Year Plan for the scheduled castes. Similarly, in the Second Five Year Plan, they got about Rs. 91 crores. But out of the Rs. 39 crores in the first Plan, they could spend only to the extent of Rs. 26 crores, thereby leaving about Rs. 13 crores unspent. In the second Plan, though the amount is pretty high—Rs. 91 crores—they could only spend about Rs. 32 crores. They were expected to spend another Rs. 40 crores during 1959-60 or 1960-61. Even if the Home Ministry or the Governments which take this money spend Rs. 40 crores, yet there will be about Rs. 20 crores which would be left unspent. All these things happen because the Home Ministry depends on the State Governments for implementing the various constructive programmes and they depend upon non-official agencies only for things like doing propaganda against untouchability and so on. This system will naturally make the progress of work very slow.

My humble suggestion is that as far as possible the Central Government

should take all the constructive schemes under them, specially for providing water facilities, house sites and giving loans for purchasing lands for cultivation. These are some of the schemes which the Central Government should themselves take up under the centrally sponsored schemes. I know the Central Government is giving a lot of assistance to the State Governments in various forms. They go to the extent of paying nearly 75 per cent of the expenditure, but even then the State Governments are not in a position to take advantage of the Central Government's grant, simply because they are not in a position to find 25 per cent of the expenditure. Some of the things which the Central Government have now got under their own schemes are said to be proving very well and they are really doing a great benefit to the scheduled castes. Therefore, if the Government feel that they would like to spend less amount, I think if that amount is spent under centrally sponsored schemes, more benefit would be given to the scheduled castes.

Another point I would like to bring to the notice of the House is about the allocation of about Rs. 100 crores in the third Five Year Plan. I do not know on what basis Government, particularly, the Planning Commission, arrived at this figure. I understand in the conference of State Ministers, they made a demand that in the third Plan, the amount should be at least three times the amount set apart in the second Plan. I think even the Home Minister has given his view that the amount given in the second Plan should be definitely enhanced. On that basis, the Home Ministry should take up this question with the Planning Commission and see that the amount of Rs. 100 crores is enhanced to a reasonable amount.

There are various other schemes which have been taken up during the second Plan and which have not been completed. For completing those

schemes, the Government of India will have to spend some money. I think this Rs. 100 crores will not be sufficient to meet the commitments which have already been made during the second Plan and also to take up the schemes under the third Plan.

The Home Ministry has started some institutes like industrial training institutes on the pattern which the Labour Ministry has chalked out. These institutes under the Home Ministry have been functioning very well and they have been very helpful, specially to the scheduled tribes students. This is the type of thing which we would like the Home Ministry to sponsor even for the scheduled castes. If the Government of India could depend on the State Governments for various things, I do not see any reason why the Government of India should not assist the Labour Ministry to create some percentage of seats for the scheduled castes in these institutes. I know there is a percentage fixed but that would not help to a greater extent. The Labour Ministry does not itself have too many of these institutes in the States. I would very much request the Home Ministry to see that the Labour Ministry is assisted considerably to start these institutes in various States in greater number. That will not only solve the unemployment problem of the Scheduled castes, but will also help deserving non-scheduled caste people to get technical training.

The Commissioner has given in his report the number of educated unemployed amongst the scheduled castes. It runs into some lakhs. There are also thousands of graduates among the scheduled castes who could not secure any jobs. The number of people who have got the benefit from the State Governments and the Central Government for education, but could not complete either matriculation or graduation will run into lakhs and they will not be in a position to secure any Government job or earn their living. They would be adding

to the battalion of unemployed people in this country and after a long interval, I am afraid they may be a menace not only to the community, but to the nation also.

Whenever the Government think of land reforms, the Government always feel two things, viz., distributing the land to the landless poor and enhancing food production in this country. Jagir abolition has come in various States, but that has not helped these people to any great extent. Now we are thinking about ceiling. As it is being delayed in various States, I think even the ceiling will not be able to bring a lot of benefit to the scheduled castes. In any case, the Government of India have got the responsibility not only to help the scheduled caste landless agricultural labour, but also to help the other landless labour in the country whose number is sufficiently large.

13 hrs.

At present the Scheduled Castes Commission is not able to get figures from the State Governments as to the number of landless labour, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the State. Therefore, it would help the Government of India to chalk out a better plan and also help a larger number of Scheduled Castes if they could ask the Census Commissioner to include this item in the census of 1961. It will help not only these people but also various deserving non-scheduled castes.

Now I want to deal with one very important department of the Government of India, and that is the Defence Department. I have great regard both for the Ministers and the Ministry but, as far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned, I think that is the Ministry which occupies the highest rank in flouting the constitutional privileges granted to the Scheduled Caste under the Constitution. The Defence Ministry certainly do not care for any instructions, either from the

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

Home Ministry or from the Constitution. I do not want to narrate the whole story here. If you only take the number of officers in the Defence Ministry there may be half a dozen officers who have been recruited much before we achieved independence. Excepting the civilians in various categories including sweepers and so on, no consideration is shown to Scheduled Castes in the Defence Ministry's appointments. I am not here pleading to the Defence Ministry or the Government of India to reduce the qualifications or to minimise the standards for recruitment in the defence service.

I only want to remind the Defence Minister and his Ministry not to ignore the historical facts. If the Scheduled Castes have been asked to do any responsible duty in the olden days, the only responsible duty that was given to them was to protect the villages. That is the reason why they started living on the outskirts of the villages. I hope the Minister very much enlightened if he cares to know about the fighting nature of the Scheduled Castes in the Mahar regiment. Then they were operating in a very important corps, the Machine Gun Corps and they have done very well. Now if the Defence Ministry has got no other reason excepting that some officers and men would not like to rub shoulders or join and work with the Scheduled Castes in the services, I see no reason why they could not provide reservation. When they are recruiting officers, if all the qualifications are fulfilled by a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste I see no reason why the Defence Ministry should not agree to fix a percentage for them.

Similarly in the educational institutions which are being financed by the Government of India such reservations ought to be there. If they could only convene a meeting or a conference and in that conference members

of the Scheduled Castes are included, I think they will not have an opportunity to say in future that Scheduled Caste people are inefficient people to be put in the defence service.

Now I am reminded of the committee which has been constituted by the Uttar Pradesh Government to see what the reasons are for the Scheduled Caste people not taking advantage of the reservation and filling the vacancies reserved for them. I would like the Government of India also to constitute such a committee to go into the vacancies in other departments and how they are filled up. I would very much stress that they should go very deep into the reasons why the Defence Ministry have not filled up these vacancies or why they have not given reservation to Scheduled Castes. I very strongly recommend and appeal to the Government to take that up.

I hope I have got some more time left for me.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 17 minutes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Can I have a few more minutes?

Mr. Chairman: Only two more minutes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Then I come to some small points. The Home Ministry have recruited some Assistant Commissioners in 1957. They recruited them for a second time in 1958 or 1959. Then, because of the austerity measures they could not be absorbed. I do not see any reason why for a second time those people should be called and recruited when they are not being absorbed.

There are many Scheduled Caste people staying outside their State and working in various installations the Government of India. For example, Telugu-speaking and Tamil-speaking people are working in Jubbalpore and Poona. These people do not get any

concessions meant for the Scheduled Castes. They do not get even education for their children in those States. I think the Home Ministry has already received a lot of representations from this kind of people in those States. I want the Government of India to take some steps in this regard.

Again, giving training in the industrial training institutes will help most of the Scheduled Caste people to better their conditions. I think the Estimates Committee have suggested the reservation of a certain percentage of contracts to these people. That has been referred to the various State Governments and the Government of India have received some replies. I would request the Home Ministry to find out some way out to help these people so that they may economically be put on a sound footing.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): It is good that after a long interval we are discussing the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But it ought to have been discussed much earlier. That itself shows how our Ministry is taking interest in the problems of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes. It is tragic that every year they are not making arrangements for the discussion of this Report.

As regards the progress of the welfare work among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes progress is not satisfactory. Even the Deputy Minister has agreed in her speech that it has not progressed so much.

Secondly, when we are going to evaluate the progress of work among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least we must have some comprehensive picture in this Report. But this report could not give all the picture that is wanted by us. Information is wanting in this report regarding figures of unemployment, availability of lands and other things. Of course I am not blaming the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. He has categorically stated in his report that though he sought so many things from the various State departments they did not respond as much as he expected. That is another tragedy—how the State Governments are tackling this matter of the poor people. That is why I want to suggest categorically that this type of advisory committee or body is meaningless. Because, they are more or less ineffective.

The Commissioner has suggested many good things. There are certain suggestions which are very good and welcomed by the Scheduled Caste and Tribe's people. But the main point is how to implement his suggestions or schemes. Because, whatever be his suggestions, it is not obligatory on the part of the State Governments to formulate a scheme or execute a scheme on the basis of his suggestion.

It is optional on the State Governments. There is a directive principle also. There is a certain directive to the State Governments. But that is only an expression of pious wishes and not in the directions for implementation but for consideration Regarding land reform also. There is a suggestion that security of land must be provided in the legislation in all the places and that people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be given certain guarantees. But when I go through all these reports, I find that a good number of States even today could not formulate such legislation. What is the reason for that? Of course, I do not know the reason. That was not given here. That is another thing.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's Department is something farcical. If you want to keep it only to put some moral pressure on the State you can keep it but the outcome will be very much less. That is why I suggest that this is the right time for the Government of India to create a separate ministry for dealing with this matter of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

Tribes and other backward classes. Taking the urgency of rehabilitation of refugees into consideration, because thousands of refugees are coming from East and West Pakistan, we had to create a separate ministry to deal with their problems. People of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, I think, form no less than one-third of the total population of India. To deal with such a big population we must have a similar separate ministry. Just to have some advisory body to give some advice and from time to time to report to the President and to place pious reports before the Lok Sabha will not help much because he has got no executive power. Therefore a separate ministry must be formed with executive power, otherwise you cannot tackle the problem successfully. That is my suggestion.

In Tripura State we have got a Tribal Welfare advisory body, but that body also is only to have some discussion on certain matters. Very few of the suggestions of other members are responded in that body's meetings. This is another funny thing. I am not speaking for myself but I am really surprised to find that though I have been a Member of this House since 1952 and I belong to the Scheduled Tribes I was not taken in that Tribal welfare advisory body which has been constituted in Tripura State and some other people have been taken who could not claim to be more acquainted with the problems. This, I think, has something to do with political considerations. I do not know what it is. It is for the Government to answer this point.

