

Second Series, Vol. XXX—No. 55

Monday, April 27, 1959
Vaisakha 7, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 51—60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

82 nP (INDIA)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. XXX, April 21 to May 4, 1959/Vaisakha 1 to 14, 1881 (Saka)]

	COLUMNS
No 51.—Tuesday, April 21, 1959/Vaisakha 1, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 1932 to 1938, 1940 to 1942, 1944 to 1948, 1950, 1952 and 1953 .	12459—97
Short Notice Questions Nos. 24 to 26 .	12497—12507
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1939, 1943, 1949, 1951 and 1954 to 1959 .	12507—12
Unstarred Questions Nos 3317 to 3379 .	12512—45
Death of Shri Usha Nath Sen	12545
Papers laid on the Table	12545—46
Estimates Committee—	
Forty-sixth Report	12546
Elections to Committees—	
1. Estimates Committee .	12546—47
2. Public Accounts Committee .	12547
Association of Members of Rajya Sabha with Public Accounts Committee	12547—48
Finance Bill—	
Motion to consider	12545—12692
Statement re shooting down of I A F Canberra Aircraft in Pakistan	12692—12708
Daily Digest	12709—14
No 52.—Wednesday, April 22, 1959/Vaisakha 2, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
* Starred Questions Nos 1960 to 1963, 1965 to 1970, 1972 to 1975, 1978 and 1980 to 1982 .	12715—54
Short Notice Questions Nos 27 and 28	12754—61
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 1964, 1971, 1976, 1977, 1979 and 1983 to 1995	12761—72
Unstarred Questions Nos 3380 to 3423	12772—96
Motions for Adjournment—	
Violation of Indian Air-space by Pakistani Aircraft .	12797—12773
Death of Master Nand Lal	12704
Papers Laid on the Table	12804—05
Message from Rajya Sabha	12805
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-third Report	12806
Finance Bill, 1959 .	12806—77, 12876—12970
Motion to consider	12806—99
Clauses 2 to 31, First Schedule, Second Schedule, and clause 1	12899—12966
Motion to pass	12966—70
Business of the House	12878
Daily Digest	12971—76

COLUMNS

No. 53.—Thursday, April 23, 1959/Vasakha 3, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos 1996 to 1998, 2000, 2002 to 2007 and 2010 to 2016	12977—13014
Short Notice Question No 29	13014—16

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 1999, 2001, 2008, 2009 and 2017 to 2022	13016—21
Unstarred Questions Nos 3424 to 3478	13021—53
Papers laid on the Table	13053
Messages from Rajya Sabha	13053—54
Census (Amendment) Bill Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	13054
Indian Lighthouse (Amendment) Bill	13054—65
Motion to consider	13054—64
Clauses 2 and 1	13064
Motion to pass	13065

Arms Bill—

Motion to refer to Joint Committee	13065—13144
Business of the House	13145—46
Purchase of railway sleepers from abroad at higher price.	13146—90
Daily Digest	13191—96

No 54 —Friday, April 24, 1959 Vasakha 4, 1881 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos 2023 to 2031 and 2033 to 2036	13197—13275
--	-------------

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos 2032, 2037 to 2047	13235—41
Unstarred Questions Nos 3479 to 3502, 3504 to 3528 and 3530 to 3533	13241—69
Papers laid on the Table	13270—71
Public Accounts Committee—	
Sixteenth Report	13271—72
Business of the House	13272—73
Bills Introduced—	
1 Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Bill	13273
2 Dowry Prohibition Bill	13273
Coal Grading Board (Repeal) Bill	13274—83
Motion to consider	13274—86
Motion to pass	13280—81
Discussion re Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	13283—13330

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Forty-third Report	13331—32
Resolution re Export of Monkeys	13332—70
Resolution re : Inclusion of English in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution	13371—98
Half-an-Hour Discussion re Indianisation of Foreign Firms in India	13398—13412
Daily Digest	13413—20

No 55—Monday, April 27, 1959/Vaisakha 7, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
* Starred Questions Nos 2049 to 2055, 2057 to 2062, 2063 and 2064	13421—57
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2056, 2062 and 2065 to 2073	13457—63
Unstarred Questions Nos 3534 to 3579	13463—87
Re Motion for adjournment—	
Fire in India-1958 Exhibition grounds	13487—90
Papers laid on the Table	13491—92
Opinions on Bill	13492
Message from Rajya Sabha	13492
Statement re Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1959-60	13492
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty third Report	13493
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fifteenth Report	13493
Statement re situation in Tibet	13493—13504
Bills Introduced —	
(1) Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill	13504
(2) Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill	13504
Report of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	13505—13664*
Business of the House	13664—66
Daily Digest	13667—72
No 56—Tuesday April 28 1959 Vaisakha 8 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions —	
* Starred Questions Nos 2074 to 2086, 2088, 2089, 2097, 2099 and 2090 to 2092	13673—13712
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2087, 2093 to 2096 and 2098	13712—15
Unstarred Questions Nos 3580 to 3666	13715—64
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty seventh Report	13765
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fourteenth Report	13765
Correction of statement laid on the Table	13765—66
Correction of answer to Starred Question No 1593	13766
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion for consideration	13766—83
Resolution re Recommendations of Railway Convention Committee	13783—13855
Discussion re Report of Indian Delegation to Forty first (Maritime) Session of International Labour Conference	13855—13902
No 57—Wednesday, April 29 1959/Vaisakha 9 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
* Starred Questions Nos 2099A, 2100 to 2108, 2111, 2112 and 2114 to 2117	13909—47
Short Notice Question No 30	13947—52
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2109, 2110 and 2113	13952—57
Unstarred Questions Nos 3657 to 3731	13957—94
Papers laid on the Table	13994—95
Message from Rajya Sabha	13996
Demands for Excess Grants, 1955-56	13996

	COLUMNS
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-fourth Report	13996
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-fourth, Fifty fifth and Sixtieth Reports	13996-97
Public Accounts Committee—	
Seventeenth Report	13997
Petition re Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language	13997
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill	13977—14040
Motion to consider	13997—14031
Clauses 2 and 1	14131—39
Motion to pass	14039—40
Suspension of First Proviso to Rule 74	14040—44
State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14045—14119
Suspension of First Proviso to Rule 74	14120
State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14120—28
Half an-hour Discussion re Raids by Dacoits from Pakistan	14129—44
Daily Digest	14145—52
No 58 —Thursday April, 30 1959/Vaisakha 10, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 2126 to 2133, 2135, 2137, 2140 2141, 2143 to 2145	14153—89
Short Notice Question No 31	14190—91
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2134 2136, 2137, 2139, 2142 and 2146 to 2155	14194—14202
Unstarred Questions Nos 3732 to 3744 and 3746 to 3805	14202—49
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-eighth Report	14249
Correction of answer to Starred Question No 1960	14250
Paper laid on the Table	14250—51
State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14251—72
Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	14273—14310
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill -	
Motion to consider	14311—66, 14367—8.
Estimates Committee—	
Fifty-ninth Report	14365
Daily Digest	14381—86
No 59 —Friday May 1 1959/Vaisakha 11, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos 2156 to 2165, 2167, 2169 to 2171, 2175 to 2179, 2182 and 2183	14387—14424
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos 2166, 2168, 2172 to 2174, 2180, 2181 and 2184 to 2188	14425—30
Unstarred Questions Nos 3806 to 3829 and 3831 to 3883	14430—78

COLUMNS

Papers laid on the Table	14478-79
Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure	14479
Messages from Rajya Sabha	14479-80
Calling Attention to a matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Hunger strike by some workers of the Ajudhya Textile Mills, Delhi	14480-83
Business of the House	14483-88
Companies (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	14488
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-eighth Report	14488-89
Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill	14489-14500
Motion to consider	14489-96
Clauses 2 to 18 and 1	14496-99
Motion to pass, as amended	14499-14500
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill—	
Motion to consider	14500-53
Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions—	
Forty-fourth Report	14553
Population Control Bill—	
Leave for introduction not granted	14553-64
Bill Introduced—	
(1) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 309) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta	14563
(2) The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 2 and 23 and omission of sections 19A, 23B, 23E and 23F) by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta	14564
Institution of Chartered Engineers Bill—	
Motion to consider—withdrawn	14565-84
Equal Remuneration Bill—	
Motion to consider	14584-14620
Daily Digest	14621-28
No. 60.—Monday, May 4, 1959/Vaisakha 14, 1881 (Saka)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 2189 to 2196, 2198, 2199 and 2202 to 2207	1469-69
Short Notice Question No. 32	14669-72
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 2197, 2200, 2201 and 2208 to 2214	14673-78
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3884 to 3938, 3940 to 3943, 3945, 3946 and 3948 to 3959	14678-14720
Corrections of Answers to unstarred questions Nos. 212, 1148 and 1149	14720-21
Papers laid on the Table	14721-22
Messages from Rajya Sabha	14722-24
Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill Returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments—laid on the Table	14724
President's Assent to Bills	14724-25
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Fourteenth Report	14725
Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Accident in Durgapur Steel Project	14725-26
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-eighth Report	14727

	COLUMNS
Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill .	14727—14804
Motion to consider	14727—87
Clauses 2 and 1	14787—99
Motion to pass	14799—14804
Demands for Excess Grants (1955-56)	14803—09
Motion re : Report of the University Grants Commission	14809—65
Half-an-hour discussion —	
Employee's Provident Fund Scheme	14865—80
Daily Digest	14881—88

NOTE.—The sign + marked above a name of Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

13421

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 27, 1959/Vaisakha 7,
1981 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Border Raids

2049. {
- Shri Assar:
 - Shri Radha Raman:
 - Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 - Shri Pangarkar:
 - Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 - Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
 - Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 - Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 - Shri Tangamani:
 - Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 - Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 - Shri Sadhan Gupta:
 - Shri Raghunath Singh:
 - Shri Warior:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 - Shri Bibhanti Mishra:
 - Shri Anrobindo Ghosal:
 - Shri Vajpayee:
 - Shri U. C. Patnaik:
 - Shri Padam Dev:
 - Shri Mohan Swarup:
 - Shri Hem Raj:
 - Shri Bimal Ghose:
 - Shri Hem Barua:
 - Shri N. R. Munisamy:
 - Shri R. S. Tewari:
 - Shri Koratkar:
 - Shri P. C. Borooah:
 - Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the details of border incidents which have taken place since the

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13422

last statement was laid on the Table by him on the 8th December, 1958;

(b) the extent of loss in life and property suffered, and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b) Two statements giving details of incidents which took place on the Indo-Pakistan border during the period from the 9th December, 1958, to 20th April, 1959, are laid on the table of the House [See Appendix VII annexure No 44]

(c) Apart from the Government of India and the State Governments taking necessary steps for the defence of Indian territory and for protection of the border people, the Government of India have expressed their serious concern to the Government of Pakistan against the continued occurrence of border incidents which are in clear violation of letter and spirit of the Joint Communique issued after the Prime Minister's meeting of September, 1958. They have further requested the Government of Pakistan to issue immediate and effective instructions to the border authorities concerned for the stoppage of aggressive activities in the interests of maintaining peaceful conditions on the border.

Shri Assar: May I know in how many cases compensation from Pakistan has been claimed and in how many it has actually been paid by Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): All I can say is that the only case in which compensation was paid was in the Western border where some of our people were shot down. Of course, they did not call it compensation. But they did pay Rs. 1 lakh to the victims, those who had suffered.

Shri Assar: Is there any proposal to distribute fire-arms to the people on the border region for their self-defence?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I do not think fire-arms are distributed indiscriminately. But they are distributed to selected people or defence corps or something like that. It is considered not an act of ensuring security but possibly of endangering security by an indiscriminate distribution of fire-arms.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement, it appears that there were 229 incidents and 14 people have been killed and 36 kidnapped. May I know from the hon. Prime Minister how many people have been taken back by us from among those who were kidnapped?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The total number of people kidnapped is 155, out of which 84 have been released, and 71 are now still in detention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the condition in which these 74 or 71 people have been placed in Pakistan and what steps have been taken by the Government of India to get them released?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Every step has been taken by our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca, and steps are also taken by our High Commissioner in Karachi. We have repeatedly pointed out to the Pakistan Government that it is a human problem and there is no reason why these people should be kept in detention, just because they crossed the border or have been involved in what they call smuggling.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Tukurgram, which is illegally held by Pakistan, is often used as a theatre of operation for some of these firings and border incidents? If so, what steps have Government taken so far either to neutralise or recapture Tukurgram in order to avoid further border incidents?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think I have answered the question more than two or three times. I can add nothing to my previous answer.

Shri Tangamani: How many of these 74 persons still in detention have been convicted, and for what terms?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice.

