

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.20 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58, laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1958".

This is the seventh report and the House may be pleased to note that during the years gone by we have been able to achieve substantial results in the field of welfare for the under-privileged section of our society. We have followed no rigid policy in this field. We have kept our minds open to accept suggestions and co-operation from individuals and agencies as well. Even today we keep our minds open, because during the past years, by trial and error we have been able to find out the defects and increase the tempo of progress.

In this report, the Commissioner has remarked that there has been an all-round increase in the tempo of work

relating to welfare compared to 1955-57. Therefore, we have progressed very much. Nevertheless, the suggestions of hon. Members in this House would be welcome. We try from year to year to change the pattern of assistance. We change the procedure and the approach wherever necessary, so that we can bring this section of our community well within the orbit of what we may say a civilised or progressive society.

Mainly the criticisms that were laid at our door were that there was delay in getting funds and assistance. From this year onwards, we have changed the pattern. We have changed the procedure and revised it very much, so that financial assistance and sanctions are no longer delayed and the States are given very much more freedom, so that they need not wait for formal authorisation from the Centre or even from the States for schemes that have been well laid down. They have been given freedom to alter within the ceiling of any particular expenditure allotted for the year. From this year, the States will receive nine equal monthly instalments to carry on their work and in the last quarter, they will have to submit a progress report in which they will show us the actual work realised and according to that, final adjustments of payments would be made.

The next point that agitates the minds of hon. Members in the House and also of the public outside is the most important question of scholarships. In this matter, we have made a far-reaching change in the procedure in the sense that we have decentralised the award of scholarships from now on. From this year, all scholarships will be awarded by the different States in the sense that the States will be given the allotment and they will have to distribute. Nevertheless, the Home Ministry along with the Education Ministry will draw up certain rules. The House will be aware that the allotment of scholarships was

very small in the year 1952-53—Rs. 30.62 lakhs only. It has gone up in the current year to Rs. 225 lakhs. The break-up for the categories are scheduled castes Rs. 125 lakhs, scheduled tribes Rs. 25 lakhs and other backward classes Rs. 75 lakhs. In the case of tribals, there is not much difficulty in the sense that we do not get enough students to take the benefit of the scholarships, whereas in the case of scheduled castes, it may be that some kind of element of selection will have to be introduced, because the number of students far outruns the number of scholarships that we may be able to distribute.

A final decision in the matter of scholarships, however, will lie with us and we shall be able to make changes in consultation with the Education Ministry and frame rules in a manner in which there will be a kind of uniformity for all the States. It is clear that every State cannot distribute according to its own discretion or its own rules. There shall have to be some kind of uniformity, so that, we shall be able to redress the grievances that have been coming to us from time to time.

The next important point is the reservation of seats, according to article 338 of the Constitution. The Home Minister has stated that this matter will be taken up in time, before the present term of all the legislatures expires, i.e., 1962. The provision made in the Constitution extends only up to 25th January, 1960. But we have considered and desired that any bye-election in any reserved seat after January 1960 should be treated as a reserved seat and we have informed the Law Ministry about this provision that we want to make, so that it removes the difficulty until the time that we come to a decision.

The next question agitating the minds of the people is the criteria of backward classes. There was a meeting called recently, in the first week

of this month; the representatives of the various State Governments came here and held discussions with our officers in the Home Ministry. These points have been examined and very soon, we would like to lay down the criteria to determine backwardness. I hope we shall be able to come to some conclusion, because this is a very baffling thing. The House will remember that there was a sample survey made and even then, after the collection of all the data, we could not come to the criteria to define backwardness of a section of people or an individual.

About scheduled tribes, in addition to Rs. 336.44 lakhs which was the central assistance given to the States and Rs. 374.47 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes, over and above this, Rs. 30.62 lakhs have been earmarked to control shifting cultivation. Shifting cultivation comes up for discussion in the Question Hour and other board meetings off and on, because when shifting cultivation is not controlled and adequate facilities are not given to the tribals, it creates hardship for the tribals and leads them to nomadic life. Therefore, after emphasising on important things like educational facilities, communication, agriculture, cottage industries, housing, water-supply, etc., we want to emphasise on control of shifting cultivation, so that they can settle down in fixed places of abode and carry on their agriculture as they do in the plains.

In the tribal areas, 43 multi-purpose blocks have been started and they are progressing very well, according to us. Nevertheless, hon. Members who move about in the country would be able to give us an exact picture of what they see around as they go from place to place.

Coming from the tribals to the scheduled castes again, Rs. 171.64 lakhs was the allotment in 1958-59 in the State sector and Rs. 106.2 lakhs

[Shrimati Alva]

for the same year in the central sector. That brings me to the most important problem of scavengers and scavenging. This subject has been coming up again and again and rightly so, because this section of the community suffers the most. We are awaiting the report on this subject of the committee that has been appointed by the Harijan Welfare Board. We hope to get the report of that committee in a few months' time.

Regarding the denotified tribes, the amounts for the current year are Rs. 18.13 lakhs for the State sector and Rs. 21.38 lakhs for the centrally sponsored schemes. The Tribal Welfare Board also has appointed a sub-committee to go into their condition and recommend methods of improvement in the life, work and living standards of those people. That committee is just now going round from State to State and we hope to get their report also in a very short period; and we should be able to derive a fund of ideas. We will also see if we have to change our approach in this respect, so that the nomadic tribes could be settled in one place.

I would not like to take much time of the House for the simple reason that several hon. Members are interested in this report and would like to speak. If I spoke at length, I would curtail their time. So, I shall now make some general remarks. Official and non-official organisations have been associated, and as I said, we take suggestions and co-operation from everyone. We give them the maximum co-operation, grant of funds and other facilities.

The services is the last point that I shall touch. There is a separate section now in the Ministry which looks after and scrutinises the recruitment and promotions in services of the Harijans, the tribals and other backward classes. It keeps a watch over the compliance of the instructions issued by the Home Ministry. We are taking special steps to earmark officers of

sufficient status in each Ministry to act as liaison officers with the Ministry of Home Affairs for collecting and consolidating information on this point. Every effort is being made on the front of recruitment and promotions. But nevertheless I would like to express my own personal opinion that after the primary recruitment is over, I think, every man or every woman who is so employed should make an effort to stand on his own and compete equally with the others. That would, I think, give not only more self-confidence but would give a new approach and change the psychology of the people.

I have always felt that gradually and very soon we should bring this section of under-privileged people to such a level that they could stand on their own. Of course, there are many other points—the point of legal aid and several other points—that remain, but ultimately we have to bear in mind in this House that it is the States that finally implement whatever provisions we make. It is not for us to implement them in the various States. Therefore hon. Members should realise that in the various States also this privilege is given to the various legislative assemblies to discuss that portion of the Report that deals with their schemes and I think two of the States have already discussed this Report. If that healthy practice is followed, it would make even the legislatures in the States more alert as well as the MPs who are so alert here, so that we can go ahead in actual practice to see that in the field of social welfare for these people we achieve in the shortest possible time the maximum result.

I am not one who agrees with the constant grievances that are made in this House and outside, namely, that we have not done much. We have, I think, done very much and from now on still more will be done because we have found the bottlenecks where we were held up in the past and how we can remove those bottlenecks in a

more speedier fashion to achieve the maximum that we desire to achieve. Nevertheless, grievances will always remain. Individuals and certain sections of the community will always be opposed to another section as Shri Gaikwad, when the Demands were discussed in this House, pointed out certain individual cases. This is bound to remain. Nevertheless this can only go when the socio-economic picture of these classes changes so completely that they can stand on their own and face those that oppose them by thought, word and deed. After all, untouchability, if I may say so, is first born in your heart and in your mind before you practise it. Therefore I say that if you want to remove untouchability you have first to cleanse your mind and your heart. Then alone the programme and the money that we make available could mean something in actuality. Therefore I feel that once again we come to this mighty socio-economic problem facing us and that we have achieved so much, for we have achieved something. I do not agree with those hon. Members of this House who say that we are still slow and lagging behind. We are not. For example, as I said, our policies are not rigid. We accept people's opinions and we like to see the picture as others see it for themselves. We have also appointed a Welfare Team under the Chairmanship of the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Renuka Ray, who is here. We are collecting all this data and information so that we can find ways and means by which we can move faster.