At the State level also these advisory boards will not help much. We must have Tribal councils or other councils like that with some executive power. Unless such a body has executive power, it cannot do much effective work. That is why I

suggest that at all levels some sort of that power must be given.

We have got one or two Tribal blocks in our area, but the functioning of the blocks is very unsatisfactory. Cadres from Tribal people are not being recruited to those blocks also. Such people are deputed to carry out this work who do not know the minds of the Tribal people. That is another tragedy. This sort of thing must be removed.

The most vital point that I am going to make is about the economic problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This report suggests eradication of some social evils. Eradication of untouchability or right to entrance of Harijans into temples has been suggested. Some legislation might have been enacted of that type. That is good. That type of social reform is absolutely necessary. I admit that. But at the same time even if you have passed legislation of that type, you would not make much progress about Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Harijan people. The main thing is economic relief. That is why we have to take up the first and foremost task of building up their economic condition. That is the main problem. We can talk of our culture. You can set up some community hall or centres to develop their own culture, but you cannot successfully raise them until and unless their economic condition is improved. That is why making their economic condition better is the most urgent necessity.

If we go through all the facts, we will find that a good number of peasants either belong to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or to other backward classes. They are the people who cultivate land. They are the peasants. Therefore if you want to improve their condition you must have land reforms. They must be provided with land, otherwise you cannot improve their condition much

although you might have desire to improve their condition. That is why in every State, legislation must be passed so that landless people belonging to these communities are given priority in the distribution of land.

There are certain areas in India where people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are predominant inhabitants. Such areas must be declared as Scheduled Areas where only people belonging to that particular community should be rehabilitated. If you do not protect their interests that way then other moneyed, advanced or cunning people will advance money to them or give them loans and exploit them. Ultimately they will thus lose their land and it will be transferred to those other people. That is how thousands of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been evicted from their lands. You must stop that eviction. If you want to stop that eviction, you must have land legislation on that basis.

It is good that recently we have passed the Land Reforms Act for Tripura where at least certain provisions have been incorporated to restrict transfers of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes to other people. But that also is not enough. What is happening actually in Tripura State? In Tripura State, we find that hundreds of Tribal people are being evicted from their lands and this administrative body is, in some way or other, only acting as a silent spectator and somewhere directly participating in the act of evicting these Tribal people. Otherwise, I do not find any reason why these Tribal people who have been cultivating their lands for years together should be evicted. I can give you the name of some 40 Tribal families in Sunamara sub-division. The hon. Home Minister may please take note of that. They had been cultivating those particular plots of land for the last 40 years. That land has been acquired and given for the rehabilitation of other sections of the people. Why? We have got

plenty of land in our State. You can find land elsewhere for them. You cannot acquire that land, evict a section of the people and again make them refugees. This is very unfair. I wrote about it to the Secretary of the Tripura Administration. His answer was very funny. He told me, "We have acquired that land. Now there are certain difficulties that have arisen. Please advise your people to find a place elsewhere and we can give them rehabilitation grants." Is it an answer that should come from a responsible Government officer? Really, it is very bad. How long will these Tribal people be suffering like that? I do not know that. But a time will come when these Tribal people also will resent it—and we have seen resentment. These Naga people have been fighting for a long time and ultimately the Government of India had to accept their demand. That is there. Even in our State, there are certain places which are completely or predominantly inhabited by Tribal people. They are compact areas. It is not only in Tripura State. It may be possible to find it in other places also. And wherever it is possible, certain plots of land must be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and only these people should be made to inhabit those particular areas. In that way at least we can give them some guarantee in the land itself.

Another point I want to urge is this. I fought out this at the time of the consideration of the Bill itself, that is the Bill relating to the legislation of the unauthorised occupation of land. At that time also I spoke. Most of the Tribal people are shifting cultivators. When some sense dawns on them, the start developing the land, and there is a tradition among our people that first they reclaim the land, then apply and then get settlement after three or four years. And that tradition has been going on in our State and people have reclaimed quite a considerable portion of land like that. But now

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

we have passed that Bill to evict them summarily, that is all those unauthorised occupations. But it should have been the attitude of Government to see that all these unauthorised occupations, particularly in those areas where there is no dispute or trouble, are regularised. That should be the attitude of our Government, and I think in our part also a list should be maintained.

Then, regarding education I wish to say something. I have not much time, but I wish to say that the present system of education is quite defective, particularly for the Tribal people. The trouble that the Tribal people are facing is, first when they go to school they face the linguistic difficulty, because they have got some other language. At least up to the primary standard they must be given education through their mother tongue. In the Government reports and other things that is agreed to. But what is the concrete action they have taken to implement it? No action has been taken so far. If the Government was so keen to have such kinds of organisations in the last two or three years, I could have given them that type of organisation and the production of text-books in tribal language could have been done. But no effort is being made in that direction.

And then, even if you establish primary schools in these villages you cannot expect all these children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to attend school, because they are poor and they have to go into the fields to help their parents to earn for themselves. Even a boy of seven, eight or ten years of age has to go and work in the field. So I suggest that if you want to give them education, you must give them some cash dole, including text-books and other things wherever necessary. You must collect data in this respect and find out who are the poor people and give them cash doles and help them to attend school. If you proceed in that way, then you can at

least give some sort of educational benefit to them. Otherwise it will not be much effective.

Then, there is the question of reservation of posts. It is a good thing. In the Constitution there is a direction to this effect, and in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also there is some direction. In the Government services some posts have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But in many cases we find that these posts have not been filled by the candidates belonging to these particular communities, because it is only a pious wish. If any State Government or Ministry or any appointing authority refuses to appoint them, then the candidates belonging to that particular community are quite helpless because they cannot go to the court. If you want to implement this direction seriously and very sincerely, you must have a legislation on that basis, so that if any officer does not implement it or if anybody refuses to implement it, then the person concerned can go to the court and file a suit. So I urge that we must have a legislation on that basis.

And lastly, I have to point out that the Manipuri community in our part, are not treated as a backward community at present. But they are backward. I request the Government to see that when the next list is prepared for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, this Manipuri community of Tripura also is included as a backward class community and all the amenities and privileges to which such communities are entitled should also be given to that community.

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर-रक्षित-
अनुसूचित जातियां) : सभापति जी, इति
वर्षे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट
सभा के पटल पर रखी जाती है और यहाँ
उस पर विचार होता है। जहाँ तक उन के

अपने कार्य का सम्बन्ध है, में उस की सराहना करता हूँ कि वह देश में जो अस्पृश्यता की भयंकरता है, उस की ओर सरकार और जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं, लेकिन जो प्रतिवेदन का रूप और भाषा है, उस में विशेष अन्तर नहीं आता ।

13.27 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आज भी देश में अस्पृश्यता हिल नहीं रही है । सरकार के प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं ऊपर से नीचे तक, लेकिन अस्पृश्यता अनेक रूप से आज भी देश में मौजूद है और हम, जो अस्पृश्यता के शिकार बनते हैं, यह नहीं कह सकते कि तेहि नो दिवसा गता: अर्थात् वे दिन हमारे चले गए, जब हम पर जुल्म होता था, जब हमें छोटा समझा जाता था, नीचे समझा जाता था, हम पर अत्याचार होते थे, हम को अनेक यातनायें दी जाती थी । मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि आज भी वह अपमान, वे यातनायें, वे संकट, वह कास्ट, वह दुरदुर की नीति यकीनी तौर से देश में विद्यमान है । शिड्यड कास्टस के वेलफेयर के सम्बन्ध योजना कमीशन द्वारा नियुक्त स्टडी टीम ने अपना विचार सरकार के सामने रखा है, एक रिपोर्ट दी है । मैं उस में इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन देश में जो यह ख्याल बन रहा है कि अस्पृश्यता मिट रही है, जा रही है, उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन से पूछिए, जो आज अस्पृश्यता के शिकार बनते हैं । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या अस्पृश्यता अपने किसी भी रूप में जा रही है । जो भी उस रूप हो सकते हैं, उन को आप देखें । जहाँ तक अस्पृश्यता का अर्थ मनुष्य को गृहित समझने की भावना है, क्या वह समाप्त हो रही है ? मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे बापू महात्मा गांधी जी ने विशेष बल के साथ इधर ध्यान दिया, लेकिन आज उतना ध्यान इस समस्या को ओर नहीं दिया जा रहा है । पीने के पानी के

कूओं के प्रयोग, मंदिरों में प्रवेश और शिक्षा संस्थाओं के बारे में जो स्टडी टीम द्वारा परसेन्टेज दिया गया है, मैं नहीं समझता कि उस में कुछ विशेष अन्तर पड़ता है । मैं अपने क्षेत्र और अनेक अन्य क्षेत्रों को देखने के बाद कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी हम लोग पीने के पानी के स्थानों पर चढ़ नहीं पाते हैं और मंदिरों में प्रवेश नहीं कर पाते हैं तथा शिक्षा संस्थाओं में दिक्कत पाते हैं और सब से नीचे की तह के लोगों, भंगियों, डोमों, आदि पर जो भयंकरता बरती जाती है, में उस की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । मैं आज भी यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका भयंकरता के साथ देश में विद्यमान है । हमें देश के अन्दर एक ख्याल पैदा करना है, जनता के अन्दर समानता का एक वातावरण पैदा करना है और जो सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विषमता हमारे देश में मौजूद है, उसको दूर करना है, और इन सब बातों को देख कर आगे कदम बढ़ाना है । मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि जिस तेजी से हमें चलना चाहिये उस तेजी से आप और हम चल नहीं रहे हैं, हम धीरे चल रहे हैं । मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो अनुदान की राशि रखा गई थी उसको अगर आप देखें तो पता चलेगा कि वह व्यय नहीं हो पाई है और क्यों खर्च नहीं हो पाई है, इस की ओर आपका ध्यान नहीं है । आप देख नहीं पाते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें इस ओर ध्यान दे रही हैं या नहीं दे रही हैं । जहाँ तक कमिशनर साहब की रिकमेंडेशनस का ताल्लुक है, रिकमेंडेंशंस बन कर ही आती है, कभी ऊपर चली जाती हैं और कभी नीचे सरक जाती हैं । जहाँ तक उन पर अमल का सम्बन्ध है, चाहे मेरी राज्य सरकार हो या दूसरी राज्य सरकार हों, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उन पर अमल नहीं हो पाता है । इसकी वजह यह है कि सेंटर की तरफ