Shri Tangamani: Some of them have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and they are being subjected to very severe treatment inside Jail.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is very difficult for us to say that all the 71—or whatever the number is—are innocent people who have been wrongly taken away. They may be smugglers, they may be all kinds of people. We sometimes capture smugglers and punish them. It is very difficult for us to make any general statement about all. As my hon. colleague said, we have laid stress on this that whatever has to be done has to be done quickly from a humanitarian point of view. If proper action is to be taken in courts of law, let them take it. Let it be inquired into properly. We cannot just say that every man who is taken must necessarily be innocent.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to item 15 in the statement on incidents in the West Bengal-East Pakistan border, where it has been mentioned that Pakistan forces continued to fire from 6th March to 13th March? But there was also one case of kidnapping. That was mentioned in this House and was the subject matter of an adjournment motion. As far as I remember, our Deputy High Commissioner who went to Dacca after this incident, made a statement that this particular man, Shri Makhan Mandal, would be released. Up to now he has not been released. Neither has the Prime Minister made a mention of that fact, nor is it indicated in the

statement. Would he throw some light on that?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: He has not been released till now

Shri Jaipal Singh: In his previous replies and statements, the Prime Minister has indicated that the question of the recapture of Takergram would involve a major operation. Are we to understand that so long as that situation persists, the impasse continues?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Questions like this can only be solved by diplomatic methods, not by major warlike operations. We are not looking forward, and we do not propose, to take a step which might be called a major military operation.

Mr Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister in her reply to the first supplementary has said that a communication has been addressed to Pakistan to issue instructions to stop border violations. May I know whether this is the first communication addressed to Pakistan or whether similar communications were addressed to them before? Also, how soon is the reply expected?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Every time there is a firing, the local authorities inform their counterparts on the other side of the border to stop the firing. They come to a cease-fire agreement. So many times cease-fire agreements have been arrived at between the border authorities. Then these matters are taken up again by the Central Governments of each State. But I am very sorry that these agreements are not respected.

Shri Barman: As regards the recent border incident in Cooch-Bihar in West Bengal, it appeared in the newspapers that on the 20th of this month the sub-divisional officer of Dinhata and the sub-divisional officer of Kuregram in Pakistan were to meet and decide upon the extent of damages and also the compensation

that would be paid. Have Government any further knowledge about it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have no further knowledge about it.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Even after all this, the Pakistan Press has always been coming out with statements that it is India which violates the borders and causes these border incidents. May I know whether Pakistan has given any figure of her losses to the Government of India and whether that has been repudiated?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no Parliament in Pakistan where questions can be put and answers obtained.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our attempts at the High Commissioners' level have not borne much fruit. May I know whether, in view of the fact that Gen. Ayub has made a long statement that Pakistan wants to be friendly with India, the Prime Minister will try to have negotiations at a higher level than that of the High Commissioners?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a suggestion which the hon. Member makes. We are always keeping various aspects of these questions in view.

Shri Tyagi: Could the House have an idea of the Defence arrangements obtaining in the eastern front, particularly as to whether there is any border police on the lines of the one which exists in the western front?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sorry, Sir, I am unable to answer that question, partly from lack of knowledge and partly from prudence.

Shri Assar: One more question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow I have already allowed a number of questions.

Cess on the Export of Ores

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 *2050. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri R. C. Majhi.

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is levying an extra cess on the export of manganese and iron ore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) since when this extra cess has been levied; and

(d) how much has been collected so far up to date?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) No. There was a proposal to levy a cess on the exports of manganese and iron ores with a view to promote the welfare of the labour employed in the manganese and iron ore mines, but it has been decided to keep the proposal in abeyance till the foreign market improves.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal to levy any extra cess on other ores that are exported from India?

Shri Abid Ali: At present there is no proposal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what other cesses are at present levied on these manganese and iron ores and whether a part of it goes to the workers?

Shri Abid Ali: I do not think any cess is imposed on these at present for 'his purpose'.

Coal Mines Rescue Rules

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 *2051. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1939 have been revised;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the revised Rules will be laid on the Table; and

(c) when the new Rules will be enforced in Parasia and Singareni coal-fields?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet;

(b) Yes when they are ready

(c) As soon as possible.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that by these revised rules the President of the Coal Mines Rescue Committee is going to be nominated by the Chief Inspector of Mines?

Shri Abid Ali: These rules have not yet been finalised.

Shri Bose: May I know whether the cess levied at present .

Mr Speaker: Cess is over now, and we have gone to the next question.

Shri Bose: This question is also based on cess. That is why I ask whether the cess collected at the present rate from the collieries will cover the initial and recurring expenditure.

Shri Abid Ali: At present 2 pice are collected on account of cess in respect of that area. It will now be 3 pice after these new rules start operating.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the various suggestions and recommendations made in the various enquiries and in view of the fact that these rules were framed much earlier—in 1939—may I know whether the Minister will give a definite date when the new rules will be applied?

Shri Abid Ali: I have said, 'as early as possible'.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that the rules have not been framed. May I know whether these rules are being framed by the Labour Ministry and, if so, whether a committee has been appointed for that purpose and whether that committee have asked for information or sug-

gestions from the various trade unions?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. After publishing the draft rules in the Gazette, we consulted the State Governments and other Ministries and also the organisations of workers and employers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: At present the cess for the Rescue Committee is collected through the Railway Administration. When there is much traffic by road and by sea, may I know how these cesses are proposed to be collected?

Shri Abid Ali: This is also being considered—how to make the collection more properly. All these difficulties are taken into account.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The hon Minister has replied that the rules will be enforced in Parasia and Singareni coalfields as soon as possible. May I know exactly what is standing in the way of the possibility of enforcing these rules at an early date?

Shri Abid Ali: I have submitted already that these rules were published and opinions were invited. In the light of the criticisms received, the rules were re-drafted, and now, the final draft has been submitted to the Law Ministry. As soon as the legal formalities are gone through, they will be put into force.

Uranium Mill in Bihar

*2052 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state at what stage is the plan to set up a uranium mill in Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The question of setting up a uranium mill in Bihar is under active consideration. Some preliminary tests on the ore deposits have been carried out and processes are being tried out at Trombay on a pilot plant scale. A project report based on the results of these with detailed specifications of equipment, will be prepared by end of September this year.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether a decision has been taken so far for the location of this plant?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The details regarding the location of the plant etc., are still under investigation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the approximate capacity of the mill proposed to be set up?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The plant will be designed to process about 500 tons of uranium ore per day with a provision for expansion to about 1,000 tons per day.

Weavers Co-operatives in Bihar

*2053. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar have approached Central Government for additional funds to reimburse the rebate claims to weavers' co-operative societies;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to a heavy production of handloom cloth in the State through the cooperative societies, the State Government is unable to meet the rebate obligations with the sum allotted for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Central Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had reported that the amounts allotted for rebate were insufficient and that there was an accumulation of unpaid rebate claims.

(c) An amount of Rs. 28 lakhs was sanctioned to the Bihar State Government to meet expenditure on arrears rebate claims upto 31-3-1958.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What was the demand of the Bihar Government for meeting this?

Shri Kanungo: Rs 49 lakhs; and they have mentioned that they were not sure of the admissibility of that amount.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the payment of Rs. 21 lakhs less than the demand is considered by Government sufficient to cover all the rebates? What other steps do Government propose to take in this matter?

Shri Kanungo: When the verified claims are available they will get the amounts admissible on account of arrears up to 31-3-1958

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that there is no particular quota fixed for any of the States and that this rebate is liable to be paid as and when production is carried up and comes to be actually sold through the co-operative stores?

Shri Kanungo: The point is, the State Governments have got to give firm figures. In this particular case, the firm figures have not been available so far.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What was the production at the time the allotment was made for rebate and what was the production when the rebates were claimed?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the break-up of figures of production for Bihar.

Collection of Arrears of Rent

*2054. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of rent due to the Government of India from the occupants of evacuee properties and the Government built properties for rehabilitation purposes as on the 1st January, 1959; and

(b) the amount of arrears of rent collected from the occupants upto the 31st of March, 1959 as a result of the measures adopted recently?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Between rupees eight to nine crores

(b) About rupees 25 lacs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Taking in view the gap between the arrears that are due and the amount that has been collected, may I know what steps the Ministry is taking to step up the wiping of these arrears?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Lately I have issued circulars to all my regional Settlement Commissioners to take action against the defaulters. That is step No. 1. Secondly, I am also stepping up the sale of my properties which are being held by a very large section of the refugee population who are disinclined to buy them but who keep the arrears going. Thirdly, I have already introduced a Bill in this Parliament, which is coming for consideration soon, where I am arming myself with more powers for the realisation of arrears.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have any cases of grave hardship come to the notice of the Minister so far as the realisation of these arrears is concerned, so far as the collection of it is concerned, and, if so, has he done anything to mitigate these hardships?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If a case of grave hardship comes to my notice, I am prepared to look at it with the utmost sympathy and consideration and even write off the arrears. But, unfortunately, the biggest defaulter is Delhi where I have to realise Rs. 3½ crores and which has got the best possible property and has appreciated 300 to 400 times.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: What steps have been taken to realise the amount of arrears of rent from the evacuee properties in Delhi?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The same steps that are proposed to be taken in the case of Government-built property will equally apply to the evacuee property.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर धर्मी माननीय
मंत्री जी ने बताया कि दिल्ली में सवा तीन
करोड़ रुपए की राशि बाकी है। क्या यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उसमें से डी०पी०
की तरफ कितनी राशि बाकी है और यहाँ के
लोकल लोगो पर कितनी बाकी है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना डी० पाख
के पास ज्यादा हागी और लोकल के पास
बहुत कम हागी, क्योंकि जो ४० ५० हजार
टेनेमेंट्स और मकान में न बनाए हैं, वे
तमाम डी० पी० के पास हैं और निकासी
जायदाद का थोड़ा हिस्सा लोकल के पास है
लेकिन उस का भी ज्यादा हिस्सा शरणार्थियों
के पास ही है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether it is a fact that at the time
when the displaced persons got these
houses it was said that ultimately
these houses will be adjusted against
their verified claims, and if so, in how
many cases houses have been perma-
nently allotted to them against their
verified claims?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When
these houses were allotted, they were
only on a rental basis Government
because of its kindness framed rules
under which the displaced person who
had originally been allotted the house
can now become the owner of the
house by paying certain dues and by
paying certain instalments

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Aris-
ing out of this answer, may I know
whether it is a fact that the valuation
of the houses has not been made on
no-profit-no-loss basis as a result of
which it has become impossible for
the poorer sections of the refugees to
become the owners and take advant-
age of the new rules framed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Three
components go to determine the price
of a house land, development charges
and super-structure For the super-
structure, we are charging the cost
price, and for development charges,
cost price is charged. As far as land

is concerned, it is being rationalised
But I can tell the hon Member that
where I have sold a house in Delhi at
Rs 10,000, it has been sold afterwards
at Rs 30,000 As regards poor people,
my Ministry has gone out of its way to
give them every possible concession in
the matter of acquisition of property
But if they have not got the means
to pay I would advise them to re-
main as tenants where special protec-
tion has been given to them under
the law

Shri P G Deb: May I know whe-
ther monthly demand notices for rent
were sent to the occupants?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna I have
sent and I wish to increase the num-
ber of the notice, of demand, for I
have to realise my arrears to the ex-
tent of about Rs 8 crores for which
I have got a rap on the knuckle from
the Public Accounts Committee

Shri Ranga. Are we to understand
that the houses are not being allotted
to them on a no-profit-no loss basis
but on the other hand something more
is being collected and so the hon
Minister would like to advise these
people to remain as tenants only and
not become the owners?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Under
the compensation scheme, it is up to
an allottee to become the owner Pre-
viously we gave them certain conces-
sions of instalments which were ulti-
mately extended to eight years But
if an allottee does not wish to become
the owner of the house, under the Act
he has been given two years special
protection and after that the normal
laws of the land will apply If a man
is occupying a house in Delhi, al-
though under the normal laws he
may be evicted tomorrow, under the
compensation law he gets two years
special protection and after that the
normal laws are to apply

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir,
my question has not yet been an-
swered I wanted to know

Mr. Speaker: They want to know
whether the valuation includes some
costs, some interest or other charges

so that the refugees or some of them are not able to purchase Does that stand in the way of their purchase?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have already said that as far as super-structure is concerned, I charge the cost price. As regards the development charge, there also the cost price is charged. I can give you an instance. You will find that in Rajendranagar, the land is Government's; it is free land given to me. In Patel Nagar I have acquired land. Should I give land free to the displaced persons in Rajendranagar and charge for it in Patel Nagar? We have rationalised the price of land and taken the price of land into consideration which may be called the market rate, but it is actually much lower than the market rate.

Displaced Persons Camps in Orissa

*2055. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the camps of the displaced persons in Orissa have been wound up completely;

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made for their permanent resettlement?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No, but it is expected to be wound up soon, after the rehabilitation of its existing inmates.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna: How many families have been housed in these camps?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The total number of families in the Charbatia camp which was opened near about Patna. . .

An Hon. Member: Cuttack.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is one near Patna also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is Bettiah. This is near Cuttack. The number of families—I am speaking

from memory—was round about 1,100 or 1,200. I think the number of families now remaining in that camp is about 200.

Shri Sanganna: May I know the amount so far sanctioned for this camp under grants and loans?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There was no question of any loans for the camps. All my friends are given various concessions including cash, clothes and medical attendance, free education, cremation charges, *shradha* charges, etc. If a mother gets into the family way, we give her milk and if a child is born in a family, it is also given milk. It comes to roughly about Rs 7-8 crores for the camps in the eastern region.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: For the 900 families reported to have been rehabilitated by the hon Minister I presume that will be the figure if only 200 families remain in the camp—may I know the amount of land given to them and whether they have been actually settled on the land? What will be the amount of agricultural loans, etc. paid to them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as these families are concerned, most of them have been taken to a place called Bhushandpur where I have reclaimed a very big area on the fore-shores of the Chilka lake and every family according to me has been granted an economic holding and the result has been that in spite of the best efforts from certain quarters there have been no desertions during the last two years.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether all these displaced persons will be transferred to the Dandakaranya scheme that is being implemented?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I just told the hon. Member that I have only about 200 families on my hand. I hope to rehabilitate them in Orissa. Dandakaranya is also part of Orissa and it is not very material to me whether I take them to Dandakaranya or take them to Bhushandpur.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the hon. Minister lay on the Table of the House any proof that he has of any interested quarters trying to get the Charbatia camp refugees to desert?