Nothing is left out by the hon. Home Minister in this field of work. He keeps his eye watchful and vigilant. Whatever practical suggestions come to him he accepts them. Therefore we have now come to realise the injustice committed against this section and if we have all realised the injustice done to this under-privileged section of our society, then the other way that we are adopting is how justice could be meted out to them. We have gone

perhaps, if not 50 per cent, 30 per cent. or 40 per cent. We have moved forward. It is such a mighty task that it cannot be done by money, by legislation, police or force. It cannot be done by a stroke of the pen. It cannot be done by legislation because if legislation could do it, the offence for observing untouchability is there and we could have removed it long ago. Therefore I want to impress on the hon. Members that neither legislation nor money nor violence or force can bring about a change. The change can be brought about only by right thinking and by right action. If your minds and hearts are pure, so far we shall achieve a measure of success. The whole trouble arises because there are so many who speak what they do not believe in and believe in what they do not speak. Therefore unless these two get together, unless belief and action are wedded together we cannot move forward. Therefore it is gratifying to note at least in this Report that the tempo has increased and it is gratifying to see with your own eyes as you go round the country that certain bottlenecks are removed and certain progress is visible. It is concrete. Nevertheless I would like to emphasise that unless education goes to the women folk of this under-privileged section, you will not bring the whole community out. Therefore education of the girls must be emphasised by one and all in this House and outside.

With these few remarks, Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes for the year 1957-58 laid on the Table of the House on the 9th December, 1958."

Shri Majhi.

श्री लक्ष्मण राम (जीतपुर—रजित अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : सभापति महोदय, इस में प्रत्येक मेम्बर को बोलने के लिए कितना समय मिलेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: The general rule is that 15 minutes are allowed to every hon. Member.

श्री गणपति राव : इस पर बहुत से मيم्बर बोलने वां नैं होंगे ।

Mr. Chairman: We shall see later on.

श्री गणपति राव : मैं भी बोलने वां नैं में स एक हू ।

Shri B. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. We are discussing the Seventh Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this Report many important suggestions were made and for these we are really thankful to the Commissioner. But the fact is that most of the recommendations have not yet been implemented even either by the Centre or by the States. He has made many recommendations.

There is one recommendation regarding the revision of the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order was issued in 1950 by the President and it was amended in 1956. According to the present orders the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list is prepared State-wise. A Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, which is included in one State, according to the present orders, is not included in the other States.

I have to make some suggestions about this because in my opinion this list should be prepared on throughout India basis, that is, if one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is included in one State it should be recognised as such throughout India. Due to our implementation of many projects, like the river valley projects, railways lines, steel plants, etc., many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are forced to go from one State

to another. Even due to the partition of India there are many refugees who are coming to India and settling here and among them there are also some Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons. They are recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes within one State only, like in West Bengal or in Punjab. But, they are not recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in other States also. If they are shifted from State to State, just as to Dandakaranya, or elsewhere, the moment they are shifted from West Bengal, they will not be recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in other States. If this Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Order is not amended, they will be losing the privileges and benefits provided in the Constitution because of the fact that they are not included in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the other State. My suggestion is that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are listed and accepted as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in one State should be recognised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country.

Many of the hill Tribes who are living in Assam are not called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are 20 to 25 lakhs of people. I have gone through the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Order thoroughly. The greatest number is in Orissa. Scheduled Castes 92 and Scheduled Tribes 42. In the neighbouring States, there are also Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, all are not included in Orissa. My suggestion should be kept in view while we are amending the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We are drawing up schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and executing them often. But, while drawing up the schemes, we do not keep the list before us. That is why, till now, there are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who have not yet come to the level of getting stipends of the Central

Government. There are many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people left untouched in regard to education. Take the case of Hillbondas of Orissa, Koraput. They are entirely left uneducated. We are spending huge amounts of money by granting stipends and granting loans to the States also. While we are drawing up schemes, we must keep in view that all the people who are listed come up to the level of getting this opportunity, because, there are many Scheduled Tribes who are *en bloc* uneducated.

Similarly, while giving compensation to the people who are removed from their own area by river valley projects or steel plants, they should be given compensation before they are asked to shift from their place. We know their condition very well. The moment they are shifted, they are nowhere. They have no houses, they have no lands. My suggestion is that before they are asked to leave, they should be given land or money beforehand so that they can live peacefully somewhere.

I am to say about the multi-purpose Tribal Blocks. We are spending a huge sum of money for this. About 43 such blocks have been started in our country. In the report of the Planning Commission it is mentioned that such blocks should be started with a population of 25,000 people and the area should be 200 square miles. Let us see how it has been implemented. If we go through the report of the Commissioner, we find that such multi-purpose Tribal blocks have been opened where the Scheduled Tribe population is much less. He has clearly pointed out in his report that no State has opened the scheme according to the principle stated by the Planning Commission. In my State, four such projects have been opened. But they are opened, not with an area of 200 square miles, or a population of 25,000. They have an area of 996 square miles with a population of 67,000. From this we can understand

how we are executing our plan. These plans are meant only for Tribal areas with a population of 25,000. These schemes are opened in areas where the Tribal population is very much less. These are not opened in the Scheduled areas also. Because, out of the four, only two are opened in the Scheduled areas. Even when it is opened in a Scheduled area, it is not in a Reserved constituency; it is opened in a single member general constituency and the Tribal population is very much less. The Commissioner has pointed out that one block has been opened in Bihar where the total population is 27,000 and out of that, the Scheduled Tribes are only 2,334. From this you can imagine how the money allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes is missed and used only for others, how the Government is accepting a scheme while granting money where the Tribal population is so small. I could not understand how the Government is allowing such a thing. It should look into this matter while granting the scheme for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The Commissioner has also said that the schemes which are submitted, while asking for grants in aid, it is not definitely pointed out that this scheme will be opened in such places. I hope the Minister will look into these matters. Otherwise, huge sums of money that are allotted for the Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks, that is Rs. 27 lakhs, will be totally misused and no benefit will come out from this

13 hrs.

I want to say something about the administration of the scheduled areas. These areas are not administered according to the provisions of the Constitution. The Governor is given power to curtail certain legislations and such legislations are not referred to the Tribal Advisory Councils. So, my suggestion is that the Tribal Advisory Council should meet more regularly so that every legislation will be duly considered.

[Shri R C Majri]

I wish to say something about primary education. It has been said that the tribal people should be given education in their mother tongue so far as primary education is concerned. But this is not followed in practice. They are not being given instruction in their mother tongue so far as primary education is concerned. They are taught in the State language and so much of their valuable time is unnecessarily spent. They are going to the schools for three or four years, for only sitting in the schools and doing nothing.

The santhals of Bihar are taught in Hindi. Those in the Bengal area are taught in Bengali. Those in Orissa are taught the Oriya language. Some step should be invented so that they can be taught in a common script in respect of this matter, we find that some of the foreign countries have progressed very much. Even for a population of 6,000 they have invented a script. Take the case of Russia. They could invent a script even though the population involved was 6,000. Here, we have got the tribal population to the extent of 30 lakhs but we have not invented any script. So, my request is that some script should be invented for them so that they can be taught from the pre-primary stage.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh). Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must confess that the Government has done quite a lot for the uplift and welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But still I believe that the leeway that is left cannot be made up unless we have a separate Ministry which is devoted exclusively to the welfare and uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I am of the opinion that the problem is so vast and the number of population involved is so large that a separate Ministry for this purpose is absolutely justified. Whenever we think of removal of untouchability, consciously or unconsciously, our mind turns to the question of temple entry. Personally I am of the opinion that this is

the least useful for the uplift of the scheduled castes. Though this issue generates a lot of friction, its net value is practically nil. Now, after vast numbers of scheduled caste people have turned to Buddhism, the question of temple entry has lost much of its meaning.

श्री नाशिकी (बुद्ध-वन्दन-रहित-अनु-सूचित जातिया) प्रश्नों तो बहुत बाकी हैं।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am aware of the fact that there are many scheduled caste people left, however, Sir, my submission is that efforts should be diverted in three directions, namely, (i) economic uplift, (ii) educational opportunities and (iii) social uplift.

With regard to economic uplift, I may say that there are various ways in which this can be done. The first question that arises is the question of allotment of lands. It is rather unfortunate to note that in Bombay State the Government have not seen their way to settle these people, particularly landless people from the scheduled castes, on lands. I am of the view that since we are embarking shortly on legislation for a ceiling on land, surplus land will be available and priority should be given to settle these people on the surplus land that will be made available. I am of the opinion that not only should be the people be settled there, but even the experiments of co-operative farming should be tried there. There is no harm if the experiment fails. But we shall be able to understand much about co-operative farming and therefore I would appeal that this experiment should be tried out.