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

से जब कर्मी दृष्टिपात होता है तो हल्के हल्के होता है, जोर के साथ नहीं होता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक यहां पर सेंटर में कोई इस तरह का अलग मंत्रालय नहीं होगा तब तब काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। इस मांग को मैं बड़े ही जोर-दार शब्दों में दन में पेश करना चाहता हूं कि इस कार्य के लिये एक अलग मंत्रालय हो जो जन-जातियों, परिगणित जातियों और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के कार्य को देखे। जहां तक इस से सम्बन्धित काम का ताल्लुक है वह बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है और इसको भली प्रकार सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये यह बहुत ही आवश्यक हो गया है कि एक अलग से मंत्रालय इसके लिये कायम हो। जहां तक आपकी स्कीमों का, आपकी योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, वे बहुत ही मंद गति से चलती हैं। इनके लिये जो पैसा अलग से रखा जाता है वह भी खर्च नहीं हो पाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो परिगणित जातियां हैं, जो जन-जातियां हैं, उनके भलाई के काम रुक जाते हैं। जहां तक दूसरी योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है जोकि आम लोगों के लिये होती है जैसे छोटे छोटे उद्योग घंघे हैं, कुटीर उद्योग हैं, खेती की उन्नति के लिये सहायता दी जाती है, आम किसानों और मजदूरों को सहायता दी जाती है उनमें भी इन लोगों का उतना ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है जितना कि रखना जाना चाहिये। इसका सीधा सा एक कारण यह है कि जो अधिकारी लोग हैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर नहीं जाता है। मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि आप एक चेजिंग मशीनरी इस काम के लिये कायम करें, जो आपके अधीन हो। इसका रूप भी कुछ हो सकता है लेकिन इस तरह की किसी मशीनरी का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

जहां तक जीवन की आवश्यकताओं का सम्बन्ध है, पीने के पानी का सम्बन्ध है, जमीन

का सम्बन्ध है, इनका प्रबन्ध जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिये। इस ओर आपका विशेष तौर से ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज भी मैं देखता हूं कि देश के बहुत बड़े भाग में पीने के पानी की खातिर लोग घड़े ले कर बैठे रहते हैं, उनको पीने का पानी नसीब नहीं होता है। स्टडी टीम की रिपोर्ट में जो यह कहा गया है कि कोई परसेंटेज बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है वह ठीक हो सकता है, मैं उसकी तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि आम कुओं पर जो सरकारी अनुदान से बनाये गए हैं, उन पर भी हरिजनों को चढ़ने नहीं दिया जाता है और यह बात देश के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र पर लागू होती है। इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक रहने के लिये जगह का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उसके बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। मैं इस आवास के प्रश्न को दूसरे रूप में नहीं लेता हूं। लेकिन यह प्रश्न बहुत ही जरूरी प्रश्न है। मैं समझता हूं कि बने बानये मकान देना उतना आवश्यक नहीं है जितना कि रहने के लिये जमीन देना है। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? आज होता यह है कि हरिजन जिन जमीनों पर रहते हैं, आज जो जमीनें हरिजनों के पास हैं मैं यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि वे भी उनसे छीनी जा रही है और उनके स्थानों पर दूसरे शक्तिशाली लोगों द्वारा मकान खड़े किए जा रहे हैं उनके मकानों के सामने दीवार खड़ी की जा रहा है, यह पंजाब के अन्दर हो रहा है, यू० पी० के अन्दर हो रहा है तथा दिल्ली व दूसरों राज्यों में हो रहा है। इस तरह के वाक्यात, इस तरह की कई घटनायें हमारे देखने में आई हैं। चाहे वे श्मशान की जमीनें हैं, चाहे सार्वजनिक जमीनें हैं, उनको आमोद प्रमोद, स्वाग तमासे के लिये हैं दिल्ली राज्य में भी और देश के दूसरे भागों में भी बलशाली जातियों द्वारा जबरदस्ती इस्तेमाल की जा रही है और

हरिजनों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है। यह दिल्ली राज्य में भी और दूसरे राज्यों में भी हो रहा है। इस पर विचार भी चलता है कि जिस जमीन पर हरिजन का झोंपड़ा है, जिस जमीन पर वह रहता है, वह उसी को दे दी जाए लेकिन देखने में आता है कि उसको वहां से भी उखाड़ने के प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं। मैं मिसालें नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि इस ओर ध्यान देने की विशेष तौर से जरूरत है। रहने के लिये उनको मकान देना, रहने के लिये उनको जमीन देना, उनके अन्दर एक प्रकार से आत्म-संतोष पैदा करना है। हम यह बर्दा त कर सकते हैं कि हम को छोटा समझा जाता है, गृहित समझा जाता है, अस्पृश्य समझा जाता है, इस वास्ते हमको उठाने में समय लग सकता है और उस ओर आपके प्रयत्न चल भी रहे हैं। लेकिन जहां तक पीने के पानी का, रहने के लिये जमीन के टुकड़े का समन्वय है, वह जल्दी ही हल होना चाहिये।

तीसरी योजना में आप जन-जातियों के लिये, हरिजनों के लिये, पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये सौ करोड़ रखे रहे हैं। हरिजनों के लिहाज से, शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के लिहाज से पिछली दो योजनाओं में नियत धन में पांच करोड़ का अन्तर नजर आता है लेकिन अगर हम इसको फैला कर देखें तो वह अन्तर बढ़ना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह अनुदान रखा जा रहा है, वह हमारी गिरी हालत को देखते हुए, आज की परिस्थितियों में बहुत ही कम है। जहां तक लोगों को बसाने का, रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने का प्रश्न है, उनको तो आप बसा रहे हैं और बसाना भी चाहिये लेकिन हम सदियों से देश में रिफ्यूजी हैं, हमारे पास जमीन भी नहीं है, व्यापार के साधन भी नहीं है, खाने को नहीं है, पीने को नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है, कोई धंधा नहीं है, हज़ारों और लाखों की तादाद में हम में से लोग भूमिहीन हैं, उनको बसाने का प्रयत्न भी आपकी ओर से होना चाहिये। तृतीय योजना में जो आप सौ करोड़

रुपया रख रहे हैं कोई वजह नहीं कि आप उसको २०० या ३०० करोड़ नहीं करें। यह ठीक है कि जब भी इस तरह की बात की जाती है तो उसका ग्राम योजना पर, ग्राम प्लान पर प्रभाव पड़ता है लेकिन हल्के हल्के आप इसको देखें और आगे बढ़ने का प्रयत्न करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हो भी सकता है और कोई मुश्किल बात नहीं है। सौ करोड़ के अलावा और जो अनुदान हैं, जैसे छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिये हैं, कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये हैं, दूसरी योजनाओं के लिये हैं, छोटे कुओं तथा सिंचाई के साधनों के लिये हैं, रहने के लिये हैं मकानों के लिये हैं तथा और जो दूसरे ग्राम सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिये अनुदान हैं उनमें भी अगर हरिजनों का ब्याल रखा जाए और इस बारे में आपकी तरफ से अदेश जारी कर दिये जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई वजह नहीं है कि हरिजनों की भलाई के काम आगे न बढ़ सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अनुदान सौ करोड़ का है, वह बहुत ही कम है, और उसको कम से कम दो सौ और तीन सौ करोड़ होना चाहिये।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कमियां पिछली योजनाओं में रह गई हैं, वे तृतीय योजना में दूर की जानी चाहियें।

हम यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दू मात्र के अन्दर जो अस्पृश्यता है, यह एक अभिशाप है एक छिद्र है, जो उसे अन्दर ही अन्दर खोखला कर रहा है। मैं एक कहावत जो संस्कृत में है आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ :

“ सुन्दरमणिमय भवने पश्यति
पिपीलिका रन्ध्रम् ”

सुन्दर मणी के मकान में चींटी छिद्र देखती है। हिन्दू समाज के अन्दर गांधी जी ने इस को कोड़ की संज्ञा दी थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि हिन्दू समाज के अन्दर एक छिद्र है, वह ठीक नहीं है। अनेक छिद्र हैं। ये जो सब बातें हैं ये दूर होनी चाहियें। हमारे साथ समानता

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

का, मानवता का व्यवहार होना चाहिये "मा जीवेम्यः प्रमदः" । प्राणियों की उपेक्षा मत करो । जीवों के प्रति प्रमाद मत करो । प्राणियों के प्रति आलस मत करो । लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आज भी यह उपेक्षा हो रही है । जो घटनायें घटित हो रही हैं वे साबित करती हैं, कि हमारे साथ उपेक्षा हो रही है । आज हमारे दिमाग में जो यह बात आ गई है कि अस्पृश्यता जा रही है, घट रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है । आज अधिकारी भी, पुलिस भी, जनता भी केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें भी ऐसा सोचती हैं कि अस्पृश्यता घट रही है लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है । आज भी हम को अपमान, यातनायें सहन करनी पड़ती हैं । ये जो सब बातें हैं, ये जो घटनायें हैं ये हमारे अन्दर एक रोष की भावना पैदा करती हैं । लेकिन इस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम टकराना चाहते हैं । हम देश में सद्भावना के साथ, प्रेम के साथ, भाई भाई की तरह से रहना चाहते हैं । लेकिन ऐसा हो सके, इस के लिये भारी प्रयत्न हम को और आप को करने होंगे । मैं जानता हूँ कि आप ने अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये कानून पास किया हुआ है लेकिन उस कानून की कोई परवा नहीं करता है । उस कानून की अधिकारी वर्ग परवा नहीं करता है, पुलिस परवा नहीं करती है तथा दूसरे लोग परवा नहीं करते हैं । जब कभी हम थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखाने के लिये जाते हैं तो वह या तो लिखी नहीं जाती है और अगर लिखी जाती है, तो बिगाड़ कर लिखी जाती है । हमेशा ही हम को दबा कर के, हमारी छाती पर चढ़ कर के समझौता कराया जाता है । इस तरह की कई घटनायें हो चुकी हैं जो मैं आप को बता सकता हूँ । मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे मस्तिष्क के अन्दर कोई आज इस तरह की बात आई है कि हम इन को अस्पृश्य समझना छोड़ दें । मैं आप के सामने एक दो घटनायें पेश करना

चाहता हूँ । एक बड़े पुलिस के अधिकारी के सामने जब मैं एक अपमान के प्रश्न को ले कर गया कि किस तरह से एक नौजवान पढ़े लिखे को किस प्रकार अपमानपूर्वक मूढ़े से धकेल दिया गया, उस को अपमानित किया गया तो उस पुलिस अधिकारी ने इस की कोई परवा नहीं की बल्कि हरिजनों की आजादी और उस का गलत प्रभाव का रोना रोया । एक दूसरी घटना इस प्रकार है कि एक पढ़ा लिखा नौजवान जोकि पोस्ट आफिस में क्लर्क के पद पर काम करता है, उस के कपड़ों को धोबी द्वारा फेंक दिया गया और उस को नाई की दुकान से उठा कर अलग कर दिया गया और इस पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकना आप का कर्तव्य है । यह कहना कि आजादी का हरिजनों के दिमागों पर गलत असर हो रहा है, मैं कहता हूँ ठीक नहीं है । मैं आज यहां पर एलानिया कहता हूँ कि

'We are the children of freedom'.
'They are the exploiters of freedom'.