Mr. Speaker: Very good. Next question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to put a specific question because this type of charge had been made by the hon. Minister and it is time that he says something and produces something specific and exact. Will he, therefore, lay on the Table of the House proof to show who and on what occasion has led these Charbatia camp refugees to desert?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member was the farthest from my mind. I have never made any reference to her. As far as Bettiah and Charbatia are concerned, there have, unfortunately, been even firings and lathi-charges and there have been lots of troubles during the last two or three years..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is one of 400 millions of people in this country. The hon. Minister says that there have been such instances. Does she stand a guarantee for all the rest of the people? (Interruption).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am not prepared to stand a guarantee to anyone. I just want that when he makes charges, he should substantiate them.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It is not against the hon. Member. Next question.

Dandakaranya Scheme

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*2057. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reclamation and rehabilitation work under

Dandakaranya scheme is not progressing according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The main reasons are:—

- (1) Difficulty in recruiting suitable experienced personnel;
- (2) Delay in the procurement of necessary reclamation and earth moving machinery;
- (3) Delay in the selection and taking over of suitable sites for reclamation and construction of villages, in consultation with States concerned.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of families rehabilitated so far?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have taken only about 300 families to Dandakaranya so far.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the work of rehabilitation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am doing my level best to procure the reclamation machinery and all that I had some difficulty about the staff, unfortunately. I have been able to recruit a very good officer from Bengal who is my engineering member. I have also been able to get Major Sandhu, who has set up the famous Nami Tarai farm and he will be in charge of my agricultural operations. I am hoping that this scheme will gain certain amount of some momentum, now that I have been able to co-ordinate the work of Dandakaranya.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know when the first camp in Koraput District of Dandakaranya will be ready for taking refugees?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can assure the hon. Member, whether he comes from Orissa or Madhya Pradesh,

that as far as this Ministry is concerned, we will look upon them with the same amount of consideration

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I wanted to know when it will be ready, I was not drawing any distinction

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My difficulty has been to get lands from the State Governments. We got some lands. Unfortunately, they turned out for me, and fortunately for the State Governments, very valuable sal forests. So we had to give up those lands. Now we are trying to get lands where the forest is not so valuable and the land can be reclaimed. Both the State Governments of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are giving me every possible co-operation and help.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that addressing the first meeting of the Dandakaranya Development Authority the Minister stated that the development work there would be put on an emergency basis, if so, what steps Government have taken so far to fulfil this objective of emergency work?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can only work with my tools, and unfortunately for me, Sir, there is a tremendous amount of disinclination on the part of experienced and trained officers. Either the State Governments are not prepared to release them, or if a man is working in Delhi we can hardly expect him to leave this beautiful capital and go to Dandakaranya. That has been my misfortune mostly.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since the hon. Minister gave us a picture of the rehabilitation problem in Dandakaranya, may we know whether there has been any change *vis-a-vis* the question of taking more and more of the tribal people who have been displaced not only there locally but who have been displaced elsewhere by these various projects like D.V.C., Smdri and the like?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: None, Sir. And, I can assure the hon. Mem-

ber that as long as I occupy this chair, it will be my endeavour and honest duty not only to safeguard the interests of the tribals but to advance them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Ministry has placed orders with the Defence Ministry about the purchase of crawlers, if so, for what value and when it will be delivered?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am grateful to the Defence Minister for coming to my rescue. I am also grateful to the Prime Minister because he also came to my help. I have placed an order with the Defence Ministry. They are giving it a high priority, and I believe the value of the order is worth about Rs. 1 crore—I am talking from memory.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has put the responsibility on tools for the slackening of the work there, may I know whether the hon. Minister accepts the proverb "a bad workman quarrels with his tools"?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, let me answer that question. I accept full responsibility for any act of omission or commission with regard to Dandakaranya, but I was only trying to explain my difficulties in recruiting good personnel for a job which requires very experienced handling.

Employees' State Insurance

*2058 **Shri K. N. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the employers of certain factories having realised the contribution from the employees under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 do not deposit the same with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to failure of such employers to deposit the money with the Corporation, the employees are deprived of the benefits under the above Act;

(c) the total amount due under the said Act which is still lying with the employers; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) No

(c) Rs 16,08,132 on the 31st December, 1958.

(d) Legal action has been taken on or before 31st December 1958 for the recovery of an amount of Rs 12,75,614

Shri K. N. Pandey: After the workers give their contribution may I know whether the Ministry will see that they get the benefit of the scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: Formerly such difficulties were brought to our notice, but now orders have been passed that workers should not suffer because of non-submission of returns or cards by the employers and that those from whom contribution has been recovered should get the benefit.

Shri Bose: The hon. Deputy Minister stated the other day that there were some employers who were defaulters in the matter of provident fund. May I know whether those very employers are also defaulters in this case; if so, what action has been taken against them?

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, notice will be necessary for me to compare the lists.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन श्रमिकों का पैसा काटा गया है और उसको जमा नहीं कराया गया है और जमा न कराने की वजह से उनको जो लाभ मिलना चाहिये था वह नहीं मिला है और इससे श्रमिकों को हानि पहुंची है और वह पैसा अगर वे आप जिन्हा है, तो

उनको मिले, अगर ज़िदा नहीं है तो उनके कुटुम्ब वालों को मिले, उसे दिलाने की सरकार ने कोशिश की है या उस पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री आबिद अली जिन का पैसा जमा कर लिया गया है और एम्प्लायर्स की गलती की वजह से उसका उन्हें फायदा नहीं मिला है या नहीं मिलता है और कुछ नुकसान हुआ है, ऐसे केसिस की अगर कोई फंडरिस्त हमारे पास भेजी जाए तो जरूर मुनासिब कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा क्या सरकार ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि एम्प्लायर मजदूरों का हिस्सा काट लेने है और उमको जमा गही कराते है और मजदूर लोग अज्ञानता के कारण सरकार का एप्राच नहीं कर सकते है, ऐसे मामलों की जाच करके, और यह पता लगा कर कि किन-किन एम्प्लायर्स ने ऐसा किया है तथा किन-किन एम्प्लायर्स की गलती की वजह से मजदूरों को फायदा नही पहुंचा है, मजदूरों को उनसे ड्यूम दिलाने की कृपा की जाएगी ?

श्री आबिद अली पहले इस किस्म की शिकायत आई थी और उमके बाद कायदे में फर्क कर दिया गया है। जहां-जहां कामगरो के पास से पैसा वसूल किया गया है और एम्प्लायर फंडरिस्त हमारे पास नहीं भेजते है, इस वजह से मजदूरों को किसो किस्म का नुकसान न हो इसके लिए, कायदे में मुनासिब तर्मीम कर दी गई है।

जहा तक दूसरी बांन की तालुक है हमारे पास कोई चौदह लाख इनश्योर्ड परसंस है। इस किस्म का जाच करना सरकार के लिए नामुम्किन है। लेकिन ट्रेडयूनियन और दूसरे अमहाब से मैं अज्ञं करूंगा कि अगर ऐसी चीजें है, तो वे उनका हमारे पास भेजे। हम जरूर मुनासिब कार्रवाई करेंगे।

Shri Tangamani: May I know who are the defaulters, from where they

are drawn, which is the main defaulting industry and when the Government propose to impose the increased rate as per the statute?

Shri Abid Ali: I have given the figures. There are several establishments which have not paid the amount, and action has been taken with regard to them. What was the latter part of the question?

Shri Tangamani: I want to know when the statutory rate is going to be imposed.

Shri Abid Ali: The Committee has already decided, I informed the House sometime back, that after covering all the families if expenses can be met from the current contributions, the levy should not be increased. It will be increased when necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what is the delay in the establishment of hospitals by the Corporation when it has so much money at its disposal?

Shri Abid Ali: At some places construction has already started; at other places lands have been acquired and plans are being made. There is no particular delay. Rs. 16 crores have now been earmarked for the construction of hospitals for workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there was a scheme to construct a hospital in Kanpur; if so, whether land has been acquired and when the construction work is likely to start?

Shri Abid Ali: As soon as the plans are made ready.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to amend this Act so that effective and strong action may be taken against the defaulters?

Shri Abid Ali: The present Act empowers us to take necessary action, and action has been taken in some cases and in respect of others action is being taken.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा: क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि उन कारखानों जिन्होंने मजदूरों को पैसे काटे हैं, वे बन्द हो गये हैं, या लिक्विडेशन में चले गये हैं और कानून के अनुसार जिन को पहले अधिकार होता है पैसा वसूल करने का उन्होंने वसूल कर लिया है और मजदूरों की रकम उनको नहीं मिल पाई है कानून में ऐसी तबदीली करने का विचार करेगी या कर रही है कि मजदूरों का मेहनताना सब से पहिले मिलना चाहिये और बाकियों को बाद में ?

श्री आबिद अली: शायद माननीय सदस्य का यह ख्याल है कि सवाल प्रॉविडेंट फंड से सम्बन्धित है। यह सवाल इन्डियोरमेंट कारपोरेशन से सम्बन्धित है और उसके बारे में तो यह सवाल नहीं उठता है।

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा: श्रीमान् मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ इस तरह की शिकायतें हो कि श्रमिकों का पैसा काटा गया है, श्रमिकों को जो फायदा मिलना चाहिये था वह नहीं मिला और वे कारखाने बन्द कर दिये गये हैं या लिक्विडेशन में चले गये हैं और कानून के अनुसार बैंकों वगैरह की जो रकम होती है, वह पहले वसूल की जाती है, वह पहले वसूल न होकर के मजदूरों को उनका पैसा पहले मिले क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक दशा खराब होती है और जब बैंकों वगैरह को पहले मिल जाता है, तो मजदूरों को देने के लिए कुछ बचता नहीं है, इस वास्ते उनसे पहले पैसा दिलवाने के लिए कानून में क्या तबदीली की जाएगी ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is making a speech.

Shri K. N. Pandey: The hon. Minister has just said that Rs. 16 lakhs are still lying with the employers and they have not deposited that amount with the Corporation. He said that it is only the union which should complain as to who are the persons who have not got the benefit.

May I know whether it is the responsibility of the unions only to submit such complaints or whether the Minister also will depute some officers who will go into the matter, because some of the factories have not deposited the money at all, covering all the employees there?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already assured the House that it is immaterial whether they have deposited the money or not. The workers from whom contributions are recovered are entitled to the benefit, and in case anybody has not received, either the worker himself or the union can write to us. Action will be taken and they will certainly be receiving the benefit to which they are entitled.

Import of Photographic Materials

*2059. **Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Government of East Germany for the import of photographic materials through the factories of Messrs Vebphoto, Deko and Agfa,

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the value of these goods to be imported per annum,

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation in pursuance of the above agreement have appointed (i) Messrs Central Camera Co., (ii) Messrs Agfa India Ltd., and (iii) Messrs Choksi Bio to import various items of these goods from East Germany, and

(d) if so, the value of goods to be imported by each firm and the criteria employed in their selection?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. Photography is one of the items of imports from German Democratic Republic under the agreement.

(b) Copies of the agreement were laid on the Table of the House on the 11th December, 1958.

(c) and (d) The State Trading Corporation organises the imports of the photographic materials through its business associates, who are appointed on the basis of their previous experience in handling the materials imported from the country in question. These associates act as stockists only and sell at the prices prescribed by the State Trading Corporation and to the allottees nominated in consultation with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: May I know if the established photographic trade or the Chambers of Commerce were consulted before this agreement was concluded?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. It is not necessary.

Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: May I know if the prices at which the materials had been purchased were the lowest obtaining in the world, quality for quality and size for size?

Shri Kanungo: These are special imports under special terms from a special country, that is, the German Democratic Republic. Therefore, taking into consideration all factors, we think that the prices are reasonable.

Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: May I know whether the Government have received any complaint about the quality of these materials?

Shri Kanungo: We have not received any complaint about the quality of the materials of German origin.

Shri Dasappa: May I know what percentage of the country's requirements is routed through these three firms?

Shri Kanungo: There are not three firms I was mentioning about the imports from East Germany. As far as the quantity is concerned, I would say that roughly, up to September,

1958, the goods imported from that source were of the value of about Rs 5 lakhs and from other sources Rs 19 lakhs odd. In the next period up to March, 1959, the quantity from other open sources was worth Rs 18 lakhs and from special agreement areas Rs 24 lakhs because there was consistent shortage of these materials.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know whether the State Trading Corporation asked for any tenders or applications before the appointment of the stockists was made?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. It is only that the stockists are chosen from those people who have had traditional contacts with those countries.

Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: May I know for how long have they been selling in their own home markets and what is the reputation they enjoy in their home markets?

Shri Kanungo: As I have explained not only do they have their reputation in their home country but all over the world.

Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: There are two other brands.