Then, Sir, in the matter of giving advances for construction of wells, bunds etc., the State machinery is slow and tardy. There is one good thing which the Bombay State has done, namely, the abolition of the institution of *Watan*. This institution has been a heritage of the British

Government Under this system certain inferior village servants were compelled to do certain work for the benefit of the administration in return of which they were permitted the benefit of having very small uneconomic holdings or plots of land That thing is now being done away with I congratulate the Government for that It is a step in the right direction

Apart from the question of land the State Governments should take concrete steps for the economic uplift of the scheduled castes people In the matter of cottage industries, these people should be given priority We should be able to absorb a substantial portion of the scheduled castes people in alternative economic occupations The Commissioner has recommended in his report that in regard to industries like poultry farming etc priority should be given to these people

I am of the view the departments in charge of small-scale and cottage industries in the various States should be asked to give preference to these classes of people in the matter of setting up of small-scale and cottage industries Unless their economic condition is improved, the stigma of untouchability will not be removed Today, these classes of people remain untouchable They are untouchable because, largely, they are in a miserable plight economically Therefore, emphasis should be given to improve their economic conditions In the matter of reservation of posts to persons belonging to these classes of society, preference should be given to them. What we find is this In respect of the higher grade posts, the excuse which we often times hear is that sufficient number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are not forthcoming, who are suitable for the posts I doubt that out of 60 millions of scheduled castes, or more, even a dozen candidates are not forthcoming To say that even a dozen candidates will not be forthcoming from such a large number of

people, seems to me unbelievable. I would go a step further and suggest this If we find that sufficient number of scheduled castes candidates are not forthcoming, it would be desirable even to lower the standards slightly, thus giving them preference for appointment to these posts For, if you examine the numbers—I do not exactly remember the number, but we were told—in the railways, you will find that hardly two or three people are occupying higher positions

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik) Class I posts

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I should like to know why this is so I remember that during the Britisher's time, when a commission was appointed to consider the question of higher appointments for Indians in the railways—I am talking of the years 1919 and 1920 when the railway commission was appointed—the Britishers gave an excuse that in the then 54 railways only two Indians were found fit enough to hold higher positions in the railways What they did in the case of Indians then, we are repeating in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes now I, therefore, say that this is a matter which has to be specially looked into

Then, there is a very good suggestion contained in the report, to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, and that is that the State Public Service Commission must have at least one member belonging to the Scheduled Castes I do not know whether it is possible for the hon. Minister or the Union Government to issue, if not directives, at least suggestions, that the State Public Service Commission must include at least one Scheduled Caste member

With regard to the question of housing, I suggest that some grants should be made on the basis that these grants will be non-refundable; outright grants for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes should

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

be made. Mixed colonies must be encouraged. I am not in favour of having separate colonies for Scheduled Castes people.

In regard to industrial housing, where there is compulsion on certain industries to construct houses, priorities should be given to Scheduled Castes in the matter of occupation of those houses. This is so far as the economic uplift is concerned.

In the matter of educational uplift, preference must be given, and is being given to an extent, for admission to certain institutions. But I was rather surprised that in some cases in public schools such preference is not given. I remember that there is a very good suggestion made in the report that admission should be reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Banaras Hindu University and such other places. This is also very necessary.

The second point with regard to educational uplift is that free education to the Scheduled Caste people in all the States must be made available right up to the school-leaving stage. In the report, it is said that in some places free education up to the middle schools only is being given. But right up to the school-leaving stage, and in all schools, the Scheduled Castes must have the facilities of free education. I was rather surprised to know that there are some States which do not do this. I do not exactly know which those States are, but this is a point which require to be looked into.

I have to say just one more thing in the matter of serving mid-day meals to school children. After all, these children of the Scheduled Castes are extremely poor; and hunger is their main enemy; poor little children go hungry to school; they have not got the necessary stamina to absorb instruction in that condition. I would, therefore, suggest that mid-day meals should be provided not only to them but to all those children of caste Hindus who are prepared to sit with

them and partake of these mid-day meals. This is also a suggestion which has been made in the report and I strongly recommend these suggestions.

With regard to the social uplift side, I am afraid the administration of the Untouchability (Offences) Act is more on paper, and the Act is not being administered efficiently. There are repeated complaints of very glaring violations of this Act which have gone completely unnoticed. I would like to know whether it would be possible to create some machinery, in addition to police and whatever other machinery has been in existence, to see that this Act is properly enforced, for, I have come to know that in several cases of glaring violations, the police refuse to take notice of the violations, and no action whatsoever is taken. My hon. friend Shri B. K. Gaikwad, on the floor of this House, times out of number, has given specific instances showing how untouchability is being practised, and how the Act is being openly violated. I suggest that something should be done in this matter.

There are other recommendations also contained in the report, which I hope will not remain on paper. It is a very useful report, and a very valuable document and I shall not grudge giving Government the compliment that considerable amount of work has been done, but there is a great leeway yet to be made up, and I hope that having taken all these points into consideration the Government will act in the real interests and welfare of the Scheduled Castes.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar—Reserved-Sch. Castes): Every year, we discuss this report and also look into the recommendations of the Commissioner. But I regret to say that we are in the dark as to how far these recommendations of the Commissioner are implemented by the Home Ministry at the Centre and also by the State Governments.

In spite of the fact that the problem of untouchability is being tackled for so many years, and so many non-official agencies have been working for the eradication of untouchability, still we see the demon of untouchability in the rural parts, and in the cities also to some extent. The report says that we have made considerable progress in the eradication of untouchability, and the report also says that there are certain States where there are villages where untouchability is still in existence. I would submit that 90 per cent of the villagers are still observing untouchability, and even in the cities, untouchability is prevailing to some extent. In the cities, the Scheduled Caste officials cannot get houses for rent in the caste Hindu localities. Unless they say that they are Christians or they belong to some other caste Hindu community, generally, the Scheduled Caste officials cannot get houses they generally get their houses for rent in a Muslim locality or a Christian locality. This is a bare fact which anybody can go and verify. In the mofussil places, the Scheduled Caste officials have to struggle hard even to get a cup of water, if they happen to work in such places.

I have come across hundreds of examples. In fact, I can tell you my own experience. In my own village, it is doubtful whether I would be allowed to enter the temple there. Assuming that I am allowed to enter, I doubt very much whether my parents would be allowed to enter the temple; even assuming that my parents are allowed to enter the temple I doubt whether the other Harijans would be allowed to enter; the other Harijans will never be allowed to enter the temple. If they force their way in, they will be bullied.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Has the hon. Member ever tried to enter?

Shri Thimmah: We have tried.

So you can see how in the rural parts untouchability is still prevail-

ing. I do not blame either the Government or anybody else for this.

The report says that in certain States, temple entry is generally not difficult. For instance, in Mysore, the report says that temple entry is not generally difficult whereas the contrary is correct; it is generally difficult to enter the temple. Therefore, it is no good saying that this problem has ceased to be a social problem. It is no good bluffing the people that untouchability has been eradicated to a great extent. On the other hand, it would be correct to say that it has vanished to some extent, and it would be wrong to say that it has vanished to a great extent.

I have heard some of the Ministers speaking outside this House that this problem has ceased to be a social problem, and it exists now only as an economic problem. I shall be very happy to see that this problem ceases to be a social problem. In fact, it has not ceased to be a social problem, even today, it exists as a social problem and also as an economic problem.

The Commissioner says that we should make a list of villages where untouchability is still prevalent. Why should he not say in how many villages untouchability has vanished? All the political parties in this country I think are agreed that untouchability should vanish. Why not the Government select 4,000 villages, one village from the constituency of each MLA and MP, during the Plan period and see that they are completely free from untouchability? Why should they vaguely say that it has vanished to some extent. Judging from my own experience and from the circumstances prevailing in the villages, I honestly believe that untouchability cannot vanish for another hundred years unless the whole country is completely educated and economically improved. Therefore, it is no good saying that we have made a great deal of progress.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: You want to improve the economic condition of the country or of the Scheduled Caste people?

Shri Thimmaiah. I am speaking on untouchability. So, unless the economic conditions of the country also improve, untouchability cannot vanish. I will tell you why. If the people are generally poor and we are poorer, the people who belong to a superior community try to exploit us, and thereby there will be untouchability and also bad treatment of the Scheduled Caste people. Therefore, the whole country also should be economically improved and the untouchability would vanish.

I may make one other suggestion to the Government. The Government is now going to have census throughout the country, and the census officers will visit every village. Let the census official who goes to the village for enumeration elicit the information whether the common well in the village is shared by the Harijans, whether the temple in the village is open to the Harijans, whether the restaurant in the village, if there is one, is open to the Harijans. Then we can understand how far untouchability has disappeared in this country and in how many places it is existing.