आज देश के अन्दर जो आजादी आई है वह बापू के प्रताप से आई है और नाना प्रकार से उस का एक असर हमारे दिमागों पर हुआ है । आज हम पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं ये किस वजह से होते हैं ? ये अत्याचार हम पर हमारी चेतना की वजह से, हमारी जागृति की वजह से, हमारे प्रभाव की वजह से, हमारे उठने की वजह से, होते हैं और हम इन को सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं । मैं अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को घन्य-घाद दूंग। कि उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता दिवस पर अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा कि देश को हमें भी साथ लेकर चलना है । यह ठीक हो सकता है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम खुद चलने लग गये हैं, आज हम को जिघर चात्रो खदेड़ कर आप नहीं ले जा सकते हैं, आज बाजू पकड़ कर ले जाने की बात नहीं है ।

"यशः श्री श्रयसा मयि" ।

हमारे अन्दर कीर्ति पैदा हो, हमारे अन्दर कल्याण हो, हमारे अन्दर वैभव पैदा हो ।

अन्त में दो मिनट में भंगियों की बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

देश के अन्दर भंगियों की हालत हर तरीके से बहुत ही गिरी हुई है । हमारे केन्द्रीय हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने एक सब कमेटी कायम की है भंगी जांच कमेटी बनाई है और वह अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी और मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप कुछ भंगियों के बारे में सभावेश करने के लिये तैयार हैं । लेकिन देश की जो भयंकर सैनिटरी कंडीशन है उन पर मुझे अफसोस है । यहां पर स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में जिक्र आता है सफाई का, हाई-जीन का, डिजिजेशन का, लेकिन जब भंगी की सैनिटरी कंडीशन का तथा शोचनीय हानतों का जिक्र आता है तो दिल का नक्शा बदल जाता है । मैं कहता हूँ कि भंगियों के लिये जो पानी आदि सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध किया गया है वह नहीं के बराबर है । उन के रहने के स्थान के चारों तरफ गन्दी बनी रहती है । इस की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । केवल लैटरिन का नक्शा बदल जाने से या भंगी के सिर पर से टोकरा हट जाने मात्र से उसकी समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता । आज भंगी की सारी हालत तथा काम की भयंकर स्थिति को देखने की परम आवश्यकता है । हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी और मंत्राणी जी ने इस विषय में बड़ी सहृदयता प्रकट की है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में खास तौर से भंगी की स्थिति का जिक्र होना चाहिये और जहां तक उन के काम को सुधारने का तथा उन की जीवन स्तर उठाने का ताल्लुक है उस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । समाज में उन का स्थान तथा मान बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक उन के काम का ताल्लुक है, यकीनी तौर से वह काम एक कम्पनिटी

के ऊपर लदा हुआ है । यह स्थिति धीरे धीरे बदलनी चाहिये । उन में से कुछ लोग डाक्टर बनने चाहिये और उन को दूसरा काम मिलना चाहिये । उचित ऊंचे वेतन मिलने चाहिये । इस और कुछ प्रयत्न जारी है, लेकिन जब तक आप देश के अन्दर भंगी की स्थिति को नहीं बदलते तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि आप देश की स्थिति को भी नहीं बदल सकते । इसलिये जो वर्ग सब से नीचे है, जो वर्ग सब से पीछे है और जिस पर असुस्थिता का, उत्पीड़न का और अपमान तथा यातनाओं का सारा भार रहा है जब तक उस को आप नहीं उठाते तब तक देश आगे नहीं जा सकता ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

श्री ना० नि० पटेल (बलसार—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय चैयारमैन साहब, आज इस वक्त शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट की बहस पर चर्चा करते वक्त मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि आज १३ साल हो गये हमें स्वाधीनता प्राप्त किये, लेकिन जो हमारे हरिजन हैं उन की अवस्था नहीं सुधर पाई है । हमारे पूज्य बापू जी ने उन की हालत को सुधारने के लिये जब तक वह लिए उन से जितना हो सका किया । मगर आज हमें स्वतंत्र हुए १२ साल पूरे हो गये और तेरहवां साल चल रहा है, पर आज भी बम्बई शहर के अन्दर जो सबरबन एरिया है वहां पर आज भी हरिजनों को सिर पर नाइट साइल ले जाने की दिक्कत हो रही है । आज बम्बई और सूरत जैसे शहरों में सिरों पर नाइट साइल हटाने का काम जारी है ।

हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री हरिजनों के लिये इतने सब इन्ति-जाम करती है, मगर मुझे अफसोस है कि स्टेट्स के अन्दर उन पर जितना चाहिये

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

उतना अमल नहीं होता। इस के ऊपर खास ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

आज हमें आजाद हुए इतने साल हो गये लेकिन हमारे सूरत जिले में जो हिली एरिया है उस के गांवों में जहां केवल शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोग रहते हैं, उन को यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि आज कल किस का राज देश में चलता है। उन बेचारों को यह भी नहीं मालूम कि हम आजाद हुए हैं और देश में हमारा खुद का राज चलता है। इस की वजह क्या है। उस की वजह यह है कि देहातों के उत्कर्ष के लिये जो ब्लाक बने हैं उन के अधिकारी उन लोगों तक नहीं जाते। ब्लाक्स के अफसरों को आने जाने के लिये जीपें मिली हुई हैं। उन की जीपें जहां तक जाती हैं वहां तक वह जाते हैं। लेकिन उस से आगे कई मील पहाड़ पर चढ़ना होता है, जंगल में जाना होता है जोकि एक मुश्किल काम है। हमारे वहां एक कार्यकर्ता हैं, रामजी भाई चौधरी। वह मेरे पास आये और अपना हल कहने लगे। उन की आंखों में उस समय आंसू आ गये। उन्होंने ने कहा कि आज १२ साल हो गये हम को आजाद हुए। लेकिन हमारे यहां के लोगों को यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि इस देश में, इस गांव में किस का राज है। तो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार तो बहुत कुछ इन्तिजाम करती है मगर स्टेट्स में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जब तक आप उस पर खास तौर से ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक हमारे लोगों की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी।

हमारे जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उन के पास अपने घर बनाने तक की जमीन नहीं है, खेती के लिये तो वह जमीन कहां से लायें। मैं आप को इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे सूरत जिले में एक पारडी ताल्लुका है। पहले वह बम्बई स्टेट में था अब गुजरात स्टेट में है। वहां ज्यादा जमीन छोटे बड़े

जमींदारों के पास है आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है। उन को १२ महीने में केवल २ महीने काम मिलता है और दस महीने वे बेकार रहते हैं।

आज दस साल हो गये वहां पर प्रजा समाजवादियों ने एक आन्दोलन चलाया है और उन लोगों को हथेली में चांद दिखाया है कि पारडी ताल्लुका की सब जमीन हम ले लेंगे और आप लोगों को बांट देंगे और वह बेचारे हरिजन और आदिवासी उन के पीछे हो गये हैं। वहां हर साल सत्याग्रह होता है, हर साल मारघाड़ होती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने वहां पर सीलिंग का कायदा लगाने की कोशिश की है मगर सीलिंग लगाने से भी काफी फाजिल जमीन नहीं मिलेगी जोकि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिल सके। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इन लोगों के लिये सरकार पबलिक सेक्टर में वहां पर कोई उद्योग शुरू करे। हमारी गवर्नमेंट पबलिक सेक्टर में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज खोल रही है। पारडी ताल्लुका के अन्दर बड़ी बड़ी जमीनें हैं, तीन तीन नदियां वहां हैं जिन में बारहों मास पानी बहता है। वहां पर इरीगेशन की कोई स्कीम नहीं आई है और न आने वाली है, न वहां बिजली की कोई स्कीम आई है या आने वाली है। गवर्नमेंट पबलिक सेक्टर में जो उद्योग शुरू करती है उस को बड़े बड़े शहरों में शुरू करती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस इलाके में भी गवर्नमेंट कोई पबलिक सेक्टर का उद्योग डाले जिस से दो चार हजार आदिमियों को रोजी मिल सके। इस से उन का प्राबलम हल हो सकता है। पारडी ताल्लुका में ६० से ७० प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं और २० प्रतिशत दूसरे लोग हैं। उन की यह दिक्कत सालों से चली आ रही है। इस के बारे में सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिये।

आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन है। जब उसके बारे

में इस में पढ़ते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि काफ़ी संख्या में नौकरियां हम लोगों के वास्ते रिजर्व रखी हैं मगर दरअसल हालत क्या हो रही है। जब कभी कोई वैकेंसीज होती है तो उनको ऐडवरटाइज बड़े बड़े अखबारों टाइम्स आफ इंडिया, सी बी पेपर में कर दिया जाता है और आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजन भाई वैसे पेपर्स कहां पढ़ने पाते हैं और उसका परिणाम यह निकलता है कि उनको उन नौकरियों का पता तक नहीं लग पाता है। इसलिए इस दिशा में मेरा सुझाव है कि जब कभी कहीं पर इस तरह की जगहें खाली हों तो वहां के लोकल पेपर्स के अन्दर उनके बारे में एनाउंसमेंट करवाना चाहिए और कम से कम जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एन्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के माननीय सदस्य हैं उन लोगों के पास ऐसी खाली जगहों के बारे में इत्तिला भेज देनी चाहिए।

अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि दो साल पहले बम्बई में सेंट्रल डिवीजनल आफिस के अन्दर आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के वास्ते कुछ नौकरियां खाली थीं। मैं वहां पर गया तो मुझे बतलाया गया कि उनके पास बहुत सी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को जगहें खाली हैं लेकिन दफ्तर वानों को उनके लिए कोई उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं। मैं ने उनको कहा कि अगर आपको १००० से ५००० तक भी आदिवासी या हरिजन उम्मीदवार चाहिए तो मैं लाने को तैयार हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत अच्छा आप लाइये। मैं ने सूरत जिले का जो लोकल गुजराती पेपर है सिर्फ उसके अन्दर ऐडवरटाइज कराया और जिसका कि नतीजा यह निकला कि जितने आदमी उनको चाहिए थे उसने भी ज्यादा तादाद में उम्मीदवार मेरे पास आ गये। मैं उन लोगों को ले कर दातर के अधिकारियों के पास गया। कई आदिवासियों को इंटरव्यू किया गया और कईयों को नौकरियां भी मिलीं मगर

ज्यादातर होता क्या है। उस के अन्दर एक इंटरव्यू होता है, फिर दूसरा इंटरव्यू होता है और महीनों यूं ही बीत जाते हैं और उनको कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है। हम जब उनको साथ में ले जाकर आगे खड़ा करते हैं और जब हम मामले को आगे बढ़ाते हैं तो हमारे ऊपर दनादन चिट्ठियां आने लगती हैं और हमको यह जवाब मिल जाता है कि यह उम्मीदवार सूटबुल नहीं हैं और वह उम्मीदवार सूटबुल नहीं थे। अब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उसकी और क्या सूटबिलिटि चाहिए? अब असल में बात यह है कि कैंडीडेट्स भी मिलते हैं जितने चाहिए और सूटबुल भी मिलते हैं मगर जो उन को ग्राम पर रखने वाले आदमी हैं उनमें उनको नीकरी पर रखने की भावना नहीं है। वे दरअसल उनको काम पर रखना नहीं चाहते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए कुछ प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और उनको आवश्यक हिदायतें देनी चाहिए।

सरकार की हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के वास्ते हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाने की जो स्कीम है वह स्वागत योग्य है और निश्चय ही वह एक अच्छी स्कीम है। हमारे यहां आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की कितनी ऐसी हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनी हैं। खासतौर पर बलसर, पारडी और चीखली ताल्लुके में हमारी क्या हालत होती है। वहां पर जो हमारे कार्यकर्ता लोग हैं उनको कहते हैं कि आप एक हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी खड़ी कर लें और कहीं कहीं उस सोसाइटी के अन्दर ५० या १००, १०० मेम्बर्स हो जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे देखने में आता है कि उन हाउसिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को बने ५, ५ साल हो जाते हैं लेकिन पांच साल बीत जाने पर भी गवर्नमेंट से उनको जमीन ऐक्वायर करवा कर मिलती नहीं है। अब हमारे जो उन सोसाइटीज में मेम्बर्स होते हैं उनको मेम्बर बने १, २ और ३, ३ साल हो जाते हैं

[श्री ना० नि० पटेल]

लेकिन सरकार से जमीन सोसाइटी को नहीं मिलती है और नतीजा यह निकलता है कि लोग कहते हैं कि भाई आप लोग सोसाइटी में रह कर कुछ नहीं कर पाये, है हमारा पैसा वापिस दे दो और वे लोग मेम्बरी में से निकल जाते हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के वास्ते जो स्कीमें हैं वे निश्चय ही अच्छी हैं मगर मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनके अमल में लाने का भार जो राज्य सरकारों पर पड़ता है वह एम्प्लीमेंटेशन जिस तरह से होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है । जो भी वकता यहाँ इस रिपोर्ट पर बोलें हैं उन सब की स्वीचों से एक ही आवाज निकलती है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को स्कीमें तो अच्छी हैं मगर राज्यों के अन्दर उन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं होता है । अगर उन पर पूरी तीर से अमल हो तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह जी हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के उद्धार करने और उनकी हर दिशा में उन्नति करने की जो मंशा है वह पूरी हो सकेगी । अगर राज्य सरकारें बराबर उसमें रस लेकर सहयोग करें और उन पर ठीक से अमल करना प्रारम्भ कर दें तो मुझे इसमें कोई शंका नहीं है कि उनका शुभ परिणाम निकलेगा ।

Shri R. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I have very carefully gone through the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and I find that he has made many good recommendations, and he has also tried his best to point out where the real defect lies at present. He has pointed out that the State Governments and even the Centre are not sincerely discharging their duties, and are not implementing properly the schemes which are approved by themselves.

I have tabled an amendment regarding the withdrawal of the extra

amount allotted for the multipurpose tribal blocks for the upliftment of the tribal people. In the Second Plan, 43 such tribal blocks have been opened throughout the country. In the Second Plan, it has been clearly stated that these blocks will be opened in areas where the tribal population is nearly 80 per cent., the area will be 200 square miles, and the population will be 25,000. But I find from the report that most of these blocks have not been opened in the tribal areas or scheduled areas but have been opened in areas where the tribal population is very much less.

Take the case of Bihar, for instance. We find from the report that there is one block at Rohtas in Shahbad district. The total population there is 24,120, but the tribal population is only 3,522. Similarly, there is another block at Adhaura where the tribal population is only 8,313 out of a total population of 14,724. In another block at Kundahit in the same district, the tribal population is only 23,954 out of a total population of 58,656.

Sir, I have gone through the President's Order declaring certain areas as scheduled areas, but I do not find Shahabad district having been declared as a scheduled area. I do not know why three such blocks should have been opened in a district which is not even a scheduled area. What is the reason? What were the considerations which led the Central Government to open three such blocks in an area where the tribal population is very small, and which has not even been declared as a scheduled area?

Similarly, there are other such blocks in Andhra Pradesh where the tribal population constitutes only 37 per cent. or so of the total population. Therefore, I want that the Central Government should immediately withdraw the amount which has been

allotted for these multipurpose tribal blocks for the upliftment of the tribal people.

14 hrs.

The Commissioner has also pointed out that in the case of blocks where the tribal population is too low or less than 25 per cent, there does not appear to be any justification for financing such blocks from funds earmarked for the tribal people. I think the Home Minister will pay special attention to this mis-utilisation of the tribal funds which are now being utilised in the name of the tribal people for the interests of other people.

There are so many shortcomings in the implementation of the scheme. To implement the scheme many volunteer organisations are given funds. But, we do not know for what purpose the funds are given to them; they have not submitted any statements of expenditure though they have taken similar amounts in 1956 also.

I will take the case of one organisation, a non-official agency—that is the Andhra Pradesh Adim Jati Seva Sangh. In 1956-57, one lakh of rupees were taken; but it has not submitted any statement of expenditure incurred. Similarly, in 1957-58 also another one lakh of rupees were given; but no expenditure statement is available. In 1958-59 also Rs. 1,10,800 was given; but no details of expenditure incurred are available. How is the Ministry granting such amounts to a non-official agency which has not yet submitted any details of expenditure? In this report it is not mentioned what for these grants are given to them.

Similarly, about stipends. Large amounts are given every year to the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I would say, up to now, these funds are mostly mis-utilised. The deserving candidates

have not yet been able to get the stipends in time, because the amounts are given to them later. Last year the amount was transferred to the State Governments and the State Governments distributed the amount in the month of December—that is, after 8 or 10 months. Most of the deserving candidates, the students who deserved to get these stipends, have left the schools. If the money which is provided for the students is utilised in this way, what benefit will they get from the grants that we are giving them?

I have to say something about the conditions of tribal labour. Government have fixed the minimum wages differently for the tribal people. They have not fixed it uniformly. Even in the Orissa State the minimum wages are not equal throughout the State and no attention is being paid to the uplift of the tribal people, the tribal labourer. That area is an industrial area and their condition is very bad. Government is not taking any steps to improve their conditions in this area.

Much has been said about the allocation of land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have my own personal experience in this regard and I feel that the Scheduled Tribes are not getting the lands allotted to be given to them. Only the non-Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Castes are generally given; even the zamindars are getting, not the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

About the resettlement of the persons displaced due to the river valley and other projects, Government have not taken any steps to rehabilitate them. From the Commissioner's report we find that the people are nowhere now. Their compensation has not been paid to them, nor lands. Even in factories services are not provided for them. They are mostly loitering; they are, in a way homeless. I think Government would take steps to rehabilitate them as early as possible.

[Shri R. C. Majhi]

I think Government have not done anything about teaching the tribal people in their mother tongue. It has been mentioned several times in the Commissioner's report that the primary education of the tribal children should be in their mother tongue. Even the Prime Minister once said:

"We must perfectly and absolutely make it clear to them that we shall encourage tribal languages. We must encourage tribal languages to the utmost possible extent, even to the extent of inventing a script where there is none."

But, actually, no script for the tribal language has yet been invented and no definite step has been taken, especially in Orissa, to teach the tribal children in their mother tongue. The Prime Minister pointed out that the Russian Government has carried out the scheme very successfully. I have seen in some booklet that they have provided a written form for the language of people whose number is only 6,000. Six thousand people speaking a particular tribal language have been given a written form there. But there are many tribals whose number is more than a lakh and who speak a particular tribal language; but no script has as yet been invented for them and they are not given education in their mother tongue.

I have another amendment about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not being enrolled as such in the Employment Exchanges throughout the States. The Commissioner has pointed out that in Delhi only those people who are declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State are being enrolled as such and those Scheduled Castes and Tribes coming from outside may not be enrolled as such in the Delhi Exchange. I think Government will take proper steps because the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

should be treated in the same way throughout the Indian Union. Otherwise, other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are declared as such outside Delhi will not be eligible to be enrolled as such here if this order is followed. All the offices of the Central Government are located here; and they will not get jobs. I think Government will take proper steps to see that all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are once declared as such, are registered as such in the Employment Exchange.