Shri Kanungo: There are new sources. Those sources were not known before in India, and because they were special agreements we imported from those countries.

सेठ गोविन्द दास: जहाँ तक इस सामान के बाहर से मगाने का प्रश्न है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सामान यहाँ भी बन रहा है, और अगर यहाँ नहीं बन रहा है तो क्या इस का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि यह यहाँ पर बने? और अगर प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है तो कितने स्थानों पर और कब तक आशा की जाती है कि हमें इसे बाहर से नहीं मगाना पड़ेगा?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): जहाँ तक फोटोग्राफिक केमिकल्स का ताल्लूक

है काफी तादाद में वह हिन्दुस्तान में बनाने लगे हैं। रा. फिल्म्स का जहाँ तक ताल्लूक है, हाउस को पता है कि ईस्ट जर्मनी के साथ हम इस बात की बोझिल बर रहें हैं कि यहाँ रा. फिल्म्स की एक फैक्ट्री बनाई जाय और ऊटाक मान्ड में अगर ले तीन चार साल में यह बालू हा. मक. ऐसी कागिरी की जा रही है।

Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: May I know the reason why all these three firms which have been chosen by the State Trading Corporation have their head office in Bombay?

Shri Kanungo: Only two of the firms act as the business associates of the State Trading Corporation. One of the three mentioned by the hon. Member is not known to us. The reason is that they had previous contacts with Germany.

Shri M. Khuda Bukhsh: May I know if the Government are satisfied that the firms chosen by the State Trading Corporation have an effective network for the distribution of the goods?

Shri Kanungo: The distribution is controlled. As I have said in the main answer they have not the option of distribution. They have to deliver the goods to the allottees decided by the Chief Controller.

काश्मीर के सदरे-रियासत और प्रधान मंत्री की रुस यात्रा

*२०६० श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दिनों जब रूसी प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने काश्मीर की यात्रा की थी, तब उसके नेता ने जम्मू और काश्मीर के प्रधान मंत्री को रुस आने का निमन्त्रण दिया था,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या वह निमन्त्रण स्वीकार कर लिया गया है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रूस-सरकार के निमन्त्रण पर जम्मू-काश्मीर के सदरे-रियासत महोदय भी रुस जाने वाले हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उक्त दोनों महानुभावों की रूस यात्रा के लिये कैसा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

बैरोशिक-कार्य उपसंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बेनन) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) जम्मू और काश्मीर के सदर-ए-रियासत २३ अप्रैल को मोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र मंडल के लिए रवाना हो गए । यह निमंत्रण उनके लिये कुछ अर्मा हुआ आया था ।

(घ) कार्यक्रम बनाने का काम मैं वान देश का होता है ।

श्री भक्त वर्धन श्रीमन् मोवियत प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के नेता ने जब जम्मू और काश्मीर के प्रधान मंत्री को निमंत्रण दिया, तो उस में पहले उन्होंने भारत सरकार को क्या इस की सूचना दी थी ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन के लिये यह उचित था कि वह सीधा निमंत्रण उन को दे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैरोशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू) जी हा, उस के पहले उन्होंने भारत सरकार को यह सूचना दी थी । जब वे हिन्दुस्तान आये थे उसी वक्त यह सवाल उठा था ।

श्री भक्त वर्धन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू और काश्मीर के प्रधान मंत्री ने अपनी रूस जाने की स्वीकृति से पहले क्या भारत सरकार से इस बात की अनुमति ले ली थी कि उन्हें बाहर जाना चाहिये या नहीं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मवाल दो आदमियों के मुताबिक था । एक तो मंत्री हैं और दूसरे सदर-ए-रियासत हैं । अभी मैंने जो जवाब दिया वह सदर-ए-रियासत की निम्न था । उस वक्त यह सवाल उठा था और उस के बाद भी दो तीन दफे उपर से बाद

दिलाई गई कि उन्होंने बुलाया है सदर-ए-रियासत को और वहां के प्रधान मंत्री को । हमें यह मालूम था । हमेशा हमारे मस्तिष्क से सब बातें होती थी ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Prime Minister of Kashmir who was invited to visit the Soviet Union on a State visit would be at liberty to negotiate loans and financial aids for the State?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No such question arises. I do not understand it is a very normal thing. When Mr Khrushchev and Mr Bulganin came here and went to Kashmir, it was then—three or four years ago, I forget exactly when it was—that they invited the Sadar-i-Riyasat and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir to visit them as their guests. This matter has been pending since then and occasional enquiries have been made again and again about it.

So far as the Sadar-i-Riyasat is concerned, it was ultimately decided that he should go. Long before this present delegation they fixed up the date and he has gone. When the present Soviet delegation went to Kashmir, they reminded the Prime Minister of this again, and he said he would like to go there. No date has been fixed. We do not know whether he will be able to go. All that he said is that he would like to go.

All Weather Road connecting West Pakistan with Gilgit

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*2061. { Shri Wodeyar:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work has started on the construction of an all weather road linking West Pakistan with Gilgit; and

(b) whether this road will increase tension on the border area?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) A report to this effect has appeared in the Pakistan Press.

(b) An all-weather road to Gilgit will, by improving communication facilities between Pakistan and Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, increase Pakistan's striking power in Jammu and Kashmir and in that way increase tension in the area.

Shri Wodeyar: Does the making of this road go in any way against the terms of the cease-fire agreement?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Does the making of this road conflict with the terms of agreement entered into in regard to the cease-fire line?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It conflicts in the sense—the basic fact—that Pakistanis are there; they should not be there.

श्री डॉ० सु० तारिक श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत है कि गिलगिट के लोगों को जो दरअसल हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और गैर कानूनी तौर पर पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं, यह सड़क बनाने पर बेगार पर लगाया गया था और जिसके कि खिलाफ उन्होंने प्रोटेस्ट किया और उन्हें गोली का निशाना बनाया गया तो इस सिलसिले में आपने क्या कोई प्रोटेस्ट किया है ?

(شریمن - میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ حقیقت ہے کہ گلگت کے لوگوں کو جو دراصل ہندوستانی ہیں اور غیر قانونی طور پر پاکستان کے قبضہ میں ہیں - یہ سڑک بنانے پر بیگار پر لگایا گیا تھا اور جس کے خلاف انہوں نے پروٹیسٹ کیا اور انہیں گولی کا نشانہ بنایا گیا تو اس سلسلہ میں آپ نے کیا کو پروٹیسٹ کیا ہے ؟)

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी हां, कुछ बाकयात इस किस्म के हुए थे लेकिन मुझे उनकी तक्ररील याद नहीं है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister—the great prominence given in the U.S. Press regarding the building up of this road to Gilgit—and whether this road has been constructed largely out of the funds, material resources and technical know-how given to West Pakistan through military aid under U.S.-Pak Pact?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know, Sir, how far that particular financial help given by the U.S. has been utilised for this particular purpose.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It has had great prominence, this building up of this road.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be.

Shri Tyagi: Does this road pass through our territory in occupation by Pakistan and if so, how many miles has it passed into that territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Gilgit itself is that type of territory.

Shri Tyagi: The territory which was Kashmir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has said the whole of Gilgit itself is that type of territory.

Violation of Air Space in N.E.F.A.

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*2063. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Lladhar Kotaki:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts which violated the air space in N.E.F.A. and Naga Hills Tuensang area during the last year; and

(b) the action in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) There were nine violations of air space by unidentified aircraft on the N.E.F.A. border during 1958. No violation was reported in the Naga Hills Tuensang Area during the same period.

(b) As the aircraft could not be identified, no action could be taken.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the aerodromes in NEFA areas have radar equipment?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: We have aircraft identification charts issued to various outposts to identify flying aircraft. I do not think they have any radar equipment.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if Government propose to set up any agency to counteract the air space violations in these extreme eastern borders of our country, which have a good deal of military importance?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not understand that question. He has enquired whether we are putting up any special agency. I just do not understand it. It is part of the defence authorities' work to look after this. We are not going to create any new Ministry for this purpose.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that these aircraft could not be identified. May I know whether any step has been taken to equip those air bases with radar detectors, so that we can identify the aircraft that violate our air space in these areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Every effort is taken to identify it, but when we deal with aircraft which may be flying at 50,000 or 60,000 feet above sea level, i.e., double the height of Everest, it is not easy to identify, unless you yourself fly up more or less to that level and have a look at it. It is not easy to get there in time. One can guess from various circumstantial evidence, which is sometimes good, sometimes not so good.

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Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that NEFA is a strategic spear-head, may I know whether the aircraft which violate our air space belong to any foreign country, whether any information is obtainable on that account?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a very odd question. If the aircraft belongs to our country, it is not a violation and the question does not arise. But I did answer a question sometime ago that some of these charges made in the newspapers referred to were due to a misunderstanding also, that is in the sense that Soviet airline flying from India to the Soviet Union passes more or less over that area and at first information came that some unidentified aircraft has flown in some cases it may well be that our aircraft was not recognised, but a number of cases still remain, which we could not account for.

Shri Hem Barua: There was an incident like that, when a journalist chartered an aircraft and wanted to violate the air space.

Mr. Speaker: Specific questions have been put upon it.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether instructions are given to our military to fire at sight such foreign planes and to ground them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To fire at sight? Instructions are given not to do so.

Shri Hem Barua: Are instructions issued to signal warning and to make them land?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: All that was referred to by the Defence Minister (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: I just want that warning must be signalled to them and if necessary they must be asked to land.

Mr. Speaker: All that was said by the hon. Defence Minister.

Modernisation of Cotton Textiles and Jute Mills

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*2004. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme has been approved by the National Industrial Development Corporation for speeding up the pace of modernisation and rehabilitation of Cotton Textiles and Jute Mills in the country;

(b) if so, what are the broad features of the Scheme; and

(c) the number of Mills likely to be benefited by this Scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Board of Directors of the National Industrial Development Corporation have approved, in principle, a scheme of short term financial assistance to the Jute and Cotton Textile Industry for helping their modernisation and rehabilitation. The broad features of the new scheme as envisaged at present are contained in the press communique dated 13th April, 1959, a copy of which is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 45.]

(c) The scheme would be open to all mill companies incorporated under the Companies Act, but it is not possible to state at this stage how many mill companies would like to avail themselves of the scheme.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the Press communique it is said:

"Any cotton textile or jute mill intending to install new machinery manufactured in India will deposit 25 per cent of the total amount of the cost of machinery with the NIDC which will make the machinery available to the mills. The

balance of 75 per cent. will be payable in five equal annual instalments."

May I know the number of mills which have applied to the NIDC for such help and what help has been given?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member sees the date of the Press note, it has been issued only on 13th April. To expect that the mills will apply within such a short time is rather premature. But we do hope that it will encourage quicker and speedier rehabilitation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement, it is also said:

"The NIDC has already been granting loans for installation of new machinery for modernisation and rehabilitation. These loans are repayable in fifteen annual instalments. Loans totalling over Rs. 7½ crores have so far been sanctioned to different cotton and jute mills for modernisation and rehabilitation."

May I know which are the jute and textile mills which have been granted these loans and whether loans were also given to mills which are closed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are several mills; If I read the names, it will be a long list. About 20 jute mills and 14 cotton textile mills have been approved loans of about Rs. 7½ crores. So far 11 jute mills and 5 cotton textile mills have drawn about Rs. 3½ crores. This modernisation enables various closed mills to restart and in some cases, it has also prevented the closure. Recently a jute mill in Kanpur is being assisted by the NIDC on certain conditions so as to prevent closure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Out of the 7½ crores, may I know how much is allotted for textile mills and out of the Rs. 3½ crores drawn how much has been drawn by the cotton textile mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 20 jute mills have been sanctioned Rs. 4½ crores

and 14 cotton mills have been sanctioned Rs. 3 crores. In all Rs. 7½ crores have been sanctioned of which 11 jute mills have drawn Rs. 2,24,00,000 and 5 cotton mills have drawn more than Rs. 1 crore.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether in the case of those mills which are not in a position to pay 25 per cent or 40 per cent of the total amount in advance this concession will be further relaxed just to help them for modernisation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If they are not prepared to give 25 per cent I hope they do not deserve great help from the country because the mill-owners must find some part of the money for rehabilitation.

Shri Ranga: Is this money granted as a loan or as an aid?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Loan No aid.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Art-Silk Yarn

*2056. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that art-silk industry is experiencing difficulty in getting supply of art-silk yarn;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to get supply of the art-silk yarn regularly; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the scheme to import silk rayon yarn against export of rayon goods has not been successful to ensure art-silk yarn supply?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

The total requirements of art silk yarn is estimated at 108 million lbs. per annum. As against this demand the availability of indigenous viscose and acetate rayon yarn was of the order of 33.598 million lbs. during

1958. About 37 million lbs. of indigenous staple fibre yarn was also available during the year. This was supplemented by the import of about 34.5 million lbs. of yarn, thus raising the total availability to 105 million lbs. Thus the shortfall was only of the order of some 3 million lbs. A scheme to ensure equitable distribution of indigenous art silk yarn was therefore, adopted.

(c) No, Sir.