It is no good bluffing the people and the Members of Parliament saying it is generally vanishing. It is not vanishing in the villages, it is still prevalent. You cannot take a procession of marriage in the village, and a Scheduled Caste school teacher cannot get a cup of water. Those who have not visited the villages, who have not seen the sufferings of the Harijans, can say everything is all right because they are here in Delhi and move with big people.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Do you know the condition of the Scheduled Caste persons in Delhi also? It is the worst.

Shri Thimmaiah: I do not say it is good. I agree with you.

As far as the economic improvement of the Scheduled Castes is concerned, the hon. Minister gives figures of the amount spent on schemes, but we want to know the physical targets achieved in each aspect of the schemes meant for the Scheduled Castes and tribal people. It is no good saying so much money has been spent. What is the result of it?

Today, a lot of money is being spent on non-official agencies, it is good, for the eradication of untouchability. It is good that they encourage non-official agencies to work for the uplift of Harijans, for the eradication of untouchability, but they put certain restrictions also on certain non-official agencies. For example, they say the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League should collect 10 per cent donation. How can the poor Harijans give the donation?

Shri K. U. Parmar: The Harijan Sevak Sangh collects.

Shri Thimmaiah: That is different because it happens to have been born long back, and it has a long record of service. I have got great respect for it and its founder, but today I tell you honestly it has lost all its charm and its vitality after the death of Thakkar Bapa. It is no good thinking that one organisation works better than the other. I am thankful to whatever little work every organisation does, I am grateful, and I want the Government also to treat all the organisations on an equal footing, not to discriminate between the one and the other, and ask the Depressed Classes League to collect 10 per cent donation. Where can the poor people get 10 per cent? It is impossible. Therefore, I submit that the Government should be liberal to these non-official organisations and encourage them to work for the eradication of untouchability.

I was talking about the economic aspect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under proposed reforms I hope Government will be vigilant and see that the benefits of

the reforms go to the bulk of the Scheduled Caste landless people I do not know what type of reforms they are going to introduce. Anyway, as my hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha has suggested, the surplus land over the ceiling and the cultivable waste land available with the Government, a large part of it, should be given to the Scheduled Caste people and to the landless people. Particularly, priority should be given to the Scheduled Caste people, because we have experience of the rural parts, we know that people, because of their superiority complex, because they are born with a sense of intrigue, try to dupe the Scheduled Caste people, even officers and others also try to dupe them saying that they will get some land, and they are given some worthless land. Therefore, I request the Government to see that the real benefit under the land reforms goes to the Scheduled Caste people.

About the development of cottage and small-scale industries, I am very happy that certain co-operatives are being encouraged by Government. I only request Government to see that liberal grants are given to co-operative societies wherever they are formed in the States. The State Governments also should be instructed to see that wherever the leather industry is organised by Harijans or the Scheduled Caste and Tribal people on a co-operative basis, liberal grants are made available to them, and also marketing facilities are provided to them. Further I request the Government to see that small contracts are given to these Scheduled Caste people.

I feel that some sort of organisation should be set up by the Government to provide finance for the Scheduled Caste people to take up some business or small contracts. For want of capital our people are very backward in the field of business, or taking up contracts or any other pro-

fitable undertaking. Therefore, I submit that, in consultation with the State Governments, the Central Government should set up some agency to help the Scheduled Caste people.

Lastly, I will refer to the reservation of posts. I regret very much that the Home Ministry which has to look after the interests of the Scheduled Caste people in the Government as in every other field, itself sometimes is not broadminded and liberal towards the Scheduled Caste people.

I will give you one example. You can find very few officers of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes getting a salary of Rs 600—800. It is unfortunate that when the Public Service Commission selected about 8 candidates as Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, among whom there were 5 or 6 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Home Ministry did not post them under the plea of economy measures. It is very rare that such a large percentage of Scheduled Caste candidates are selected by the Public Service Commission. But it is very unfortunate that when they are selected the Home Ministry withhold their appointment. If this is the attitude of the Home Ministry, I do not think that the reservation order can be implemented, nor can we expect it to be implemented. Why do Government apply economy measures only to the Scheduled Caste candidates? How many IAS and IPS appointments have been withheld because of economy measures? Did not Government recruit an army of officers for the Industrial Management Pool? Are they not recruiting every day hundreds of officers for the Industrial Management cause of economy measures? It is very unfortunate—I regret to say this—that the Home Ministry, which has to encourage the Scheduled Caste people, withhold the appointment of Scheduled Caste candidates selected by the Services Commission. I hope

[Shri Thimmalah]

at least even now—it is not too late,—the Home Ministry will have some sympathy for the Scheduled Castes and see that the candidates are issued appointment orders.

Shri Naushir Bharucha suggested that there should be a Scheduled Caste member on the State Public Services Commissions. We have been demanding this since we came to this hon. House, I do not know whether the Home Ministry have suggested this to the State Governments. But it is unfortunate that the State Governments are not having a Scheduled Caste Member on their Services Commissions This includes even the Mysore State which is said to be a progressive State. Even there you do not find a Scheduled Caste Member on the Service Commission. Therefore, I once again request the Home Ministry to try its best to see that a member of the Scheduled Castes is appointed to each of the State Public Services Commissions

Before I conclude, I want to refer to the educational facilities. This year itself Government began to say that they want to allot scholarships on the basis of selection. We are very very grateful to Government, for the large amount they have spent for our students in colleges. I think if this policy of Government which is liberal as far as scholarship is concerned, continues for some more years, we are sure to come up to the level of others and when we are on the level of others in the matters of education, no more can we claim that we want these scholarships or that we want certain concessions. So I request Government to see that the present policy is continued for some more years. Even if the money is allotted to State Governments, Government should see that every Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward class student gets scholarship every year for some more years. When our percentage of higher education is equal to others, I assure the hon. Minister that we will be the last

people to request for concessions or anything of that kind. We also realise our responsibility. We never feel like taking advantage of our backwardness. The Commissioner has at one stage said that these concessions will perpetuate backwardness. Not the least. The Commissioner is wrong in saying that these concessions will perpetuate backwardness and there will be a tendency for asking for more concessions. He is perfectly wrong in this. If anyone with self-respect has got something, he never wants anybody to help him. Because of the circumstances in which the Scheduled Caste people in this country are born and brought up and treated by others or due to other circumstances, they are cringing before you for certain concessions. But if they are up to your level, I do not think any self-respecting man will say: 'Give this, give that; do this, do that'. I assure the hon. House and also the hon. Minister that we are not that type of people to take undue advantage of the special opportunities available to us and to continue to claim that we are backward

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : श्रीमान जी, आज दस ग्यारह बरस के बाद भी जो हरिजनों की दशा है उसको देखते हुए अफसोस हुए बिना नहीं रहा जाता ।

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं समझती हूँ कि समाज को उन्नति के दिक्कर पर जो हम ले जाना चाहते हैं, जो तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, वह उन्नति और वह तरक्की अभी तक नहीं हो सकी है । इतना ही नहीं समाज में इतनी सारी कमजोरियाँ आ गई हैं कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं है और इन कमजोरियों को किस तरह से दूर किया जा सकता है, यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने है । आज से ही नहीं भूत से हमारी समाज में

बून लगा हुआ है, बीमक लगी हुई है और इस बून और इस बीमक को हमें दूर करना है, भ्रमण करना है और समाज के शरीर को मजबूत और तन्दुरुस्त करना है। ऐसा करने के लिए भारत में बराबर कोशिश हो भी रही है। मगर मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोशिश होने के बावजूब भी आज हमारी हालत यह है कि जब हम देहात में जाते हैं, वहा बह पाते हैं कि समाज जिस को भ्रष्ट कह कर पुकारती है, हरिजन कह कर पुकारती है उनके लिए मकान और उनके लिए बस्तिया बिल्कुल भ्रमण से ही बनाई गई हैं और जो ऊंची जात वाले हैं, जो ठाकुर और ब्राह्मण हैं, वे इन से बेहद परहेज करते हैं, इनके साथ मिलना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। यह बात मैं अपने अनुभव से आपको बतला रही हूँ। मैं ने खुद अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि जो वहा सभायें होती हैं, जो मीटिंग्स होती हैं, वहा पर ये लोग आते हैं इनका दिल चाहता है कि दूसरे लोगों से मिले और मिलने के लिए आते भी हैं, लेकिन जब वे आते हैं तो उनको एक फासले पर दूर ही बिठा दिया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं मैंने यह भी देखा है कि ऊंची जात वालों की हमेशा यही कोशिश रहती है कि ऊंची जात वालों से ही मिला जाये और इस तरह की जो बातें हैं, इनको देखकर तकलीफ हुए बिना नहीं रहती।