Shri Ramdhani Das (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful for the opportunity given to me to speak on this occasion. It is an unchallengeable fact that even among the Harijans there is disparity not only in social status but also in different fields of life such as education, economic condition and political advancement. In the field of education, Sir, I must say that the most backward Harijans like the Doms and others who have been well-classified by the Commissioner in his first report and subsequent reports also, are lagging far behind. When one goes into the detail, one is bound to see that the students of these castes are so small in number that it is practically equal to nil in colleges. In the secondary stages, their number is so low that it can be counted on fingers. So is the case in the lower stages also. Now, the question is: why is this so and how can they be educated?

My answer to the first question is this. Because of their backwardness in every field of life and mostly due to their poverty they are not in a position to utilise the facilities which are insufficient for them. For the second question my answer is that unless and until a handsome amount of scholarship is granted at the very beginning, they cannot get education as expected. I suggest that the Government should make arrangements for residential schools where such students can be found in numbers. Where it is not possible to provide residential schools,

individual students should be given a stipend of Rs. 25 per month or it may be a sum which the Government thinks fit to meet the necessities of life like food, clothing, etc.

I now turn to the economic condition, and I must say that whatever facilities are being given by the Government, these people are not in a position to take advantage of them and in this connection, I should like to say that the first thing for the Government to do is to give them such aid as to make them their own houses. In any case, they can not be expected to contribute anything substantial for this purpose and so I suggest that Rupee 1500—1600 should be given as help to an individual not only in urban areas or in Government employ but to people belonging to all such castes in rural areas and villages.

Their reservations is a very important question and it requires serious consideration by the Government. Here, I must say that due to their backwardness, they could not have organised themselves to get redress of their grievances and could not get representation what to speak of the legislatures even in local bodies and such institutions. They are the bones of these institutions but they are not actually represented there. I hope the Government will not wait for their cry but will try to end their cry which is being seen ahead. With your permission, I should like to ask the Government whether, when the Government is financing Harijans for college and higher education, it cannot do this even for primary education for the most backward Harijans by accepting my suggestion or by any other alternative means. Again, may I ask the Government whether it cannot provide such poor people with houses of their own when the Government is financing the Harijans to take to other business such as agriculture and industry? Lastly, I should like to know whether it is too much to ask that their rights and privileges granted under the Constitution should not be allowed to be usurped by pro-

gressive Harijans leaving the really backward classes to rot. I hope the Government will give sympathetic consideration to my suggestions and will try to answer the questions that I have raised.

श्री दिव्यनाथ प्रसाद (आजमगढ़-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियों) : जनाब चेरमैन साहब, आज शैड्यल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यल्ड ट्राइव्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही है। यह समस्या बहुत समय से है और हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े बड़े विचारकों ने, सुधारकों ने, जिन्होंने समाज के सुधार के लिए तरह तरह के विचार पेश किए हैं, इसको हल करने के उपाय सुझाये हैं। महर्षि दयानन्द जी ने इस पर प्रकाश डाला और आर्य समाज के नाम की संस्था को चलाया जिस की वजह से बहुत कुछ सुधार भी हुआ। लेकिन उसके प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी यह समस्या हल नहीं हुई। उसके बाद गांधीजी फील्ड में आए और उन्होंने इसको कांग्रेस का प्रोग्राम बनाया। इसके बाद डा० अम्बेडकर ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया और यह समस्या देश के सामने विशेष रूप से उपस्थित हुई। यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी आज हम देखते हैं कि यह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में या शहरों में कहीं भी इस समस्या में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

हमने एक एक्ट पास किया, इसी पार्लिमेंट ने पास किया, इस अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में। लेकिन उस एक्ट से भी समाज को कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं हुआ और यह अनटचेबिलिटी बहुत से स्थानों पर अभी तक भी ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। हमारे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा है कि हम ने इस एक्ट का अच्छी तरह से प्रयोग नहीं किया है, हमने जो अपराधी हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई नहीं की है। लेकिन मैं इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि डंडे के बल से या कोई एक्ट पास कर देने मात्र से ही कोई विशेष फायदा हो सकता है। इससे लाभ तभी हो सकता है जब हम पब्लिक ओपिनियन इसके फेवर में क्रियेट करे और

[श्री बिश्वनाथ प्रसाद]

उसको क्रिये कराने के लिए केवल एकट बना देना ही काफी नहीं है। हमें चाहिये कि हम तरह तरह की किताबें छपवायें और उनमें इस बुराई को दूर करने के उपाय बतायें, जो बुराईयां हैं, उनका समावेश उन में करें और उन किताबों को गांव गांव में, घर घर में बांटें, उनका प्रचार करें। जब ऐसा हुआ तब जा कर अनटचेबिलिटी दूर हो सकती है, वर्ना नहीं। आज भी गांव में जाने पर पता चलता है कि अनटचेबिलिटी ज्यों की त्यों है, कुओं पर से पानी लोग नहीं ले सकते हैं और उनके गांवों में मकान अलग से बसे हुए हैं। आज भी कुछ स्टेटों में ऐसा है कि हरिजन छात्रों के लिए जो बोर्डिंग हैं वह अलग हैं। इस प्रकार उनको अलग रख कर उनकी अलग बस्ती बसाना ठीक नहीं है। इससे अनटचेबिलिटी नहीं मिट सकती।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि कालिजों में और गवर्नमेंट आफिसों तक में अनटचेबिलिटी ज्यों की त्यों है। लिखने पढ़ने पर कुछ कैसेज गवर्नमेंट के सामने आए लेकिन उनमें कोई कड़ा ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया।

आज हमारे सामने जो प्रश्न है वह गांवों का है। गांवों में बहुत से ऐसे हरिजन बसते हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। बहुत से भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं है। मजदूरी भी इतनी कम है कि उस में उनका जीना मुश्किल है। हाउस को यह सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में दो आने रोज मजदूरी है। इतनी मजदूरी में किस तरह किसी आदमी का काम चल सकता है। जब अकाल आता है तो इन लोगों को चीनी निकालने के बाद जो शीरा बचता है वह तक नहीं मिलता। आज भी उन पर मतपूर्व जमींदारों का अत्याचार ज्यों का त्यों है। आज भी बेगार जारी है। जमींदार टूटने से इतना जरूर हुआ है कि उनको अपनी झोंपड़ियां बनाने की जमीन मिल गयी है। इससे उनको यह फायदा हुआ है कि जहां वह

पहले बेगार करते थे उससे बच कर वह शहर में जा कर कुछ काम कर लेते हैं।

जहां तक उनके रहने के स्थान का सम्बन्ध है, वह आज भी गन्दा है और आज भी उनके पास झोंपड़ियां हैं। किसी किसी गांव में ऐसा है कि जहां उनके घर बने हुए हैं उनके चारों तरफ एक्स लैंडलार्ड्स की जमीनें हैं और उनको मिट्टी लेने की और दूसरी तरह की दिक्कतें उठानी पड़ती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि तीसरी योजना में जो प्लान बने उसमें इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों के लिए गांवों में छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोले जाएं और उनको इन उद्योगों के लिए रुपया दिया जाए तो उनको बड़ा फायदा हो सकता है।

अब मैं सरविसेज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। स्वराज्य होने के बाद से शिड्यूल कास्ट और शिड्यूल ट्राइब वालों को तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी की नौकरियों में तो स्थान मिलने लगा है, लेकिन आई० ए० एम० तथा पी० सी० एम० जैसी ऊंची नौकरियों के लिए उनको आज भी अनसूटेबल कह कर नहीं लिया जाता।

अभी हाल में होम मिनिस्ट्री में हिन्दी टीचर्स का मिलेकशन था। पता नहीं कि वह लिस्ट फाइनलाइज हुई या नहीं और पता नहीं चलता कि उसमें कोई शिड्यूल कास्ट के लोग लिये गये या नहीं। पूछने पर भी इसका पता नहीं लगता कि कोई सूटेबिल कैंडीडेट मिला या नहीं और मिला तो कैसा मिला। तो यह सब हमारी समस्याएँ हैं।

आज देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि गांवों में मंडर और खन खराबियां बहुत हो रही हैं। हरिजनों के पास मुकदमों की पैरवी करने के लिये कचहरियों में जाने को पैसा नहीं है। इसलिये उनको बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। अगर वह वकील के पास जाते हैं तो वह पैसा मांगते हैं जिसको वह दे नहीं

सकते। दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मेरा मुझाव है कि गवर्नमेंट हर जिले में एक एक वकील नियुक्त करे जो कि हरिजनों को उनके मामलों में सहायता दे।

दूसरी बात मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से काफी स्कालरशिप दिये गये हैं और दिये जा रहे हैं मैट्रिकुलेशन सेप्लेकर ऊपर के क्लासेज तक के लिये। लेकिन उनका पैसा वक्त पर नहीं मिल पाता। वह पैसा विद्यार्थियों को जनवरी और फरवरी में मिलता है जिसकी वजह से वह किताबें आदि नहीं खरीद सकते और पढ़ नहीं पाते।

गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में जहाँ शिड्यूलड कास्ट वालों को लिया जाता है, वहाँ भी उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। कहीं कहीं तो उनको अपनी जाति छिपा कर रहना होता है क्योंकि अगर वह खुल कर रहें तो उनकी बेइज्जती की जाती है।

इस अवस्था में आज यह सोचना बहुत आवश्यक है कि किस तरह से हरिजनों का सुधार हो और किस तरह से उनकी समस्याओं का हल हो। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी तो मिनिस्टर साहब से यह प्रार्थना है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में आप एक विभाग खोलें—मैं नहीं चाहता कि आप इसके लिये अलग मिनिस्टर रखें—जिसका काम यह हो कि हरिजनों के सब मामलों को नीचे से ऊपर तक देख, उनकी सर्विस के बारे में देखे, और अगर कोई छूटछाट के केसेज हों तो उनको देखें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर एक मैशिनरी हो जो कि हरिजनों की समस्याओं के बारे में देखे और उनके रहन सहन आदि के बारे में काम करे। वह यह भी देखे कि गांवों में हरिजनों के बसने का ठीक से इन्तिजाम हो।

आज भी हरिजनों की हालत बहुत बुरी है। कहने को स्पुनिसिपैलिटियाँ और कारपोरेशन काम करते हैं लेकिन आप जाकर हरि-

जनों की बस्तियों को देखिए जहाँ भंगी या चमार बसते हैं या और छोटी जाति के लोग बसते हैं, वह बस्तियाँ कितनी गन्दी हैं। न वहाँ नालियाँ हैं न नल हैं। इन सब चीजों को देख कर आज भी दिमाग में यह चीज आती है कि इस देश का भला कैसे होगा। अगर समाज का एक अंग सड़ा हुआ है तो उससे देश को हानि पहुँचेगी। आज इस अंग को निगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है। और इसीलिये इस वर्ग के लोगों को परेशानी होती है।

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me a chance to participate in this debate. Sir, much has been spoken about the delay in the implementation of the programmes meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Report reveals that there is a great shortfall in expenditure during the first three years of the Second Plan. Out of the total provision of Rs. 91 crores, up to the end of 1958-59 only a sum of Rs. 32-20 crores has been expended. Even after the liberalisation and simplification of the procedure nothing more has been done. Once again the Commissioner has rightly observed that the progress is very slow due to lack of co-ordination between the various administrative departments and the welfare departments of the States dealing with these schemes.