Assam Railways and Trading Company

*2062. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta has conducted conciliation proceedings for negotiating a settlement between the management of Assam Railways and Trading Company and Assam Coal Mine Workers' Union regarding wage rates to be paid to different categories of workers as per award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal three months ago;

(b) if so, what is the result; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. No conciliation proceedings are not held, during the operation of an award, in respect of matters covered by it.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Firing on U.N. Observer Team by Pakistan in Kashmir

{ **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Panigrahi:
 *2065. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United Nations Observer Team investigating

a local incident near Sudhpura, a Kashmir village on Indian side in Tootwal sector on cease-fire line, was fired upon by Pakistani troops with light machine guns a few days ago;

(b) if so, the full details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). On March 25, 1959 at 11.00 hours, U.N. military observers were moving forward towards the cease-fire line and the pre-arranged rendezvous for a joint investigation of complaints in the Sudhpura village. They were displaying in full view the U.N. white flag. Suddenly L.M.G. fire came from the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line, directed in the area where they were walking. The military observers were forced to take cover.

(c) The military observers themselves lodged a complaint with the U.N. Chief Military Observer who has closed the case with an award of Violation against Pakistan.

Rare Earth Plant, Alwaye

*2066. { Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair:
Shri Nallakoya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rare Earth Plant at Alwaye in Kerala State has been closed down by the Management since 3rd April, 1959;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the closure; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to reopen the factory?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 46].

Employment Bureau at Delhi University

*2067. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 386 on the 29th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether an employment bureau at Delhi University has since been started;

(b) if so, the main functions thereof; and

(c) the nature and quantum of assistance if any which Government would give to the bureau?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) These Bureaux will be part of the employment service and provide an agency through which employment counselling can be given to university students and make available to them all literature and information relating to careers, employment opportunities, competitive examinations etc.

(c) The estimated expenditure during 1959-60 will come to Rs. 10,500 which will be entirely borne by the Central Government.

Kashmir

*2068. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has asked its representative in the United Nations to draw the attention of the Security Council to the

situation in Kashmir "created by the death of an under-trial prisoner"; and

(b) if so, India's reaction to this move?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). A copy of the letter from the Acting Permanent Representative of Pakistan addressed to the President of the Security Council and a copy of our reply to it, are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 47].

सिक्किम के लिए रेडियो स्टेशन

*२०६६. श्री भक्त बर्शन क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने सिक्किम में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर होने वाले खर्च, उसकी शक्ति और उसके द्वारा प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रमों का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त रेडियो स्टेशन के कब शक चालू हो जाने की आशा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केशकर) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) तत्पश्चात् यह है कि दो ट्रांसमीटर जिन का सारा खर्च लगभग रुपये १.८४ लाख होगा, लगाये जाये । इन में से एक १ किलोवाट मीडियम वेव और दूसरा २५ किलोवाट शार्ट वेव का होगा । इन से ब्राडकास्ट किये जाने वाले प्रोग्रामों की तकसील अभी तैयार नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) यह तब ही बतलाया जा सकता है जब तकसील तैयार हो आयगी ।

Non-Indian News Agencies

*2070. { Shri Wodeyar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are reconsidering their earlier decision that non-Indian News Agencies could not directly supply news to Indian newspapers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The whole question is being re-examined with a view to ensuring satisfactory arrangements for the reception of foreign news from all available sources.

In view of the importance of the question, I am laying a statement on the Table of the House, which explains the position. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 48].

Press Council

*2071. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1004 on the 16th December, 1958 and state the progress since made in the direction of setting up the Press Council?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): There is no change in the position as stated on 16th December 1958

भारत-सिक्किम व्यापार करार की प्रगति बटुआ:

२०७२. { श्री भक्त बर्शन :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्रीमती इला पा

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १३ फरवरी, १९५९ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या

२२८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन् १९५४ के भारत-सिब्बत व्यापार करार की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत भारत में संशोधन करने के सिलसिले में चीन सरकार से जो बातचीत चल रही थी, उसमें इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपवन्त्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : बातचीत अब भी चल रही है ।

All-India Footwear Institute, Agra

*2073. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an All-India footwear institute is to be established in Agra;

(b) if so, what is the estimated expenditure of the institute; and

(c) whether it will be managed by a German shoe expert loaned by the Ford Foundation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A Central Footwear Training Centre is proposed to be established at Agra shortly.

(b) Buildings Rs. 2 lakhs or so.

Machinery & Equipment Rs. 2.15 lakhs (approximately).

Recurring Expenditure Rs. 1,76,000 per annum.

(c) In the initial stages the Centre will have a few foreign experts along with Indian experts, but so far nobody has been recruited from abroad for this Centre.

Protection to Industries

3534. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend pro-

tection to some more industries during 1959; and

(b) if so, the names of such industries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The question of granting protection to industries which are not already protected or extending the period of protection to those that may already be protected can be considered only on receiving recommendations to that effect from the Tariff Commission. It is not therefore possible at this stage to state whether any industry will be extended protection during 1959.

Match Industry

3535. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is self-sufficient in match manufacture; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to export matches?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 49].

Food Output in Punjab

3536. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1710 on the 26th March, 1958 and state the approximate total quantity of foodgrains expected to be increased as a result of Projects which have been approved by the Planning Commission to increase the food output in Punjab State during the Second Five Year Plan Period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The additional production of foodgrains expected from the projects approved by the

Planning Commission in the Punjab State during the Second Five Year Plan is 14.40 lakh tons. This figure was arrived at, after detailed discussions with the erstwhile Punjab and Pepsu State Governments in September-October, 1956. The break-up under Sub-heads is as below:—

Sub-head	Additional Foodgrains Production
	(Lakh tons)
1. Major Irrigation	5.99
2. Minor Irrigation	1.23
3. Improved seeds	2.01
4. Manures & Fertilizers	2.23
5. Land Reclamation and Development	1.29
6. Improved Agricultural Practices	1.65
TOTAL	14.40

Radio Listeners

3537. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total number of radio listeners in 1958 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The number of licences for various types of broadcast receivers in force on 31st December, 1958 Postal Circle-wise is indicated in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 50]. Such figures are not maintained State-wise.

No statistics can be maintained about the number of radio listeners. It is clear that in respect of community receivers and commercial receivers, the number of listeners per set is quite large. The total number of radio listeners can be only roughly estimated as between 1 and 1½ crores.

Loans and Grants to Rajpura Township

3538. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

the total loan and grants given to Rajpura Township under different heads so far, year-wise?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 51].

Employment Exchanges

3539. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employment exchanges opened so far (State-wise); and

(b) the number of employment exchanges to be opened during remaining period of Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Exchanges opened upto 24-4-1959:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Exchanges opened
1.	Andhra	19
2.	Assam	12
3.	Bihar	19
4.	Bombay	32
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
6.	Kerala	10
7.	Madhya Pradesh	15
8.	Madras	13
9.	Mysore	6
10.	Orissa	9
11.	Punjab	18
12.	Rajasthan	12
13.	Uttar Pradesh	33
14.	West Bengal	17
15.	Delhi	2
16.	Himachal Pradesh	2
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Tripura	1
19.	Pondicherry	1
TOTAL		226

(b) 54.

Training of Craftsmen

3540. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of craftsmen trained under the Craftsmen Training Programme so far during the Second Five Year Plan (State-wise); and

(b) the total number of Craftsmen to be trained during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The number is shown below:—

Name of the State	The total number of Craftsmen so far trained (during the Second Five Year Plan under the Craftsmen Training Programme)
Andhra Pradesh	1,280
Assam	601
Bihar	1,796
Bombay	2,140
Kerala	1,017
Madhya Pradesh	766
Madras	1,970
Mysore	1,612
Punjab	1,490
Rajasthan	2,329
Orissa	920
Uttar Pradesh	4995
West Bengal	3,017
Delhi	1,938
Himachal Pradesh	238
TOTAL	26,109

(b) Approximately 25,000 persons are likely to be trained during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan.

Handloom Industry, Bombay State

3541. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of yarn consumed by the handloom in-

dustry of Bombay during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the estimated value of products of the handloom industry in the Bombay State during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Use of Polythylene in Building Construction

3542. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 869 on the 4th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since approved the use of Polythylene in the construction of buildings;

(b) if so, in what form and how it is used; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). Only limited experimental uses of Polythylene have been made for water-proofing R.C.C. slab roofs and as pipes for internal water supply. The behaviour of the material is still under observation and it has not yet been possible to draw any definite conclusions regarding its long-term usefulness.

Off-take of Cement from U.P. Factories

3543. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total off-take of cement from the factories in the U.P. during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): There is only one cement factory in the U.P. State, viz. the U.P. Government Cement Factory, Churk and the total off-take of cement from this factory during 1958-59 was 2,16,397 tons.

Export of Oil Seeds

3544. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity and value of all kinds of oil seeds exported during 1958-59, country-wise?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII annexure No. 52].

Appointment of Auctioneers for Government-built Evacuee Properties

3545. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state the number of auctioneers appointed till March, 1959 in respect of Government-built evacuee and rural properties in Punjab, UP, Delhi, Rajasthan and Bihar?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna**): The number of auctioneers for Government built and evacuee properties is as under:—

Punjab	45
UP	13
Delhi	25
Rajasthan	2
Bihar	2

Retrenchment of Stevedore Labour

3546. { **Shri Anthony Pillai:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assurances were given at the tripartite conference of Port and Dock interests held in November, 1956, regarding retrenchment of Stevedore labour, and

(b) if so, whether any violations of the assurances have been reported to the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (**Shri Abid Ali**): (a) In the conference, a question was raised as to the attitude of Government towards possible retrenchment consequent on the introduction of Piece-Rate Schemes. Government stated that they would view with disfavour any such move

(b) Complaints of alleged violations have been received from Madras which are being looked into

Cottage and Small-Scale Industries

3547. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent to encourage cottage and small-scale industries in the country during the year 1958; and

(b) how far the targets have been achieved?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri**): (a) Information about amounts spent during 1958-59 has not been received from the State Governments. The figures given below, which are provisional, represent central expenditure against each group of industries except in the case of Coir and Small Scale Industries where the amount indicated includes expenditure by the States also.

Rs
in lakhs

(a) Khadi and Village industries (from 1-4-59 to 31-12-58)	980.5
(b) Handicrafts	
(i) Centrally aided State Schemes (from 1-4-58 to 31-12-58)	46.24
(ii) Central Schemes implemented directly by the All India Handicrafts Board (from 1-4-58 to 15-3-59)	31.04
(c) Sericulture	
(i) Centrally aided State Schemes (from 1-4-58 to 31-12-58)	

	Ra. in lakhs
(a) Central Schemes implemented directly by the Central Silk Board (from 1-4-58 to 28-2-59)	1.26
(d) Handloom (from 1-4-58 to 31-12-58)	146.31
(e) Coir (from 31-12-58 to . . .)	19.07
(f) Small Scale Industries including Industrial Estates (from 1-4-58 to 31-12-58)	344.51

(b) Achievements in respect of schemes where specific targets have been fixed are as follows:

(i) *Production of Ambar Cloth:* Against a target of 25 million yards for 1958-59, 14.18 million yards (based on incomplete reports) have been produced upto 31-12-58.

(ii) *Production of Handloom cloth:* In the last year of the Second Five Year Plan, target for annual production has been fixed at 2200 million yards. No annual targets have been prescribed. Production during 1958 is 1819 million yards (provisional).

(iii) *Number of Handlooms brought under cooperatives:* The target is 4.50 lakhs during the period of the Second Plan. Against this 1,53,038 looms have been added since 1-4-1956 to 30-9-1958.

(iv) *Conversion of handlooms into powerlooms:* The target was 35,000 for the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan. Against this the achievement is 345 upto 31-12-1958.

General achievements in respect of the activities of the All India Boards/Commission have been indicated in the Annual Administration Report 1958-59 of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (pp. 84-111 and 128-130) copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Individual progress reports in respect of the various Boards/Commission concerned with the development of cottage and small industries will also be made

available in the Parliament Library in due course.

Visit of Soviet Tea Experts to India

3548. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a five man team of Soviet tea experts visited India recently;

(b) if so, the names of the important places they visited; and

(c) the nature of advice they tendered?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi, Calcutta, Tocklai (Jorhat), Darjeeling, Madras, Devarshola, Coonoor, Munnar, Cochin, Trivandrum and Dehra Dun.

(c) The delegation consisted of Soviet experts who visited India at the initiative of the U.S.S.R. Government with a view to study the various technical aspects of tea culture and industry in this country. It did not come to tender any advice nor was any tendered.

Import of Unmanufactured Tobacco

3549. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of unmanufactured tobacco purchased from the U.S.A. during 1958-59; and

(b) the value thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). The quantity and value of unmanufactured tobacco purchased (contracted) from the U.S.A., during 1958-59 is not available. However, the imports of unmanufactured tobacco from the U.S.A. during 1958-59 (April 1958 to January 1959) amounted to 2513015 lbs. valued at Rs. 114 lakhs.

Match Factory at Dehra Dun

3550. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to set up a match factory in the public sector at Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir. There is no such scheme under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Technical Training in Madras

3551. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to the Madras State for the development of technical training; and

(b) the heads under which it has been spent.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

(a) Rs. 16,27,000/- for the development of technical training.	Rs.
(b) (i) Training of Craftsmen:	15,96,400
(ii) Evening Classes for Industrial Workers	17,400
(iii) National Apprenticeship Scheme.	13,200

Dearness Allowance for Port and Dock Workers

3552. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation has demanded increase in dearness allowance for the workers;

(b) whether they have made any representation to Government; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). No representation has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Zonal Distribution of Tea Areas

3553. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to revise the zonal set up of tea growing areas for the purposes of excise duty is pending;

(b) the tea-growing areas from which such representations were received; and

(c) when were representations received and how long Government will take to come to a final decision?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). There is no proposal to revise the zonal distribution of tea areas; only very recently revisions were carried out and a new Sub-Zone consisting of Nilgiris and Darjeeling areas was also created. Representations are received from time to time from individual tea gardens and associations and they are always considered at the time of the annual revision.