यह बात देहातो में केवल हिन्दुओं की ही नहीं है बल्कि मुसलमान लोग जो देहातो में रहते हैं, उनकी भी यही हालत है। चमार या भ्रष्ट जो लोग होते हैं, उनको कुभो पर से पानी भरने नहीं देते हैं। वे भी इन लोगों से परहेज करते हैं। इनकी भी हमेशा यही कोशिश रहती है कि चमार भी सब के पानी को न छ जाये। इन सब चीजों को देख करके हमारा सिर धर्म से झुक जाता है। आज जब कि संसार में चारों तरफ उन्नति ही रही है, संसार में अच्छी-बुरी और नई-नई चीजें हो रही हैं। हमारी हालत यह है कि क्या हम बिल्कुल

चीजों में ही पड़े रहें और ऊपर उठने की कोशिश न करे? यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है इसके साथ ही साथ मुझे भ्रष्ट भाइयों को, भ्रष्टबल्स जिन को कहा जाता है, उन से यह कहना है और मैं हमेशा देहात में यह कहती हूँ कि मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है जब मैं यह सुनती हूँ कि हरिजन भाई यह चाहते हैं कि उन्हें ये-ये फैसिलिटीज मिलें, ये-ये चीजें मिलें और इसका कारण यह है कि मैं चाहती हूँ जैसा अभी मेरे एक भाई ने कहा है कि उनमें भी शान होनी चाहिए, उनमें भी डिगनिटी होनी चाहिए और उनको भी किसी के सामने हाथ नहीं फैलाना चाहिए और जितने भी उनके हक हैं, उन सब को वे शान और डिगनिटी के साथ हासिल करे और शान और डिगनिटी के साथ वे उनको मिलें। यह सभी हो सकता है जब हम इस चीज को, इस विषय को अच्छी तरह से समझें और सोचने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह काम जोश में भा कर नहीं हो सकता है। हमको सजीदगी के साथ इस पर विचार करना होगा और फैसले करने होंगे। आज हम देख रहे हैं कि बजाय इसके कि देश ऊपर जाये वह रोज-ब-रोज नीचे की ओर जा रहा है। जिस जात पात से हम ने परहेज किया है, जिस जातपात की हम चर्चा करते हैं कि यह मिथ्या है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए, जिसको हम ने कहा है कि एक ही जात है और वह है इन्सानियत और मनुष्यता की, उसको हम आज और भी कई रूपों में देख रहे हैं हम देखते हैं कि जब इल्लेखान होते हैं, वे सब जात पात पर ही होते हैं। इधर क्या होता है, ठाकुर-ठाकुर को बोट देता है, उधर क्या होता है, ब्राह्मण-ब्राह्मण को बोट करता है। यह बीमारी जो भ्रष्ट की भी उसका दूर होना तो भ्रमण रहा, एक नये रूप में ही जो यह सामने पा रही है, वह बहुत तकलीफदेह है। जब हम कुभाषुत को बल्प करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्ट भाइयों को अपने ;

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

साथ मिलानें, तो हुआ नहीं लेकिन चारो तरफ तरह-तरह के रंग रूपों में यह हमारे सामने आ रही है। इसलिए मैं कहती हूँ कि हमारी हालत बर्जाय ऊँचे जाने के नीचे की तरफ आ रही है।

मेरा यकीन है कि हमारी सरकार जिसका आदर्श यह है, जिसका मकसद यह है कि सब को एक करके अपने साथ ले जाये वह इस पर जरा गौर करेगी। मैं यह भी चाहती हूँ जैसा एक भाई ने कहा है कि लैड रिफॉर्म करने की जरूरत है और वे होनी चाहिये। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि लैडलेस लेबरर्स जो हैं, उनमें ज्यादातर प्रछूत भाई ही हैं, और मैं चाहती हूँ कि उनका पहले खयाल किया जाये। जो फीसिलिटीज इस बारे में दी जाती हैं वे उनको पहले मिलनी चाहिये। यह काम सरकार से ज्यादा मैं समाज से उम्मीद करती हूँ, क्योंकि मैं समझती हूँ कि यह काम समाज का ज्यादा करने का है, और सरकार का कम। मैं चाहती हूँ कि वे सभी काम किये जायें, जिससे प्रछूत भाई और बहने ऊँची जात बालों के लेबेल पर आ जायें, उनके बराबर आ जायें। अगर प्रछूत ऐसे कर्म करे जो हम से भी ज्यादा ऊँचे हो तो हम को नीचे घाना होगा। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारा धर्म यह है कि हम उन को अपने बराबर लावे और हर तरह की उनको मुबिधायें दे ताकि वे आगे बढ़ सकें।

मैं समझती हूँ जो सब से बड़ी सहुलियत हम को उन्हें देनी है और जिस से परिवर्तन हो सकता है, वह शिक्षा की है। अगर उन को अच्छी तरह से शिक्षा दी गई और इसमें उनको जो भी सुविधायें वे चाहते हैं, दी गई, तो बिना शक व शुभे के यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो नक्शा हम आज देखते हैं, वह बिल्कुल ही बदल जायेगा।

आज उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति भी बड़ी खराब है। सरकार को चाहिए कि उनको सौँस दे ताकि वे काम कर सकें। हर्षे चाहिए।

कि हम उन को तजारत की तरफ भी ले जायें और जिस-जिस चीज को करने से उनकी तरक्की हो सकती है, उसको हम करे।

मंदिर प्रवेश का सवाल भी हमारे सामने है। इसका मेरे एक भाई ने अभी शिक भी किया है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जिस वक्त हरिजनो के मंदिरों में प्रवेश करने का सवाल उठा था और बापू जी ने मंदिरों के द्वार इन लोगों के लिए खुलवाने शुरू किये थे उस वक्त भलाहाबाद में भारद्वाज के मंदिर में मैं खुद हरिजन का हाथ पकड़ करके ले गई थी और कहा 'पर शान्ताकारन कमलनयनम पाठ हुआ था। उस वक्त हरिजन भाई इन सब चीजों को देख कर रोने लग गये और जो नक्शा उस वक्त मेरे सामने आया मैं उस को बयान नहीं कर सकती हूँ। उन्होंने भगवान के सामने सबे हा कर यह प्रार्थना की कि हम वे कौन सा गुनाह किया है कि आपने हमारे लिए दरवाजे बन्द हो गये हैं। ऐसा दृश्य बहा देखने को मिला था कि कोई खडा नहीं हो सकता था। मैं दिल से चाहती हूँ कि हर मंदिर के द्वारा भगवान के सभी जीवों के लिए जिस किसी रूप में भी वे हो, खुल जाने चाहिये।

मैं चाहती हूँ कि जितने भी ये दुनियावी लोग हैं जितने वे दुनियावी तमाशे हैं, उनसे हम हरिजनो को उभारे और उनको आगे ले जायें।

मैं बस तीर पर हरिजन लडकियों की शिक्षा के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। उनको अधिक शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। यह मैं इसलिए कहती हूँ क्योंकि मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर लडकिया ज्यादा पढ़ी लिखी होगी और ज्यादा पढ़ेगी तो बच्चे भी सब शिक्षित होंगे और उन के विचार और खयाल ज्यादा अच्छे होंगे।

मैं समझती हूँ सरकार बहुत कुछ कर रही है और जो रिपोर्टें हैं, वे भी अच्छी हैं।

ये सब जो तहरीरी चीजें हैं, अच्छी ही होती हैं। लेकिन हम चाहे कम ही करें, करें अच्छी तरह से और जो हम कहें उसको हम अमल में भी लायें। प्रैक्टिकल हो कर हम को आगे बढ़ना होगा और में समझती हूँ कि जिस रोज हमारे यहाँ इस प्रकार का विचार हो जायेगा, उस रोज वह जो जातपात का विचार है, यह नहीं रहेगा, ये जो झगड़े अन्दर और बाहर के हैं, ये भी खत्म हो जायेंगे और यह तरह-तरह की जो पाटियां हैं, इन की भी सब बीमारियां दूर हो जायेंगी। सब से अच्छा तरीका यह है कि हम नीचे से शुरू करें और उस से सब से पहली चीज यह है कि हम हरिजनो और अपने में कोई भेदभाव न करें। इस अजबाल को लेकर अगर हम चलते हैं और हर वाक आफ लाइफ में उन को बराबरी का स्थान देते हैं, उनकी उतनी ही इज्जत करते हैं, जितनी कि अपने बच्चो की तो जो हमारा मकसद है, वह बहुत जल्द हासिल हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो कुछ होम मिनिस्ट्री ने हरिजनो के बारे में किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस दिशा में अधिक तेजी के साथ बढ़ा जाये और जितने तेज कदम हमारे होंगे, उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Ehandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I express my view that this Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is placed before this House very late. There has always been delay in placing this Report. I think this Report had been submitted to the Government on the 30th June, 1951. In the Report, the Commissioner had expressed a desire, on page 3, para 7, that the Ministry of Home Affairs should arrange for top priority for the printing of this Report before the August-September session of Parliament so that it would be possible to discuss it in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya

Sabha during that very year. But it has been found that the Report was not placed before this House in the August-September session; and I think it was placed on the 9th December 1951. I cannot understand the delay in placing it before this House and also the delay in submitting it for the consideration of this House.