Sir, the Commissioner has also clearly said that the State Governments are not realising their responsibilities. If this is going to be the attitude, then how can we expect that the programmes as planned will be achieved in the next few years. I feel that the Central Government is very callous towards this. From my experience I find that the Centre cannot take the State Governments to task except making occasional requests. I would like to ask one question to the hon. Minister. If the State Governments do not perform their

[Shri B. C. Mullick]

duties, what can the Central Government do in the matter? The poor Commissioner has no power except in making these voluminous recommendations every year. Most of his recommendations are neither implemented nor looked into. His post is for a show, just to satisfy the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then I come to my second point, and that is about the creation of single-member constituencies. I have also moved an amendment dealing with that question. The hon. Deputy Minister also spoke something about it. I do not understand why this matter is delayed. It was discussed several times in the informal consultative committee and a decision was taken by the Chief Ministers of the different States. This was also mentioned in the President's address to both Houses of Parliament this year. I do not know why this matter is delayed further. It is very essential to take an early decision; otherwise it would be very difficult for us to prepare ourselves for the next general elections.

In regard to our representation in the Cabinet in Orissa, I have to inform the House with great regret that a great injustice has been done to a population of about 55 lakhs Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total strength of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe M.L.As in Orissa Vidhan Sabha is 54 out of a total membership of 140 seats. But nobody was taken as a Minister or Deputy Minister in the Coalition Ministry. Could such a big population tolerate this game of politics? The fact is they do not like to create disturbances in the country. Whatever may be the injustice done to them, they accept them. But I am surprised why the Central Government have closed their eyes. They can ask the State Government to do the right thing for the establishment of a healthy democratic spirit in the country.

I now come to representation on the Public Service Commissions. It is a sad fact that few Members from the Scheduled Castes are found on the Public Service Commissions. There are Scheduled Caste Members on the Commission only in two States. Adequate representation should be given to them on all the Public Service Commissions and other recruiting bodies for proper safeguarding of the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It is a matter for regret that the quota for 1959-60 for 12 overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been suspended on the plea of foreign exchange difficulties. A statement laid on the Table in reply to my Unstarred Question No. 214, dated the 3rd August 1960, says:

"Pending the report of the Screening Committee appointed to review all overseas scholarships schemes with reference to foreign exchange difficulties, steps could not be taken in time to make the selections against 1958-59. The 12 scholarships of the 1958-59 quota were however awarded during 1959-60. As the 12 awards of 1958-59 were actually made in 1959-60, the quota for 1959-60 was not sanctioned."

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the other scholarships of the Government of India have been suspended on the same ground.

The financial aid given to the backward States like Orissa for the benefit of the children of the Scheduled Castes is very inadequate. On account of this many Scheduled Caste students are not getting any stipends. The State Government of Orissa has fixed a percentage barrier. Only students securing above 40 per cent. are receiving help; the others are compelled to give up their studies. The imposition of a percentage barrier or merit test in the pre-Matric

stage is improper, undesirable and harmful. All poor students in the pre-Matric stage should get help irrespective of any test, of course on promotion to the next higher class. In view of this, I request the Minister to increase the financial assistance given to the very backward States from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

The housing condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very deplorable. The subsidy given for construction of houses is not sufficient to build good houses. This grant should be increased up to Rs. 1,500. Those people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are comparatively in a better position find it difficult to get loans from the Government under the general housing schemes for the construction of standard houses. I would suggest to Government that in their case a separate provision should be made for advancing loans to such people free of interest.

There are several irregularities in the construction of Harijan colonies. About three years back money was sanctioned for the construction of houses at Dhamnagar in Orissa for 10 Harijan families. I am surprised to know that even within three years houses could not be constructed. I understand from a friend who is a Member of this House that the timber purchased for this purpose has been eaten away by white ants.

I come to the last point—regarding untouchability. Untouchability still prevails in the country. Barbers and washermen do not serve the Scheduled Castes in the villages. The untouchability that is now prevailing in the country will be eradicated only when all the Scheduled Caste people are educated properly and their financial condition is very sound. I would in this connection like to make a small suggestion that a committee should be set up in every sub-division under the chairmanship of the SDO. The local representatives

MLAs and MPs, social workers and other officials at the sub-divisional level should be represented on the Committee. The committee will meet from time to time to discuss the prevalence of untouchability. No financial aid should be given to non-official organisations for removal of untouchability. Many of the so-called social workers of these organisations are more engaged in politics than in social work. A committee has been set up in Orissa to go into the question of the working of these bodies. I would suggest that similar committees should be appointed in all the States.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Sir, this report which is now under discussion was submitted to this House on the 2nd of September, 1959 and eleven months have passed. I am glad the hon. the Speaker gave a ruling this morning that every report should be discussed within fifteen days of its presentation. I do not think anything good would come out of discussion eleven months after the presentation of a report. We do not know what has happened within this period of eleven months. The hon. the Home Minister placed a statement of the action taken by the State Government on the report on the Table of the House. That document also is not with us. I would like to impress on Government that this sort of delay should be avoided in future. I hope the Minister will take note of this aspect of the matter.

Now, I find that the report is not at all a comprehensive one. The Commissioner himself has admitted that it is not a comprehensive one. He says:

"Up-to-date data concerning the distribution of agricultural land to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and correct information regarding the percentages of reservation in services reached by these communities so far in different States is not however still available with a number of them.

[Shri B. C. Mullick]

It is desirable that this important data is collected by all the State Governments for keeping the relevant records up-to-date so as to convince the country of their efforts....."

I could not understand how the Commissioner was satisfied and why he should not give the full facts before us. I fail to understand how he is satisfied with the activities of the State Governments. My experience shows and this report also shows that the State Governments are rather unsympathetic if not indifferent about the Scheduled Tribes. I think the State Governments feel that they fulfill their duty by spending huge amounts of money for the welfare of these people. I want to point out **here an interesting paragraph** from the report of the Commissioner regarding expenditure. I find that out of the amounts allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is no expenditure incurred almost during the first nine months of the year, but during the last quarter of the year, the entire amount is spent. Within three months, the whole amount is spent. This is what the Commissioner says:

"From the progress report received from one of the State Governments relating to Centrally sponsored programmes for the year 1958-59, I noticed that while expenditure incurred by the State Government during the first three quarters was only Rs. 1.67 lakhs, they proposed spending an amount of Rs. 19.70 lakhs during the last quarter of that year.

In another case, out of an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs earmarked for communication in the second Five Year Plan period, not a single pie could be spent during the first three years of the Plan period and the State Governments now propose spending the whole amount in the remaining two

years. All this leads to the belief that the plans are not properly thought of before hand with the result that the schemes cannot be implemented immediately after the sanction.

So, I venture to say that the State Governments are rather indifferent to the welfare of these people. When the amount is spent at the end of the year, that amount is spent extravagantly, and I feel that most of the sums are misappropriated and sometimes the amount goes to the pockets of the contractors or to some interested parties. So, what I feel is, when the Central Government is so anxious for the upliftment of these people, the Central Government should take steps to see that the States utilise the amount just in time. Also, the Central Government should ask the State Governments to submit quarterly reports so that they are apprised of the whole position.

When the States are so indifferent to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to submit that the present organisation under the Central Government should be made very strong. In the present set-up, there are only nine assistant commissioners throughout the country and one commissioner in the Centre. One Assistant commissioner has to serve two or three States and it is very difficult to move from one place to another, when there is only one Assistant commissioner for two or three States, to see the projects that are meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is practically impossible for the commissioner to visit all the projects and evaluate them. Therefore, I submit that this organisation should be widened. I also submit that there should be at least two or three officers in each State under the assistant commissioner so that they can keep a better contact with the people and also look into the welfare programmes properly.

I find that the responsibility of the assistant commissioner is very great. I find from the report that some of the additional work like the inspection of destitute homes or the infirmaries that are set up for the displaced persons in various parts of the country has been entrusted to this organisation. I feel that when there is a great shortage of staff in this organisation it is not wise to entrust the officers under this organisation with this task also. I hope the present orders entrusting them with the additional work will be withdrawn.

It has been repeatedly stated in this House that there must be some consolidated list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am sorry to say that this request has been turned down on the plea that it is not a feasible proposition. But here, I want to say that as there is no consolidated list for these classes of people for the whole country, the number of difficulties are cropping up. Some of the difficulties have been stated by my friend Shri Majhi. Regarding employment exchanges, I would like to say that these exchanges are only open to those people who belong to the particular State and those who do not belong to that particular State or area are debarred from registering their names in the employment exchange. Such is also the case with regard to educational facilities. For example, my community is recognised as a Scheduled Tribe in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. When that community has migrated to Assam in the tea gardens, there, they are treated as backward classes, and they are denied all the facilities that are enjoyed by their fellow-brothers in the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Shame.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I would like to point out one more thing. In the report, there is reference to a dhobi boy. He was recognised as a Scheduled Caste in Uttar Pradesh, but

when he went to Bombay, he was not recognised as a Scheduled Caste there, because he had migrated from Uttar Pradesh to Bombay. I do not think it is a sin or a crime for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe people to move from one place to another in search of a job or for any other thing. If they settle down in another place, I do not think it is a crime. Therefore, I say that there must be some consolidated list. If a list is not prepared, I think there will be a number of problems cropping up in this way.