Establishment of Pharmaceutical Industry

3554. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the recommendations of the Indian Delegation which visited U.S.S.R. and other European countries during 1956 in connection with the establishment of pharmaceutical industry in India, have been accepted by Government; and

(b) the action taken thereon so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Indian study team which visited U.S.S.R. and other European countries in 1958 have been taken into consideration in Government's negotiations with U.S.S.R. and other countries for the establishment of drugs and pharmaceutical industry in India.

International Trade Fairs

3555. { Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International Trade Fairs in which India participated during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the amount spent on each Fair?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 53.]

Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

3556. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons (skilled and unskilled) registered with the Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh upto-date; and

(b) how many of them have been employed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 4,25,538 persons were registered during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1959.

(b) 46,660 were placed in employment during the same period.

Export of Ferro-Manganese

3557. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing acute competition abroad for Ferro-Manganese;

(b) if so, what are the incentives Government propose to give to Ferro-Manganese Industry; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to make Indian Ferro-Manganese competitive?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (c). The production of Ferro-Manganese in India has only been started recently. It invariably takes time to establish an export market for a new product. It is too early, therefore, to make an assessment of the extent of competition which it may have to meet from other sources. However, Government have recently concluded a barter agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation of U.S.A. against which a substantial quantity of Ferro-Manganese will be exported to U.S.A. against import of wheat.

Export and Import Advisory Councils

3558. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and practice adopted in nomination of members on the Import and Export Advisory Councils; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to nominate members on zonal basis thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The Councils consist of the representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India with which most of the Chambers and Trade Associations in the country are affiliated, and a specified number of members who are nominated by Government to represent various trade and industrial interests. In addition, the Chairman also invites to the meetings of the Councils other person or persons with expert knowledge in special fields of interest.

(b) No, Sir.

Division of C.P.W.D.

3559. { Shri Kaswara Iyer:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff in the caretaking establishment in the D Division of the Central Public Works Department who have completed more than three years of service;

(b) whether all of them have been made quasi-permanent; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 46.

(b) No, only 17 eligible persons have been declared Quasi-permanent

(c) For being declared Quasi-permanent the person concerned should in addition to 3 years service possess the prescribed educational qualification, be within prescribed age limits at the time of recruitment and be medically fit. Only 17 persons fulfil all these conditions

Import Licences for Plants and Machinery

3560. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the particulars of the licences for plants and machinery issued under the credits obtained from (i) Export-Import Bank and (ii) Development Loan Fund?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 54.]

Hindustan Machine Tools (P) Ltd.

3561 { Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) when the production of lathes in Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore will commence as per agreement with the French firm;

(b) what will be the approximate cost price of a lathe to be manufactured as per agreement; and

(c) how will it compare with the lathes produced at present in collaboration with the Swiss Firm?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The production of lathes of the Batignolles types is expected to commence from June, 1959.

(b) The smallest size lathe manufactured under the agreement is priced Rs. 13,250.

(c) The price of the smallest size lathe of the Batignolles Type will be Rs. 13,250 as compared with Rs. 29,500 the price of the smallest size of lathe of the Oerlikon type now being manufactured at Hindustan Machine Tools.

Effect of Import Restrictions on Industries in Punjab

3562. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to restrictions on raw materials and imported components required for light engineering industries viz., copper utensils, bicycles, and sewing machines the development of these industries has been adversely affected in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to liberalise the allocation of these controlled items?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 55.]

Production of Art Silk Yarn

3563. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 972 on the 6th March, 1959 and state:

(a) the total production of art silk yarn by the four indigenous manufacturers during 1958-59; and

(b) the percentage and quantity of art silk yarn distributed by each of these manufacturers to handloom weavers in Madras State during 1958-59?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 56.]

आजाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व सैनिक

३५६४. श्री भक्त बर्मान: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को आजाद हिन्द फौज के उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बारे में कोई सूचना मिली है जो अभी तक दूसरे देशों में रह रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हा. तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन्हें स्वदेश में प्रत्यावर्तित कर के यहां बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू):

(क) विदेशों में रहने वाले आजाद हिन्द फौज के सिर्फ उन्ही सैनिकों के बारे में सरकार के पास सूचना है, जो हमारे विदेश-स्थित मिशनो से संपर्क स्थापित करते हैं।

(ख) उनकी संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है।

(ग) आजाद हिन्द फौज के पूर्व-सैनिकों (एक्स-सोल्जर्स) के प्रत्यावर्तन (रिपैट्रिएशन) के बारे में कोई विशेष

कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती। प्रत्यावर्तन की प्रार्थनाओं पर निष्पक्षता के साथ विचार किया जाता है और यदि ऐसा सम्भवा जाता है कि कोई व्यक्ति सचमुच ही साधनहीन है तो उसे सरकार के खर्च पर प्रत्यावर्तित कर लिया जाता है।

Plan Publicity in Punjab

3565. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any plan publicity projects in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what are those schemes and projects; and

(c) the actual amount spent thereon by the Centre during the same period?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have not sponsored any particular projects for publicity in Punjab. However, the Field Publicity Unit of the Ministry tries in collaboration with the State Government to publicise the Five-Year Plan and its various projects in Punjab through a few mobile units of its own.

As the expenditure on the mobile units is not booked State-wise, it might not be possible to give specific figures of expenditure on those units which are working in Punjab.

Labour Co-operative Societies in Punjab

3566. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Central Government for assistance to labour co-operative societies in Punjab during 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No amount has been allotted by the Central Government

for assistance to labour Co-operative Societies in Punjab during 1959 so far.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

3567. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed during 1958-59 in the co-operative sector under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) the number of industrial workers benefited by the Scheme in this sector?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 162.

(b) Since the inception of the Scheme, financial assistance has so far been sanctioned to Co-operatives of Industrial Workers for construction of 2309 houses.

*Note.—Based on the reports so far received from the State Governments.

Field Publicity Staff Unit at Imphal

3568. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Field Publicity Unit stationed at Imphal;

(b) the achievement of the Unit and the amount spent so far;

(c) whether there is any co-ordination of work, between the Plan Publicity Officer of the Development Department and the Publicity Department of the Manipur Administration; and

(d) whether any coordination committee was formed to maintain close coordination and liaison among them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kesar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Like other Field Publicity Units of this Ministry the Unit at Imphal which was set up in Septem-

ber, 1955, has covered extensively the rural areas of Manipur both in the hills and the plains doing publicity for the Plan by organising film shows, public meetings, discussion groups, drama performances, etc. The expenditure is not booked Unit-wise but the recurring expenditure on a Unit comes to about Rs. 2,000 p.m

(c) Yes, Sir. Coordinated itineraries and programmes of work are chalked out in consultation with the Publicity Department and the Development Department of the Manipur Administration.

(d) No such Committee has been formed but the matter is now under the Administration's consideration

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Imphal

3569. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consumer price index numbers are maintained for Imphal;

(b) if so, for which years the index numbers are available; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to start maintaining such index numbers under the auspices of the Statistical Bureau?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Mismanaged and Closed Tea Gardens

3570. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering taking over the mismanaged and closed tea gardens;

(b) if so, the details of these tea gardens; and

(c) the number of such mismanaged and closed tea gardens up till now recorded with Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) There is no specific proposal to take over the management of specific closed or mismanaged tea gardens. However, the question of assuming powers similar to those in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for regulating the tea industry is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

India's Trade Balance with U.S.A.

3571. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India's adverse trade balance with the U.S.A. in 1958 rose sharply to Rs 68.27 crores from Rs 38.45 crores in the previous year and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the decline in Indian exports?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) India's export figures to the U.S.A. are inflated to some extent by the inclusion of demonetised silver sent in fulfilment of lend-lease obligations. The more accurate position of India's trade with the U.S.A. is given in the statement laid on the Table [See Appendix VII, annexure No 57].

(b) A fall in demand, decline in commodity prices and competition from other supplying countries are the main reasons.

Grant of Loan to Refugees of Khowai (Tripura)

3572. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that loan applications of more than 200 refugees of Kalyanpur, Khowai, Tripura are pending for a long time, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Small Scale Industries

3573. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted for the development of Small Scale Industries in the country under the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) the formula adopted for the distribution of this amount among the various States,

(c) the share of Andhra Pradesh, and

(d) the share received to date by Andhra Pradesh under this head?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix VII, annexure No 58].

Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Punjab

3574. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether any housing colonies for Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been started in Punjab,

(b) if so the number of such colonies completed and the number of weavers who have been settled in these colonies, and

(c) the location of such colonies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Press Attaches

3575. { Shri H. N. Mankerjee:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Press Attaches in our various diplomatic establishments abroad; and

(b) how many of them have previous journalistic experience?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) There are three categories of Publicity Officers in our Missions abroad, designated as Public Relations Officers, Press Attaches and Assistant Press Attaches. Total number of sanctioned posts abroad in these three categories is as follows—

(i) Public Relations Officers—6

(ii) Press Attaches—31

(iii) Assistant Press Attaches—14

(b) All, possession of previous journalistic experience has been one of the essential qualifications prescribed for their recruitment through the UPSC

Himachal Pradesh Labour Department

3576. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state what is the organisational structure of the Himachal Pradesh Labour Department at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri. Abid Ali): The Director of Industries besides being in charge of the State Industrial Undertakings in Himachal Pradesh, is also looking after the labour matters and administration of Acts relating to labour, Factories, etc

83 LRD—3

Permits for Trade with Tibet

3577. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Traders have to obtain permits for their different commodities of trade with Tibet from the Political Officer at Gangtok in Sikkim,

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this procedure involves great difficulties so far as these traders are concerned; and

(c) if so, what steps, if any, Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c) It has been arranged that permits be issued by the Political Officer, Sikkim who is on the spot and can therefore assess the need for commodities exported more accurately. There have been no complaints against this system of issuing permit which seems to be working satisfactory and as such no further action in the matter is proposed to be taken

Repatriation of Indians from Malaya

3578. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) how many Indians have been repatriated from Malaya Federation during 1958-59; and

(b) the number of Indians who have so far settled in the Federation accepting the citizenship of that country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Hon. Member presumably desires information in respect of Indian labourers who are repatriated to India at the expense of Malayan Government when they are old and indigent in accordance with the terms of their employment which are approved by the Government of India. The number of such persons repatriated to India from

March, 1958 to February, 1959 is 3118. As regards other categories of Indians none was repatriated from Malaya on grounds of destitution during the year 1958-59.

(b) Separate figures for Indians who have settled in Malaya as citizens of that country are not available as it appears that the practice of the Malayan Government is to combine Indians with nationals of Pakistan and Ceylon. The number of Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese nationals who had acquired Malayan citizenship was 3,17,000 by the end of 1956. Latest information in this regard is not available.

Ancillary Units for Steel Plants Components around Jamshedpur

2579. Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Small Industries Corporation is negotiating with Tata Iron and Steel Co., to set up ancillary units around Jamshedpur to meet the steel plants requirements for components, and

(b) if so, at what stage are the negotiations?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) There has been only a preliminary discussion to find out the possibility of developing ancillary units around Jamshedpur. The National Small Industries Corporation has to work out schemes before further negotiations are undertaken with the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

12 hrs.

Re: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

FIRE IN INDIA 1958 EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri

Banerjee regarding a big fire in India 1958 Exhibition grounds, New Delhi, on Sunday, the 26th April, 1958, causing severe damage. May I know as to what the position is from the hon. Minister?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Only a minute. This fire.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him to argue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No argument, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let us have first-hand information from the hon. Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is the reason why I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to make it a statement and not treat it as an adjournment motion. Let us know from the hon. Minister himself. If there is any difference let me see.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): How can it be an adjournment motion? (Interruption)

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta (Mahendergarh): Moreover, we have given notice of a short notice question (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: That is why I am asking the hon. Minister to make a statement. If he makes a statement immediately, let me see. But if he wants more time, I will give him more time.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): This incident took place yesterday morning between 9 and 9.30 A.M. and intimation was immediately sent to the Fire Brigade. The Fire Brigade arrived in time. But as most of the material was of an inflammable nature, the fire spread out and it has completely destroyed the whole pavilion and the material that was placed in the pavilion. The Chief Commissioner has appointed the Additional District Magistrate to enquire into

it and he will be starting the investigation immediately. What further action has to be taken can only be decided after the enquiry has been completed. If any further information is asked for I am prepared to submit.

Shri Tangasani (Madurai): I want to know from the hon. Minister the extent of the loss and also whether they had received any warning that this exhibition should not start because of the defective electric wiring.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We had received no such warning. It is difficult to estimate the loss but it should be in lakhs of rupees, not less than Rs. 5 lakhs in any case. It might be over Rs. 5 lakhs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is said in the paper—I do not know how far it is correct—that the authorities admitted that wiring in the pavilion was temporary and it was against the warning that the Fire Office had issued that the exhibition began. I want to know whether there is any truth in it or whether the cause of the fire was bad wiring.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know if the cause of the fire was bad or defective wiring.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is difficult to say. It can only be verified by the enquiry which is going on.