I would also draw the attention of the House to the remarks of the Estimates Committee They have said this:

“This Committee understand that there is a considerable time-lag between the laying of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before Parliament and the intimation of the action taken by the State Governments on the recommendations made therein.”

It has always been found that though the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes makes several recommendations they are not implemented. Though we are spending about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 lakhs every year on the office of the Commissioner in collecting the data and in asking him to make certain recommendations, we are not acting favourably to implement those recommendations if we are not implementing the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then, it will be a sheer waste of money to the tune of Rs 6 to Rs. 7 lakhs per year.

I will now come to the reservation in the services. I would submit that the Scheduled Castes are not properly represented in the services. From page 47 of the Report of the Estimates Committee it can be found that in Class I posts the total number of officers is 3,501, while the Scheduled Caste officers number is only 20. That comes to 0.6 per cent. There are only 102 Scheduled caste officers

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

as against 5,985 class II officers 1.7 per cent. and only 23,067 as against the total of 4,51,399 in Class III, which again comes to 5.1 per cent. Their number is 1,70,647 as against 3,40,730 in class IV servants. That gives a percentage of 21.5 per cent. If we take the whole percentage, it will go down very much. It has always been pointed out that the Government did not care to implement this reservation earnestly. This has also been pointed out by the Estimates Committee and by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When the Commissioner gave evidence before the Estimates Committee, he is reported to have said that there appeared to be some thing wrong somewhere as the target fixed for the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes has not been reached; in fact there was no earnestness to reach the target. He has said that there were many educated people enrolled in employment exchanges as unemployed. He further added that extra coaching should be given to these people. He has also stated that he was not satisfied with the measures taken by Government to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government Services. He also stated that he was not convinced of the argument that suitable candidates from these classes were not available. This is what we find. But the Government is hardly doing anything in order to encourage the intake of Scheduled Caste people in the services. Article 320(4) clearly states that if the Government wants that the reservation of the Scheduled Castes should be fulfilled, they can even go to the extent of ignoring the Public Service Commission. It reads:

"Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect

may be given to the provisions of article 335."

This article 335 itself, says that the claims of these people shall be taken into consideration consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. This is a very wide power and I am very sorry that the Government have not taken it into their mind to implement and to give effect to this article. On grounds of efficiency of administration, many Scheduled Caste candidates are not appointed. I may even go to the extent of saying that the Scheduled Caste candidates are recommended by the Public Service Commission, but it has been found in some cases that they have not been appointed by the Government. I cannot understand why such things happen when the candidate has been recommended by the Public Service Commission. He has the minimum qualification and the Public Service Commission has also thought that the candidate has sufficient education and efficiency to join that service, but the Government has not appointed such persons, though they have been recommended by the Public Service Commission. I am sorry that the Government is not doing its bit in enforcing and implementing the reservation.

The Deputy Minister, Shrimati Alva, has said that much progress has been made. The difficulty is this. Though so many years have passed after our country has got Independence, we cannot say that considerable progress has been made. We could have done much more if everybody had taken it into his mind to enforce all those things that have been recommended under the Constitution or the other recommendations. But everyone seems to think because of the facilities that are given to these classes, these people have become a sort of a son-in-law of the

Government and therefore, everybody hesitates to implement whatever provisions that are there in the Constitution.

About scholarships, I may go to the extent of saying that only for the last few years, every candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Tribe is getting scholarship and because of that, some students are now getting education. As you are aware, these scholarships have been awarded very late and I may even say that a number of these students are even now not getting the scholarship for no fault on their part or on the part of their college but because of the fault of the officers of the scholarship department. I have written a number of letters in this respect and I have got replies for some and in some cases the replies are very routine that the case has been looked into and nothing can be done further. There are very funny replies and I cannot understand them. When there is no fault on the part of the student or college, why should the student be denied his due? I am glad that this thing is now going to the States and the States will be distributing it. I cannot say whether the States will also be doing it very efficiently because there is something wrong in the mentality of the persons dealing with these things. I know the State Governments, and the State Governments are distributing their own scholarships very late. I know that in Bombay the scholarships for the Scheduled Castes students had been distributed on the last day of March. That would have lapsed had action not been taken in time.

It has been said by the Deputy Minister that the number of Scheduled Caste students is very large, taking into consideration the amount we have for the distribution of the scholarships. If we try to select Scheduled Caste students, I cannot say if it will help the progress of the Scheduled Castes. Because of

the scholarship, because of this little assistance that is given to the Scheduled Castes, these people are making some progress. Some scholarship is given to the students and they get education. If we try to limit the number of Scheduled Castes for giving scholarship, I say their progress will also be limited. I make an appeal to the Home Ministry that they should consider this point again and try to give scholarships to every Scheduled Caste student. It is a thing of very urgent necessity and I think the Ministry of Home Affairs will try their best to look into the matter and to make available the necessary funds so that the scholarship can be given to every Scheduled Caste student. I am sorry that a person of the eminence of Kaka Saheb Kalelkar has come before the Estimates Committee and said things which I cannot describe. He has expressed himself against giving privileges and preferences on the basis of castes.

14 hrs.

This is what he said:

"The witness added that the Government by its policies of giving preferences and privileges on basis of caste had strengthened and accentuated untouchability."

This is a very wrong notion. This is not the thing. As a matter of fact, the privileges and the preferences that are given to the Scheduled Castes have helped us to remove untouchability and not in perpetuating untouchability. Again, Kakasaheb Kalelkar has expressed himself against reservation in the Government services. He has said that he was against reservation in Government services for the community, but if reservation was inevitable there should be no reservation in class I and there should be some reservation in other classes. As a matter of fact, I think Kakasaheb Kalelkar must have in his mind the *Chatur Varna Padhati*, and that he

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik] must be thinking that the Scheduled Caste people are only to serve because they have been born through the leg of Bhrama. That is the thing Kakasaheb Kaleikar must have had in his mind. No Scheduled Caste person nor any citizen of India would like this kind of recommendation. I am glad that the Estimates Committee have not taken any note of that kind of suggestion.

Therefore, Sir, I very earnestly appeal to the Government that the problem of Scheduled Castes is rather an economical problem and an educational problem. It should be seen that every Scheduled Caste person is educated, and it should also be seen that the economic condition of every Scheduled Caste is bettered. If these things are done, I think this problem of untouchability will vanish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gaikwad Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik)—I am speaking on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right Shri Parmar.

Shri K. U. Parmar: Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, from this report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has come to me I find that the State Governments as well as the Indian Government have hopelessly failed to solve the problem of untouchability in this country. When we see these reservations and also when we hear people saying that we are enjoying constitutional rights and safeguards, we find that nothing much has been done. This Government is taking the name of Mahatma Gandhi. It was in the year 1932 at the Poona Pact Mahatma Gandhi said: "We will try our level best to see that untouchability is abolished from this country". A time limit of ten years was fixed. But we were helpless because we were all slaves then. But now we have attained Independence. Even though under the Constitution you have given us safeguards, you have not properly implemented those safeguards.

I can say, Sir, that we have been economically exploited by the caste

this Government has exploited us politically also. Sir, I would like to bring to your notice some facts. It has been mentioned in this Report that there are some voluntary agencies which are functioning for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are a number of agencies. I have also seen that in the Estimates Committee's report a big list is given on pages 68 to 71. More than nearly Rs. 18 crores has been given to those agencies. But what do they do? I know that there is the Depressed Classes League. My hon. friends on that side will be offended, but let me tell you, Sir, that it is a political institution. It has come to ruin the Opposition parties, previously the Scheduled Castes Federation and now the Republican Party.