Another thing with which I want to enlighten the House is this. As the House is aware, a number of dams and industrial projects have been set up in this country and due to the construction of these things, many people have been made refugees. From the report I find that during the first five year Plan thousands of people had become refugees and only 50 per cent of them have been rehabilitated. But those who have been rehabilitated have not been properly rehabilitated. From the report I find that those people who have been rehabilitated have been given meagre lands and those lands also are very infertile and barren. This is what the Commissioner, in his report, says in this connection:

"It has also been observed that in most of the cases the new land allotted to each family is meagre and infertile. For instance, 501 Scheduled Caste families were displaced from 1,002 acres of land on account of the Durgapur Steel Project in West Bengal and all of them have been allotted only 42 acres of new land. Similarly, out of 84 Scheduled Tribe families displaced from 80 acres of land, 80 families have been resettled on 7 acres of land only."

Therefore, I say that these displaced persons should be rehabilitated properly. Now, we are at the end of

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

the second Plan. I want to know this: for whose fault these people have not been rehabilitated since the fulfilment of the first Plan.

As regards representation in the services, much has been said, and I only want to quote here from the report one aspect of the matter.

From the report, I find that in Class I and Class II services, representation is very very meagre. Even in Class III and Class IV services, it is not up to the point. It is always said in this House that suitable candidates are not at all available. I do agree with that in regard to Class I and Class II services, but I disagree in regard to Class III and Class IV services. (*Interruption*). Sometimes qualified candidates are not available and that is why I agree in regard to Class I and Class II services. But for Class III and Class IV services, I disagree that suitable candidates are not available.

The Commissioner has said in his report:

"It came to our notice that about 34 vacancies of Class IV under the D.T.S. Khurda Road, Orissa, which were reserved for Scheduled Tribes were not filled for want of suitable candidates. My Assistant Commissioner at Bhubaneswar approached the Deputy Secretary Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Government of Orissa and the matter was taken up with the authorities concerned. It was then decided to call for names of Scheduled Tribe candidates from the concerned centres. To everybody's surprise about 300 applicants turned up, out of whom the requisite number of candidates were selected for Class IV posts and the rest were put on the waiting list. Out of these 300 candidates, a panel of 7 names of Matriculates was also sent to the General Manager, S.E. Railway, Calcutta, for absorption in

Class III posts, as they were also finding shortage of suitable candidates from this community."

So, I do not believe that the candidates are not at all available. It is due to the lack of interest on the part of the various appointing authorities and the State Governments. That is why such vacancies are not filled up.

Regarding the non-official agencies functioning in different parts of the country for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as already stated by my hon. friend, Shri Majhi, there is no proper check of the amount that is given as grants-in-aid to these organisations. I would also like to point out how the organisations are receiving grants-in-aid and how they are spending that amount. I find there is always a short-fall of their accounts and also short-fall of expenditure. We have organisations which have been receiving lakhs of rupees since 1956, but no accounts have been submitted by them up till now. I do not know whether it has been submitted now.

For example, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Uttar Pradesh, was given a grant-in-aid in 1957-58 of Rs. 2,21,000 and yet no accounts are available up till now. The Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sevak Sangh was granted in 1956-57 Rs. 1 lakh, but no account is available. For 1958-59, it was given Rs. 1,10,800, but no account is available. There are two other small organisations which have no accounts at all. So, I want to submit that there must be proper checking whether the amounts given as grants-in-aid to these non-official organisations are properly utilised or not. I also want to say that Government should take steps against those organisations which have taken money in 1956-57 and not submitted their accounts up till now. Proper steps should be taken against those organisations and also steps should be taken to see that these organisa-

lions are not given any grant in the near future.

Lastly, regarding reservation in local bodies, it has also been said in this House last time that there should be reservation in the local bodies. As you are aware, in the States Panchayat Bills are being enacted and I do not find any such reservation in those Bills. These local bodies will be given much power in future and if these bodies are not represented by these people, it will be a grave injustice. I hope the Minister will take note of this and take steps accordingly.

14.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

श्री राम शरण (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आयुक्त महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ जिन्होंने इतनी लगन और तत्परता के साथ काम किया और उसी तत्परता और लगन के साथ इस रिपोर्ट को लिखा है। उनकी रिपोर्ट से स्पष्टवादिता भी झलकती है जैसा मैं आगे चल कर उद्धरण देकर बताऊंगा कि एक तरफ तो इतनी लगन और तत्परता से काम हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ राज्य सरकारों और दूसरे सरकारी महकमों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, न तो कार्य के बारे में और न ही जब आंकड़े मालूम किये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ जानकारी दी गई है। अक्सर इस रिपोर्ट में इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि "अप्राप्य" या "नाट अवलेबल" है। जब कभी भी राज्य सरकारों से आंकड़े मांगे गये हैं, तो उन्होंने उनको देने में असमर्थता प्रकट की है। अगर मोटी मोटी दो एक बातें ही ले लें तो उनसे ही यह चीज स्पष्ट हो जाएगी। भूनिर्हान हरिजन जो हैं उनमें कितनी जमीन बांटी गई है और नौकरियों में जो उनके लिये स्थान सुरक्षित हैं, उनको उनमें से कितनी नौकरियां दी गई हैं या वन का प्रयत्न किया गया है, ये दो बातें अगर मालूम हो जाएं तो लोगों में सन्तोष

की भावना पैदा हो और जो कार्य किया जा रहा है उसके प्रति वे आभार प्रकट करें। लेकिन दोनों ही बातों का कोई परिचय नहीं मिलता है।

साथ ही साथ यह भी देखा जाता है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जब से दो तीन साल पहले से वेज एण्ड मींस एडवांस देना शुरू किया है तब से स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है। पहले यह होता था कि मार्च के महीने में जितना भी खर्चा है उसको खत्म करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता था लेकिन अब यह प्रथा हो गई है कि तीन चौथाई जो खर्चा है किसी मद्द का वह नौ मासिक इंस्टालमेंट्स के द्वारा दिया जा सकेगा और बाद को नौ इंस्टालमेंट्स जब पूरी हो जाएंगी तो देखा जाएगा कि एक चौथाई किस प्रकार से और दिया जाए। लेकिन इतना होने पर भी देखा जाता है कि बहुत सारी मट्टों में जो खर्चा मंजूर हुआ है वह पहली तीन जो शशमाहियां हैं उनमें खर्च नहीं होता है और आगे चल कर चौथी शशमाही में उसको खर्च करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। कम्युनिकेशन की मद में ६० लाख रुपये इसमें मंजूर किया गया दूसरी योजना में। लेकिन पहले तीन वर्षों में कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया गया और अब प्रयत्न किया जाएगा या किया जा रहा होगा कि कुल रुपये इन दो वर्षों में खत्म किया जाए। एक तरफ देखने में आता है कि अब्बल तो इन लोगों के वास्ते जो रुपये मंजूर किया जाता है वह अधिक नहीं होता है जैसा कि अभी वाल्मीकी जी कह रहे थे कि तीसरी योजना में सौ करोड़ का प्रबन्ध है जो बहुत कम है, लेकिन जो मंजूर किया भी जाता है वह भी सारा खर्च नहीं होता है और न ही ठीक तरह से खर्च होता है। यदि वह सारा खर्च हो जाए और उसका सदुपयोग हो जाए तो हालत में काफी सुधार हो सकता है।

नौकरियों की तरफ जब देखा जाता है तो पता चलता है कि जैसा कि आयुक्त

[श्री राम शरण]

महोदय ने लिखा है कि क्लास १ और क्लास २ की नौकरियों का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है उनमें इनका रिप्रिजेंटेशन नै लैमिबल है, न के बराबर है। जहाँ तक आगे भविष्य का सम्बन्ध है, क्लास १ और क्लास २ में इनके रिप्रिजेंटेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में भी आशा नहीं बंधती है और कहा जाता है कि प्रगति अस-तौःबजनक है। क्लास ३ में जो प्रतिशत होना चाहिये, वह भी नहीं है, उसमें भी उनको पर्याप्त संख्या में नहीं लिया गया है। जहाँ तक आदिवासियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनको तो क्लास ४ तक की नौकरियों में भी समावेश बहुत कम मिल सका है।

15 hrs.

एक तरफ तो उनको तीसरे और चौथे दरजे की भी नौकरियाँ नहीं मिलतीं। दूसरी तरफ यदि हम एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज से जो आंकड़े मिलते हैं उनको देखें तो उनसे पता चलता है कि सन् १९५८ के अन्त में एम्पलाय-मेंट एक्सचेंज में १,२९,५९९ लोग ऐसे थे जो बेकार थे और जो नौकरी चाहते थे, जिनमें से १४,६७८ मैट्रिकुलेट और १,१६४ ग्रेजुएट थे। यह संख्या अनुसूचित जातियों के बारे में है और जहाँ तक आदिवासियों का सवाल है .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue next day. Now we will take up the motion by Shri Vajpayee.

15-01 hrs.

MOTION RE: NAGA HILLS AND
TUENSANG AREA

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I raise a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Let Shri Vajpayee move his motion. Then I will permit the hon. Member to raise his point of order.

श्री राजगोपी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने १ अगस्त को नागा हिल्स तथा तुँसंग एरिया के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस पर विचार किया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: Now what is the point of order?

Shri Tyagi: This discussion is covered by Chapter XIV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. Rule 184 reads.

“Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.”

Here you are giving your consent. Therefore that rule has no application here. But, then, rule 186 says:

“In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:

(i) it shall raise substantially one-definite issue;.....”

It further goes on to say:

“(vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;”

As the Prime Minister had announced the other day, the agreement with the Naga representatives is to come in the shape of an amendment to the Constitution, and we shall have a full-fledged debate on this issue. The discussion of the same subject now is actually anticipating that discussion. I submit, therefore, that under this rule this cannot be permitted.

There is another point. It is a matter which directly pertains to the Constitution. In the matter of the Constitution the House can give its verdict only under certain conditions like a majority of the total members of the House and two-thirds of the