Mr. Speaker: Let us wait. Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Kanungo.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this is a fit subject for a motion of adjournment? (Interruption).

An Hon. Member: He has given his ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Why does he not speak a little louder? This is always the difficulty with the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the bounds within which a motion for

adjournment can be viewed? If a fire breaks out in a part of Delhi—of course, it is a very serious thing... (Interruption).

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Moreover, I have given notice of a short notice question on this.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Can it be a subject of an adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: There is absolutely nothing here. It is not an examination hall as to what are the grounds hypothetically. Of course, whenever a serious matter takes place where the property of this Government is involved, it is a matter of concern. But I do not treat it as a censure motion. There is also another motion, a calling attention notice by Shri Hem Barua. We only want to know what exactly is happening under our very nose and what is the amount of damage caused. It is not as if every motion is treated as an adjournment motion. I do not normally treat every adjournment motion as a motion for censure. If some statement is to be made I would hear it and then refuse to grant permission to the adjournment motion. That is how we have been treating it (Interruption).

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: A short notice question should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will kindly look into the Rules.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is not a question which is a fit subject for an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member may look into the Rules of Procedure and Practice. The adjournment motion is disallowed.

11-55 Mrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 754 dated the 11th April, 1959, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1383/59].

ANNUAL REPORTS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following Reports:—

- (i) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Private Limited for the year 1957-58, along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1384/59]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Private Limited for the year 1957-58, along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1385/59].
- (iii) Annual Report of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation (Private) Limited for the period from the 30th July, 1957 to the 30th September, 1958, along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1386/59].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Productivity Council for the year 1958-59. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1387/59].

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, a copy of the Audited Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1957-58. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1388/59].

OPINIONS ON BILL

Sardar A. S. Balgal (Jānigir): Sir, I lay on the Table Paper No. 1 to the Bill to provide for the better administration of Sikh Gurdwaras situated in different States of Indian Union and for inquiries into matters connected therewith which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 12th December, 1958.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provision of sub-rule (6) of rule 182 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1959, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th April, 1959, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1958-59

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1958-59.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri M. G. Mhatre (Gohilwad): Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-second Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport Shipping Part I.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Railways) 1955-56 and 1956-57 and Audit Reports (Railways) 1957 and 1958.

12.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN
TIBET

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made several statements in the House in regard to the developments in Tibet. The last statement was made on April 3, in which I informed the House that the Dalai Lama had entered the territory of the Indian Union with a large entourage. I should like to bring this information up-to-date and to place such additional facts as we have before the House.

A few days ago, the Dalai Lama and his party reached Mussoorie, where Government had made arrangements for their stay. I have had occasion to visit Mussoorie since then and have had a long talk with the Dalai Lama.

In the course of the last few days, reports have reached us that considerable numbers of Tibetans, numbering some thousands, have recently

crossed into the Kameng Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency and some hundreds have also entered the territory of Bhutan. They sought asylum, and we have agreed to this. Such of them as carried arms were disarmed. We do not know the exact number yet. Temporary arrangements are being made in a Camp for their maintenance until they can be dispersed in accordance with their wishes and the necessities governing such cases. We could not leave these refugees to their own resources. Apart from the humanitarian considerations involved, there was also the law and order problem to be considered. We are grateful to the Government of Assam for their help and co-operation in this matter.

So far as the Dalai Lama and his party are concerned, we had to take adequate measures on grounds of security and also to protect them from large numbers of newspaper correspondents, both Indian and foreign, who, in their anxiety to obtain first-hand information in regard to a matter of world importance, were likely to harass and almost overwhelm the Dalai Lama and his party. While we were anxious to give protection to the Dalai Lama and his party, we were agreeable to giving these newspapermen suitable opportunities to see him. I had received an appeal from nearly 75 representatives of news agencies and newspapers from Tezpur requesting me to give them such opportunities. A senior officer of the External Affairs Ministry was, therefore, deputed to proceed to Tezpur in advance to deal with the press representatives and photographers who had assembled in that small town of Assam. This officer made the necessary administrative arrangements to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the newspapermen to see the Dalai Lama and to photograph him. Soon after entering India, the Dalai Lama indicated his wish to make a statement. We were later informed that this statement would be released at Tezpur. Our

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

officer made arrangements for the distribution of a translation of the statement to the newspaper correspondents.

In view of certain irresponsible charges made, I should like to make it clear that the Dalai Lama was entirely responsible for this statement as well as for a subsequent briefer statement that was made by him from Mussoorie. Our officers had nothing to do with the drafting or preparation of these statements.

I need not tell the House that the Dalai Lama entered India entirely of his own volition. At no time had we suggested that he should come to India. We had naturally given thought to the possibility of his seeking asylum in India and when such a request came, we readily granted it. His entry with a large party in a remote corner of our country created special problems of transport, organisation and security. We deputed an officer to meet the Dalai Lama and his party at Bomdila and to escort them to Mussoorie. The particular officer was selected because he had served as Consul-General in Lhasa and therefore was to some extent known to the Dalai Lama and his officials. The selection of Mussoorie for the Dalai Lama's stay was not finalised till his own wishes were ascertained in the matter and he agreed to it. There was no desire on our part to put any undue restrictions on him, but in the special circumstances, certain arrangements had necessarily to be made to prevent any mishap. It should be remembered that the various events in Tibet, culminating in the Dalai Lama's departure from Lhasa and entry into India had created tremendous interest among the people of India and in the world press. After arrival in Mussoorie, steps were taken to prevent the Dalai Lama from being harassed by crowds of people trying to see him as well as by newspapermen. Apart from this, no restrictions about movement were placed on him. He has been told that

he and his party can move about Mussoorie according to their wishes. It should be remembered that the Dalai Lama has recently not only had a long strenuous and dangerous journey, but has also had harrowing experiences which must affect the nerves of even a hardened person. He is only just 24 years of age.

These are some bare facts, but behind these facts lie serious developments which may have far reaching consequences. Tragedy has been and is being enacted in Tibet, passions have been let loose, charges made and language used which cannot but worsen the situation and our relations with our northern neighbour. I am sure that the House will agree with me that in considering matters of such high import, we should exercise restraint and wisdom and use language which is moderate and precise. In these days of cold war, there has been a tendency to use unrestrained language and often to make wild charges without any justification. We have fortunately kept out of the cold war and I hope that on this, as on any other occasion, we shall not use the language of cold war. The matter is too serious to be dealt with in a trivial or excited way. I would, therefore, appeal to the press and the public to exercise restraint in language. I regret that occasionally there have been lapses from this on our side. In particular, I regret that grave discourtesy was some days ago to a picture of the head of the Chinese State, Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This was done by a small group of irresponsible people in Bombay. In the excitement of the moment, we cannot allow ourselves to be swept away into wrong courses.

It is not for me to make any similar appeal to the leaders, the press and the people of China. All I can say is that I have been greatly distressed at the tone of the comments and the charges made against India by responsible people in China. They have used

the language of cold war regardless of truth and propriety. This is peculiarly distressing in a great nation with thousands of years of culture behind it, noted for its restrained and polite behaviour. The charges made against India are so fantastic that I find it difficult to deal with them. There is the charge of our keeping the Dalai Lama under duress. The Chinese authorities should surely know how we function in this country and what our laws and Constitution are. Even if we were so inclined, we could not keep the Dalai Lama under some kind of detention against his will, and there can be no question of our wishing to do so. We can gain nothing by it except the burden of difficult problems. In any event, this matter can be easily cleared. It is open to the Dalai Lama at any time to go back to Tibet or wherever he wants to. As the Panchen Lama has made himself responsible specially for some strange statements, I have stated that we would welcome him to come to India and meet the Dalai Lama himself. Should he choose to do so, every courtesy will be extended to him. I have further said that the Chinese Ambassador or any other emissary of the Chinese Government can come to India for this purpose and meet the Dalai Lama. There is no barrier for anyone to come peacefully to India, and whether we agree with him or not, we shall treat him with the courtesy due to a guest.

Another and an even stranger allegation has been made about "Indian expansionists" who, it is alleged, are inheritors of the British tradition of imperialism and expansion. It is perfectly true that British policy was one of expansion into Tibet and that they carried this out by force of arms early in this century. That was, in our opinion, an unjustified and cruel adventure which brought much harm to the Tibetans. As a result of that, the then British Government in India established certain extra territorial rights in Tibet. When India became independent, we inherited some of

these rights. Being entirely opposed to any such extra territorial rights in another country, we did not wish to retain them. But in the early days after Independence and partition, our hands were full, as this House well knows, and we had to face very difficult situations in our own country. We ignored, if I may say so, Tibet. Not being able to find a suitable person to act as our representative at Lhasa, we allowed for some time the existing British representative to continue at Lhasa. Later an Indian took his place. Soon after the Chinese armies entered Tibet, the question of these extra territorial rights was raised and we readily agreed to give them up. We would have given them up anyhow, whatever developments might have taken place in Tibet. We withdrew our army detachments from some places in Tibet and handed over Indian postal and telegraph installations and rest houses. We laid down the Five Principles of the Panchsheel and placed our relationship with the Tibet region on a new footing. What we were anxious about was to preserve the traditional connections between India and Tibet in regard to pilgrim traffic and trade. Our action in this matter and whatever we have done subsequently in regard to Tibet is proof enough of our policy and that India had no political or ulterior ambitions in Tibet. Indeed, even from the narrowest practical point of view, any other policy would have been wrong and futile. Ever since then we have endeavoured not only to act up to the agreement we made, but to cultivate the friendship of the Chinese State and people.

It is therefore a matter of the deepest regret and surprise to us that charges should be made which are both unbecoming and entirely void of substance. We have conveyed this deep feeling of regret to the Chinese Government, more especially at the speeches delivered recently in the current session of the National People's Congress in Peking.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

I stated some time ago that our broad policy was governed by three factors: (1) the preservation of the security and integrity of India; (2) our desire to maintain friendly relations with China; and (3) our deep sympathy for the people of Tibet. That policy we shall continue to follow because we think that a correct policy not only for the present but even more so for the future. It would be a tragedy if the two great countries of Asia, India and China, which have been peaceful neighbours for ages past, should develop feelings of hostility against each other. We for our part will follow this policy, but we hope that China also will do likewise and that nothing will be said or done which endangers the friendly relations of the two countries which are so important from the wider point of view of the peace of Asia and the world. The Five Principles have laid down, *inter alia* mutual respect for each other. Such mutual respect is gravely impaired if unfounded charges are made and the language of cold war used.

I have already made it clear previously that the charge that Kalimpong was the centre of the Tibetan rebellion is wholly unjustified. We have a large number of people of Tibetan stock living in India as Indian nationals. We have also some Tibetan emigres in India. All of these deeply respect the Dalai Lama. Some of these have been exceedingly unhappy at developments in Tibet; some, no doubt, have anti-Chinese sentiments. We have made it clear to them that they will not be permitted to carry on any subversive activities from India, and I should like to say that by and large they have acted in accordance with the directions of the Government of India. I cannot obviously say that someone has not done something secretly, but to imagine or say that a small group of persons sitting in Kalimpong organised a major upheaval in Tibet seems to me

to make a large draft on imagination and to slur over obvious facts.

The Khampa revolt started in an area of China proper adjoining Tibet, more than three years ago. Is Kalimpong supposed to be responsible for that? This revolt gradually spread and, no doubt, created a powerful impression on the minds of large numbers of Tibetans who had kept away from the revolt. Fears and apprehensions about their future gripped their minds and the nationalist upsurge swayed their feelings. Their fears may have been unjustified, but surely they cannot be denied. Such feelings can only be dealt with adequately by gentler methods than warfare.

When Premier Chou En-lai came here two or three years ago, he was good enough to discuss Tibet with me at considerable length. We had a frank and full talk. He told me that while Tibet had long been a part of the Chinese State, they did not consider Tibet as a province of China. The people were different from the people of China proper, just as in other autonomous regions of the Chinese State the people were different, even though they formed part of that State. Therefore, they considered Tibet an autonomous region which would enjoy autonomy. He told me further that it was absurd for anyone to imagine that China was going to force communism on Tibet. Communism could not be enforced in this way on a very backward country and they had no wish to do so even though they would like reforms to come in progressively. Even these reforms they proposed to postpone for a considerable time.

About that time, the Dalai Lama was also here and I had long talks with him then. I told him of Premier Chou En-lai's friendly approach and of his assurance that he would respect the autonomy of Tibet. I suggested to him that he should accept these assurances in good faith and co-operate in maintaining that autonomy.

and bringing about certain reforms in Tibet. The Dalai Lama agreed that his country, though, according to him, advanced spiritually, was very backward socially and economically and reforms were needed.

It is not for us to say how far these friendly intentions and approaches materialise. The circumstances were undoubtedly difficult. On the one side there was a dynamic, rapidly moving society, on the other, a static, unchanging society fearful of what might be done to it in the name of reform. The distance between the two was great and there appeared to be hardly any meeting point. Meanwhile, change in some forms inevitably came to Tibet. Communications developed rapidly and the long isolation of Tibet was partly broken through. Though physical barriers were progressively removed, mental and emotional barriers increased. Apparently, the attempt to cross these mental and emotional barriers was either not made or did not succeed.