Sir, this is a sad demise of our democracy, that public money is wasted for political ends. This Government has been crying in this House many times that they are not successful. Some of our hon. Members also have been saying that

श्री कृप नारायण (मिर्जापुर—रहित—
ग्रन्थित जातिया) डीप्रेस्ड क्लास लीग
पोलिटिकल पार्टी नहीं है ।

Shri K. U. Parmar: If you will appoint a committee consisting of High Court Judges, Sir, we are in a position to prove these things that they have exploited the Scheduled Castes people politically also.

Let me, Sir, for a moment agree with my hon. friend that this Depressed Classes League is not a political institution. All right. I agree that it is a social institution. Then what was the need of creating another institution, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Samaj? Sir, one of my hon. friends was on the Opposition benches. When he crossed the floor he was given a prize. This is one instance of bribe. I again say, Sir, this is a sad demise of democracy in this country. We are Hindus. We have been socially exploited by the caste Hindus. Economic and social exploitation is bad, but political exploitation is worst. This

Government has not done anything for our economic and social uplift, but very much pained to see all these. We want to uproot bribery and corruption from this country. But when the Government itself is giving bribes, how can that Government uproot bribery and corruption from this country, I do not know.

Sir, there is one branch of this Bharat Dalit Sevak Samaj in my constituency. Two or three agents have been kept there. I purposely use this word 'agent' because they told me.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Agent also has to do some work.

Shri K. U. Parmar: They told me that they were not being paid any amounts but receipts were taken from them. This thing is going on. I do not know why public money is being wasted like this. I do not know what work is done by these agents. As far as I know they only boast this Government. Whenever some Ministers go there, usually our Finance Minister who is popular there among the Scheduled Castes people because other people are not allowing him in that particular area, they go to their help. Sir, I am talking to you not only from my own experience but also from what the people say. The people there say that by giving these grants and loans they have exploited the people.

An Hon. Member: That is your opinion.

Shri K. U. Parmar: My opinion is worse than that. My opinion is that this should not be allowed in a democratic country. We know that the British democracy is the best in the world and ours is the largest. We want to make this the best in the world. That is why I appeal to the Government to utilise their influence for this purpose when they are in a position to have such a large majority.

What is the use of blaming democracy? Our great leader, Dr Ambedkar, has framed the Constitution of this country. Our constitutional safeguards and our constitutional methods should not be blamed for whatever is happening. That is why I request this Government, whatever might have happened in the past, please do not repeat it. Do not boast that you have done this and you have done that.

I can tell you, Sir, what these social workers are doing, what these voluntary agencies are doing. They tried to go for a bath in a kund in the village Lasundra in Kaira District. Thousands of persons went there. The Additional District Magistrate was there, so also some police. But some 400 persons with deadly weapons resisted them. What could they do? They did not take their bath. They were assaulted. In that so-called progressive State of Bombay, where the police is habituated to fire on persons who have no weapons, when this was done by persons with deadly weapons the police did not touch them. They hopelessly failed to do their duty. Some 2½ months have passed, but they have not yet been successful to change the hearts of those persons who went there with deadly weapons.

Then, those social workers who are actually doing the work of removal of untouchability are being killed in broad day light. I can cite a case from a neighbouring district in Baroda. One caste Hindu there, a Brahmin, Badri Narayan Pandya, who was working on behalf of the Scheduled Castes was killed on the road at about 10.00 hours in the morning. He was shot dead.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: By whom?

Shri K. U. Parmar: By, Sir.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If he does not know, he need not mention.

Shri K. U. Parmar: What I know is this. Some persons are suspected there,—those who are the members of the ruling party. That is why I was not telling the names. Knowing that there was firing, the widow of that man wrote to the DIG, IGP, the Chief Minister, to the Home Minister,—everybody—and she approached our Home Minister also. But the reply was that “we conducted an enquiry but those who killed that man are not traceable.” What is this Government doing? He was not traceable for the only reason that he was supported by the men who were in the ruling party. I have evidence which was presented to me and the evidence shows that the man who killed the social worker was handed over to the police *patel* by a farmer who was in a nearby field, but no action was taken.

I do not want to devote more time on this matter, but I want to refer to one other thing, the Harijan Saptah, the Harijan Week. The Harijan Saptah, I think, is nothing, it is only to show to the world that you are doing this thing and that thing. The result is nothing. During the Harijan Week, in my constituency, in a village called Bhetwada, the *mamlatdar* accompanied the social worker and they entered a temple. As soon as the *mamlatdar* went outside the village, the villagers, or rather the caste Hindus of the village, came into the Harijan locality and assaulted the Harijans and they told them that unless “you pay Rs. 4,000 which is the amount for performing *suddhi* in the temple, we will not allow you to stay in these houses. We are not being protected by the Government there and this so-called progressive Bombay Government has not safeguarded our interests.

My hon. friend Shri B. K. Gaiwad said in this House that our position is worse than that of the Africans and the Negroes in America. The hon. Home Minister replied that if there was no legislation in this country, my friend would have been 10 miles away from this House, but kept us

not 10 miles but 500 miles away from this House. Due to the circumstances, we are in this House here, I may assure the hon. Minister that the Arts are only on paper.

Let me give him one instance of my constituency. I am coming from Gandhi's place, Gandhi's land, of which we are very proud. Mahatma Gandhi was born in Gujarat. But then there, our position is so miserable; our position is so inhuman that we cannot tolerate such conditions in this independent country. In a village called Sahijpur, our people were going not to bring water from the well. But they were bringing water from the pipe they were brutally beaten. I accompanied them to the DSP, Ahmedabad. One Mr. Sethna is there. I requested him to interfere in the matter and arrest those persons. He asked “what are the sections under which I can arrest them,” and he was not knowing whether the act is cognizable or not? Even the DSP of a district like Ahmedabad is not knowing whether an offence under our Untouchability (Offences) Act is cognizable or not, what to talk of the poor police and the inspectors of police. We showed him the whole Act and told him that this offence is cognizable, and that he should arrest the persons concerned. They were arrested. But thereafter the caste Hindus in the village brought undue influence on them, and they told them that “if you want to live in these houses, you must come to compromise”. They then came to a compromise.

In the report I find that there are the least number of cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. But we are threatened, we are beaten and we are exploited like anything. People are not coming forward to make out any case. On the contrary when they make out the cases, the police department there is not giving us proper guidance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I have to say many more things. But now that you gave the warning, I shall be brief. Regarding the services, in the Estimates Committee report, I find that nearly one lakh or more persons are registered with the Employment Exchanges. That is one side of the picture. On the other side, the percentage of posts filled by the Government is very, very low. I do not understand this: on the one side they say the reservation is to be filled, but on the other side the Government is not looking to these things. (*Interruption.*) In regard to this matter, I have to say only one thing. When my hon. friend told me of it, I said that we are politically exploited by the Government and in the Mahadev Trusts and other Trusts I know that they are being employed there, and in this way, political exploitation is going on.

Regarding the services, I say that it is a sad tale. It is bad on the part of the Government. I do not find any Ambassador or Governor belonging to our community in this country. In Class I and Class II, the percentage is below one. The recruitment made in ten years to Class I services is below one per cent, and in Class II services also, it not more than three per cent. In Class IV, they are going to increase the number, but I think that just like the Britishers who had adopted the policy of making the Indians only clerks, this Government is only adopting the policy of making the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only Chap-rassis and nothing else. We do not want to tolerate this thing. It is our birthright: we should be Ambassadors and Governors of this country. Why degrade us? That is not done. The only thing is, partiality is going on. When we were criticising the report of the Public Service Commission, the hon. Speaker told me, "I won't allow it". Who will care for us? Here nobody cares for us. Here only flatterers are being favoured by this Gov-

ernment, and the Government is boosting itself. This is not good for a healthy democracy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to stop the hon. Member from proceeding further.

Shri K. U. Parmar: I may request the hon. Minister to see that the constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are protected by this Government and that the Government should not adopt any Act in which they can exploit us even politically; the caste Hindus have left us at that stage.

Shri Rungnung Suisa (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Scheduled Tribes): I am not going to take much time of this House. I want to say only a few words. After I listened to the speech made by the hon. Member from the opposite side, I cannot pass without making some remarks regarding his speech. I have to be very frank, because I think that the House is honourable, and we have to see that what is said is not theoretical but practical.

