श्री मु॰ यूनस सलीम: इस वक्त तक गवर्न-मेंट के सामने कोई ऐसी तजवीज नहीं ग्राई है। ग्रगर ग्रानरेबुल मैम्बर कोई हमारे सामने इस तरह तजवीज लायेंगे...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: यह तो कई बार इसी सदन में घा चुकी है।

श्री मु॰ यूनस सलीम: यह सवाल इस ताल्लुक से पूछा गया है कि बंगाल श्रीर बिहार में रिजर्व्ड कांस्टीटुएंसीज से कुछ ऐसे लोगों ने एलैंक्शन लडा जों कि किश्चियन हो चुके थे।

जो सवाल किया गया है, उसका माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है उससे कतई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन ग्रगर वह कोई सवाल इसके मुताल्लिक करना चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दें, मैं उसका जवाब टूंगा।

श्री मृस्यु जय प्रसाद : मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूं कि किसी के ट्राइबल होने या न होने की जांच उसके पिता की तरफ़ से होती है या माता की तरफ़ से होती है, क्योंकि मेरे दोस्त का स्थाल कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन सज्जनों की माताए जरूर ट्राइबल थी लेकिन पिता शायद ट्राइबल नहीं थे ? वह बतलायें कि मेल ऐन्सेस्टर्स से कोई ट्राइबल माना जाता है या फ़ीमेल ऐन्सेस्टर्स से ।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम: यह जो सवाल किया गया है उसका ताल्लुक ला मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं है। यह सोशल वेलफेयर की परब्यू में श्राता है कि किसी को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में शामिल किया जाये या नहीं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When certain posts and constituencies were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the idea was that those sections of the society which are backward should be given some concessions and facilities to come up. Now, those of them who are advanced, who are converted to Christienity and who have got into better positions, they are trying to get advantage of the benefits or facilities that were meant for

people who are really backward. Whether this is arising out of the main question or not, I want the opinion of the Law Ministry whether by allowing the people who are converted or are Anglo-Indians or who are advanced, to take advantage of the special facilities which are meant for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes they are not going against the spirit of the law for reservation and, if so, whether they will try to prevent it in future.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: This matter will receive due consideration of the Government.

श्री क्षित्र भूषण वाजपेयी: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो गरीब घादमी घमं परिवर्तन करता है क्या उसकी सामाजिक प्रवस्थायें बदल जाती हैं? जब एक हिन्दु सिख बन जाये तो उसको पूरे अधिकार दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन बौद्ध बन जाये तो नहीं दिये जाते, ईसाई बन जाये तो नहीं दिये जाते, ईसाई बन जाये तो नहीं दिये जाते। मैं ग्रापसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं धमं परिवर्तन के बाद उनका वही स्तर रहना चाहिए जो उनका सामान्य स्तर होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over. I am more than convinced that tomorrow the House must adjurned.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Delhi High Court Bar Room

SNQ.34. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUS-ING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) wthether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court Bar Room is housed in a dangerous building;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a part of the ceiling fell on the 1st May, 1968; and
- (c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

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THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUS-ING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) No. Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir. At about 4.30 P.M. on the lst May, 1968, about 6 square feet of ceiling plaster of 3" thickness fell in the Bar Room.
- (c) The Delhi High Court has been allotted temporary accommodation in the Patiala House, pending repairs to the Travancore House.

श्री कंबरलाल गुन्त: क्या यह सही है कि जब वह छत गिर गई तो उसके बाद कुछ सी. पी. डबल्यू डी के इंजीनियमं भाये भ्रीर उन्होंने उस जगह को डेंजरस करार दे दिया, यह कहा कि यह बिल्डिंग डेंजेंरस है तथा इसके सम्बन्ध में वहां के कुछ वकील भीर जजेज थे उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव भी पास किया कि वह इस बिल्डिंग में नही रहेंगे क्योंकि यह डेजेंरस है ? अगर यह सही है तो सरकार ने कोट की छत गिरने से पहले यह कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया, बाद में क्यों उठाया ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: Sir, the ceiling did not come down. It is only the plaster. Further the CPWD engineers did not say that the building is dangerous. They only said that some repairs have to be done-remove the plaster and re-plaster it. There was no delay. When the question came up in March I had a meeting with the Chief Justice of the High Court and we were thinking of shifting it temporarily to some other suitable building. Naturally, it took some time and, by the time we took a decision, another plaster fell down. Therefore, immediately I had to consult the other departments of the Government and we put Patiala House at the disposal of the High Court.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त: क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि हाई कोर्टकी परमानेन्ट बिल्डिंग किस जगह पर बन रही है, उसकी लागत क्या होगी भौर वह कब तक बन जायेगी?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: The new high court building for Delhi will come up in Bhagwandas Road. The Delhi Ad-

mininstration is in charge of it. We have written to them and reminded them for the estimates of the new building. Since they have to prepare the estimates, we are asking them to do it. The construction will be done by the Delhi Adminstration. The approximate cost is Rs. 68 lakhs.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN i Since there is a lot of arrears of cases pending in the Delhi High Court...

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about the building for the High Court.

SHR1 VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN 1 I want to know whether a dilapidated building was deliberately given to get rid of the lawyers arrears and the litigants by one stroke.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cultivation of Land in Narmada Basin

*1741. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH: SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the acreage of land under cultivation in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh:
- (b) the percentage increase in the sown areas in the Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh during the last 15 years; and
- (c) the average percentage of increase in sown area during the last 15 years for the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-MENT AND COOPERATION ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) According to the information supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Khosla Committee, the cultivated area in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh was 8.22 million acres:

(b) basin-wise break-up of yearly sown area is not available; and