When I heard the hon. Member speaking, I felt that the hon. Member was speaking from the words he heard from others and not from the facts he sees with his own eyes. I was not quite happy about it. We have to see that we speak what we see with our own eyes. We do what we think is right and not do things if others say it is right.

Take, for example, my case. If I am allowed to speak as I like, whatever I hear from other people, I think the House will not be able to appreciate me. Why? Personally, I am a Naga, and we all know that there is rebellion there. We know what sorts of reports are coming from the Naga people there. But I say that unless I see that with my own eyes I am not going to speak about it. I have to speak what I think is a fact. Moreover, Manipur is in the hands of Government servants. We are

[Shri Rungsung Suisa]

not in the Government. There are so many cases of complaints, but what can I do? I am not in the administration. Unless I see facts as they are, how can I speak? I cannot speak as I like without realising the facts. So I would request all hon. Members of this House either from this side or that side to bear in mind that let us speak what we think right; let us do what we think right and let us say what we see with our own eyes.

The other remark I want to make about the speech made by the hon. Member from the opposite side is this. If we have to blame Government for action done by an individual on suspicion, I think we are not going to be right. We are blaming the Government every day for running the administration by looking into the reports from the papers. We have got a right to complain against the Government and to see that what they speak before us in this House is from their own eye-witnesses and not based on the papers written by the Government servants. We also have the responsibility to see that we say that which we know is a fact and which has been proved. If I may give an example, my words may not be parliamentary again...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he knows those words are not parliamentary, he should not say them.

Shri Rungsung Suisa: I do not know whether it is parliamentary or not, but still I have to say that. Suppose I have to blame one person; have I a right to blame one person on suspicion for the acts done by other people? How can I do that? In Manipur, the administration is not in my hands. What can I do? I can do some action and I can say to the Government that they are responsible for my action just because they are in power. But that is not right. I cannot say that unless I prove that that action or that treatment has been done by the Government ser-

vant. So, I think we have to be very careful as to what we say in this House.

I have only two words to say. One word is the word of joy and happiness, in spite of so many criticisms. It is this that before the day of Independence, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people could not get the chance to read in the schools and colleges. But today we have got access to them. I myself could not get a chance to read in Government high schools. So, we have to bear this in mind and we have to be thankful to the Government and to the nation.

The next point is, Government is spending some money at least for the education of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. We must be thankful to the Government, but there is one word of woe too. Again I will have to be very frank. I would request the Government to see whether our word of complaint is right or wrong. It is this. One word has been said against us without much justification and that is 'unfit' in regard to employment. Unless I am given the chance, how can I prove to be fit? I must be given a chance and then prove whether I am fit or unfit. From the UPSC, from the State level and Central level, the word used against us is 'unfit' and qualified candidates are not available. How many students have passed the IAS examinations and how many students from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are coming up from the colleges? Are we to be satisfied with the L. D. grade throughout our whole life? No; human brain is human brain. After all, we are backward only because we could not get the facilities, whereas our more fortunate brethren in the same country have got those facilities. That is the main difficulty: the difficulty is not regarding the capacity of the people.

After all man is man. We have got our own weaknesses and our brethren also have their own weaknesses. If we think there is no question of skin problem, there is no question of communal problem also. Again, if my words are not quite parliamentary, please excuse me. What I would request the Government is, they should not have too much confidence in the confidential reports that they get from the Government servants Who will give confidential reports for us? There is no one for us in higher positions Last time also, through correspondence, I had to exchange hot words with our hon Home Minister himself.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Those exchanges of hot words should not be repeated here

Shri Rungsung Suisa: This is the way how things are being done I am not allowed to express myself to the full, but it is a fact that nobody will give good reports for us. They should not only see the confidential reports alone but also must look into the service records, because in these confidential reports it is very easy to say 'unfit' It is very easy to write that word; I can also write that. So, I should like to request Government to see that some justice is done to us in regard to employment, as it is done in regard to education.

श्री गणपति राव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने कठिन परिश्रम करके अपनी कर्मठता और अपनी योग्यता का परिचय देते हुए उस रिपोर्ट को तैयार किया। लेकिन मुझे रिपोर्ट पढ़ने पर खेद प्रकट करना पड़ता है कि इन सात रिपोर्टों में जितनी भी सिफारिशें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने कीं उनमें से अधिकांश पर हमारी सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि इतना रुपया खर्च कर और देश को

भ्रमण करके जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाती है और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बेंनीफिट के लिए उनके सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनरुद्धार के लिए कि जो सिफारिशें की जाती हैं उन पर सरकार भ्रमल नहीं कर पाती।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने यहां पर अभी कहा है कि कुछ दिन पहले भ्रष्टाचारों के जरिए मैंने पढा था कि हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने एक सभा में यह भी कहा कि अब तो अस्पृश्यता नाम मात्र को रह गई है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि शायद हमारे माननीय मंत्री अपनी कास्टीटुएंसी में गये होंगे वोट मागने के वक़्त और शायद उनको ऐसा अनुभव हुआ हो हरिजनो की हालत में जो सुधार हुआ है उससे वह सतुष्ट हो जाते हैं तो मैं तो यही कह सकता हू कि हरिजनो का आर्य्य भ्रष्टाकार में है। मैं मन्त्रिणी महोदया से पूछना चाहता हू कि अस्पृश्यता को यदि आप कहते हैं कि खत्म हो गई है तो अभी तीन वर्ष पहले जब काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर प्रवेश का आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा था और तीन वर्ष तक हमारे कार्यकर्ता जेलों में जाते रहे तो वह चीख क्या साबित करती है। उससे तो साफ जाहिर होता है कि अस्पृश्यता अभी भी विद्यमान है और खत्म नहीं हुई है।

आपके अस्पृश्यता निवारक विभाग की तरफ से लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन क्या मैं आपसे पूछ सकता हू कि बाकई ने कितना पैसा अस्पृश्यता निवारण कार्य के हेतु खर्च किया गया। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस अस्पृश्यता निवारण रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता है हालांकि नाम में यह दिया जाता है कि इतना इतना रुपया अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए हर स्टेट को दिया गया। मैं आपसे भ्रष्टाचार के साथ खर्च करना चाहता हू कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश का एक उदाहरण लें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह हम प्रगली ब्रका लेंगे। सोमवार को उसको आपसे सुनेंगे। अब हम दूसरा डिस्कशन लेते हैं।

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-third Report

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1959"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1959"

Those in favour may kindly say 'Aye'.

श्री अक्षय बर्षान (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि श्री फ्रैंक एन्थनी के प्रस्ताव पर जो ३ घंटे का समय रखा गया है उसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम ४, ५ घंटे कर दिया जाय क्योंकि उस पर बहुत से लोग बोलना चाहेंगे।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) मैं समझता हूँ कि चूँकि संसद् के वर्तमान सत्र में संसद् की राजभाषा समिति द्वारा भाषा सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर शायद विचार न हो सकेगा और सभी सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलना चाहेंगे तो इस रेजोल्यूशन के समय में कुछ वृद्धि कर देनी चाहिये।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (भलीगढ़—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) इस पर समय जरूर बढ़ना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ४ घंटे मैक्सिमम संभव है जोकि रूल्स में प्रोवाइडेड है और उसके ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया जा सकता

जब तक कि हम रूल्स को न बदलें या उनको सर्वेड न करें।

बंधित ब्रज नारायण "बबेस" (शिवपुरी) जितनी भी कृपा कर सकते हों कर दी जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस रेजोल्यूशन पर ३ घंटे दे दिये गये हैं। लेकिन इसमें एक चीज यह है कि जिन का रेजोल्यूशन इससे प्रागे होगा उनको अगर अपना रेजोल्यूशन भूब करने का वकत नहीं मिलेगा और चूँकि सेशन खत्म हो रहा है इसलिए उनका रेजोल्यूशन जाता रहेगा और फिर प्रगले सेशन में उसके लिए नया नोटिस देना पड़ेगा लेकिन अगर वह मान जाय और प्राथ ही घंटा लें तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। मैंसे चेयरमैन को २०, २५ मिनट तक टाईम एक्सटेंड करने का अधिकार है और वह ऐसा कर सकते हैं इसलिए इसको ऐमे ही रहने दिया जाय।

श्री नरदेव स्नातक : समय एक घंटा ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मुझे ठीक से सुना नहीं वरना प्राय शायद यह न कहते।

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1959."

The motion was adopted

14.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. EXPORT OF MONKEYS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Mohan Swarup on the 11th April, 1959 regarding Export of Monkeys.

Out of 2 hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution 34 minutes