To say that a number of 'upper strata reactionaries' in Tibet were solely responsible for this appears to be an extraordinary simplification of a complicated situation. Even according to the accounts received through Chinese sources, the revolt in Tibet was of considerable magnitude and the basis of it must have been a strong feeling of nationalism which affects not only upper class people but others also. No doubt, vested interests joined it and sought to profit by it. The attempt to explain a situation by the use of rather worn-out words, phrases and slogans, is seldom helpful.

When the news of these unhappy developments came to India, there was immediately a strong and widespread reaction. The Government did not bring about this reaction. Nor was this reaction essentially political. It was largely one of sympathy based on sentiment and humanitarian rea-

sons. Also on a certain feeling of kinship with the Tibetan people derived from long-established religious and cultural contacts. It was an instinctive reaction. It is true that some people in India sought to profit by it by turning it in an undesirable direction. But the fact of that reaction of the Indian people was there. If that was the reaction here, one may well imagine the reaction among the Tibetans themselves. Probably this reaction is shared in the other Buddhist countries of Asia. When there are such strong feelings, which are essentially not political, they cannot be dealt with by political methods alone, much less by military methods. We have no desire whatever to interfere in Tibet, we have a very desire to maintain the friendship between India and China, but at the same time, we have every sympathy for the people of Tibet, and we are greatly distressed at their hapless plight. We hope still that the authorities of China, in their wisdom, will not use their great strength against the Tibetans but will win them to friendly co-operation in accordance with the assurances they have themselves given about the autonomy of the Tibet region. Above all, we hope that the present fighting and killing will cease.

As I have said above, I had a long talk with the Dalai Lama three days ago at Mussourie. He told me of the difficulties he had to face, of the growing resentment of his people at the conditions existing there and how he sought to restrain them, of his feelings that the religion of the Buddha, which was more to him than life itself, was being endangered. He said that up to the last moment he did not wish to leave Lhasa. It was only on the afternoon of the 17th March, when, according to him, some shells were fired at his palace and fell in a pond nearby, that the sudden decision was taken to leave Lhasa. Within a few hours the same day he and his party left Lhasa and took the perilous journey to the Indian frontier. The departure was so hurried that even an

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

adequate supply of clothes etc. could not be brought. When I met the Dalai Lama, no member of his entourage was present. Even the interpreter was our own. The Dalai Lama told me that the two statements which had been issued were entirely his own and there was no question of anybody coercing him to make them. Even though he is young, I could not easily imagine that he could be coerced into doing something he did not wish. All my sympathy goes out to this young man who at an early age has had to shoulder heavy burdens and to face tremendous responsibilities. During the last few weeks, he has suffered great physical and mental strain. I advised him to rest for a while and not to take any hurried decisions. He felt very unhappy at conditions in Tibet and was especially anxious that fighting should stop.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar). Of course, I know there is no opportunity for discussion; I do not want to press it, but I would like to have a little clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I shall get copies of this circulated to all hon. Members. Let them read it.

Shri Khadilkar: Some clarification is called for.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. Hon. Members will read the statement leisurely and then let us see.

Shri Khadilkar: Will you give some time for discussion?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot make any promise. Can I go on making promises to other hon. Members also? Let any proper motion come in proper time. Let hon. Members take time to study all this and make up their mind as to whether there is anything more that has to be clarified. All this I have to consider.

Shri Hem Barua: I want a little clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. Hon. Members will kindly read the statement, and then if really there is some very important matter, we shall see.

12.31 hrs

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934"

The motion was adopted

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Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950"

The motion was adopted.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I introduce the Bill

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section, 2, dated 27-4-1959.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.22 hrs.

**MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**
—Contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Violet Alva on the 24th April, 1959, namely:

"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."

Shri Ganpati Ram was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech.

श्री गणपति राम (जौनपुर—रजित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिन मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जो अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए सहायता दी जाती है, उसका कितना दुरुपयोग होता है। इस विषय में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र की ओर से प्रादेशिक सरकारों को जो कोटा दिया जाता है हर साल के खर्च के लिए वह खर्च नहीं होता है। मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश का हवाला आपके सामने पेश किया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि १९५५-५६ में अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को जो सहायता दी गई, उसमें से कितना खर्चा किया गया। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९५६-५७ में, १९५७-५८ में और १९५८-५९ में अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को जो सहायता दी गई थी, उसमें से ज्यादातर खर्चा बैंक हो गया था, वह खर्चा नहीं किया गया। मैंने यहाँ तक भी देखा है कि केन्द्र से जो सहायता दो संस्थानों को दी जा रही है, एक भारतीय हरिजन सेवक संघ को और दूसरी भारतीय दलित वर्ग संघ को, इन

दोनों में भी बिनेव किया गया है। यह कहने हुए मुझे बहुत तकलीफ होती है कि केन्द्र का व्यवहार भी इस तरीके का है कि वह एक संस्था के साथ एक तरह से सलूक करता है और दूसरी संस्था के साथ दूसरी तरह का। हरिजन सेवक संघ को बगैर किसी प्रकार की कोई धर्म के, बगैर दस परसेंट की रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाये हुए, खर्चा दिया जाता है और भारतीय दलित वर्ग संघ को दस परसेंट बन्दे की शर्त में खर्चा एकत्र कर लेने के बाद ही कोई सहायता देना स्वीकार किया जाता है। इसके बारे में भारतीय दलित वर्ग संघ ने आपको लिखा भी है। लेकिन हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने जिस ने देश से अस्पृश्यता दूर करने का बीड़ा उठा रखा है, देश में सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता ले आने का, सामाजिक बराबरी का दर्जा देने का दायित्व अपने कंधों पर लिया है, वह बं धार्मिकद्वेषों के साथ जोकि एक सा काम करती हैं, भेदभाव बरतती है, एक को जब खर्चा दिया जाता है तो रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा दी जाती हैं, दूसरी को जब दिया जाता है तो कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं लगाई जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा कर यह उसके काम में बाधा पहुंचाना चाहती है और अगर यही मंशा है, तो ऐसी सहायता की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय, इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेंगे।

12.34 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैंने पिछले दिन भी कहा था कि केन्द्र की तरफ से और प्रान्तीय सरकार की तरफ से भी अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिए जो काशी मंदिर प्रवेश का धान्दोलन चल रहा था, एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि दिखावे मात्र का काम करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। इसके लिए हमें सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे।

अब मैं हरिजनों और शूद्रवृद्ध कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स को जो बड़ीके दिने जाते हैं, उसकी ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज धर्म का महीना खत्म होने का रहा है। हर जिले से यह सूचना आ

[श्री मधुपति राम]

रही है कि अधिकांश हरिजन छात्रों और बैकवर्ड क्लासिब के छात्रों को बड़ीफे नहीं मिल पाये हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उस दिन कहा था कि अब हम यह जिम्मेदारी प्रान्तीय सरकारों पर डालने जा रहे हैं जिससे उन बड़ीफों का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन जल्दी से हो सके। मैं कहूंगा कि यह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को बिसकाने का एक तरीका है। अगर आप बड़ीफे देना चाहते हैं तो केन्द्र से ही दें। अगर यह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स पर डालते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पास इतना रुपया नहीं है कि वे दे सकें। आपने कभी नहीं कहा है कि हरिजनों इत्यादि की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के मुताबिक हम रुपया देंगे। साथ ही आपने यह भी कभी नहीं कहा है कि जिस प्रान्त में हरिजन छात्रों की संख्या जितनी है, उसके अनुपात से हम रुपया देंगे। इस तरीके से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी जिम्मेदारी को यह डालने का एक तरीका मात्र होगा। इसके खिलाफ हरिजन समाज और शङ्खुलड ट्राइब्स की समाज बड़े जोरों से प्रोटेस्ट करने जा रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर ही रहे और वैसे का न्यायोचित ढंग से वितरण हो।

अब मैं रिजर्वेशन आफ सीट्स के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उस दिन कहा था कि सन् १९६० में यह रिजर्वेशन लागू होने जा रहा है और सन् १९६२ में हम इस चीज को देखेंगे कि इस चीज देखेंगे कि यह चीज किस तरह से चलती है। सन् १९६२ में हम गौर करेंगे कि क्या रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है, मैं भर्खर करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९६० में जो कास्टीट्यूशन का प्राविजन लागू हो रहा है क्या आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं कि पांच साल के लिए या दस साल के लिए जितना भी आप बुनासिब समझे, इसको एक्सेटेशन कर दें, एक्सेटेशन ग्रांट कर दें। अगर आप अब नहीं कर सकते हैं या पहले ही एक्सेटेशन ग्रांट नहीं

करते हैं और दो साल के लिए इस चीज को छोड़ देते हैं, दो बड़े उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि आप दो साल के बाद एक्सेटेशन ग्रांट कर ही देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आप की यह जिम्मेदारी होती है सबके को भाने बढ़ाने की, सबके को पढ़ाने की, उनी ढंग से स्टेट की यह जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब पिछड़ी हुई समाज को भाने से जाने की ओर मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरी तरह से बहन करें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब चीज जो आप कर रहे हैं, केवल दिखावापन है।

सबिसिज में रिजर्वेशन की बात भी है। आपके यहाँ से इसके बारे में एक मर्कलर निकाला गया था कि इनको इनका कोटा दिया जाये। मैं नम्रतापूर्वक पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कभी तकलीफ गवारा की है कि आप देखें कि केन्द्र के हर विभाग में सन् १९५० से लेकर अब तक कितने बैकवर्ड क्लासिब के लोग, कितने शङ्खुलड ट्राइब्स के कैंडिडेट आये, कितने चुने गये और उनमें से जो नहीं चुने गये, वे क्यों नहीं चुने गये और जो उनमें प्रयोग्यतायें पाई गईं उनको दूर करने का क्या रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है। यह कहा जाता है कि शङ्खुलड कास्ट कैंडिडेट प्रायः अनसूटेबल होते हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह बड़ी मेटेलिटी है, जोकि अग्रेजों की हृषा करती थी कि हिन्दुस्तान स्वराज्य के लायक नहीं है। क्या मैं नम्रतापूर्वक पूछ सकता हूँ कि हम में से बहुत से लोग जिस वक्त स्वराज्य दिया गया, स्वराज्य करने लायक नहीं थे? क्या हम में से बहुत से लोग शायद मंत्री बनने काबिल थे, बड़े बड़े ऊँचे पदों पर नियुक्त किये जाने के काबिल थे? लेकिन मौका दिया गया और जिन लोगों को मौका मिला, उन्होंने ईमानदारी के साथ, योग्यता दिखा कर और कर्मनिष्ठा का परिचय दे कर अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को

अभी प्रकार से निभाया। क्या इसी तरीके से आप हरिजनों की नियुक्तियाँ नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या मैं यह भी पूछ सकता हूँ कि सन् १९३८ से १९४० तक, सन् १९४० से १९४२ तक जो डिप्लोमा कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी थी उसके आधार पर मुसलमानों को सविस्तर में बेटेज नहीं दिया गया था और बेटेज दे करके उनकी संख्या सविस्तर में नहीं बढ़ाई गई थी? क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि जिन जिन लोगों को इस तरह से बेटेज देकर नौकरी में रखा गया, वे सब के सब नाकाबिल निकले? अगर वे नाकाबिल नहीं निकले तो आप इस एक्सपेरिमेंट को हरिजनों के केस में क्यों नहीं चालू करते? अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो मैं यही कहूँगा कि आपकी नियत साफ़ नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल जब आई० ए० एस० का रिजल्ट आया, उस वक्त २६ सीटें इनके लिए रिजर्व की गई थी। १३२ कैडिडेट आये। उनमें से केवल आठ ही आपने रखे। अगर आप चाहते हैं इन लोगों को रखना तो आप इनको एक साल के लिए या छ. महीने के लिए एप्रेंटिसशिप में रख करके, थोड़ी सी डील उनके केस में करके, उनको बराबरी के दर्जे पर ला सकते हैं लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले यह सुना गया था कि बर्सेस, हाउसिंग और सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री में कुछ जगहें खाली हैं और वहाँ पर सेक्शन आफिसर्स को प्रसिस्टेंट इंजीनियर ग्रेड २ बनाने के लिए उनके केस में १५ बरस की सर्विस के बजाय १२ बरस की सर्विस जरूरी बनाई गई है। लेकिन वहाँ के अधिकारी यह कहते हैं कि जो हम ने पेनल बना रखा है, वह जब तक खाल नहीं होता है तब तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को प्रमोशन नहीं दे सकते हैं, नहीं देंगे। अगर पेनल को पहले खाल किया गया तो कंसेशन का कोई फायदा नहीं है क्योंकि जब उनकी प्रमोशन मिलेगी तब उनकी सर्विस १३-१५ या १६ वर्ष की

हो जायेगी। क्या इस विषय में आप कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठा सकते हैं। मैं देखना चाहूँगा कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट सच्चे मानों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, बैकवर्ड क्लासिफ़ाइड इत्यादि के हितों की किस प्रकार से रक्षा करती है। हिम्मत के साथ आप कदम बढ़ायें, ठोस कदम उठावें। सरकार का उद्देश्य केवल संतोष करके पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह से सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक हितों की रक्षा नहीं की जा सकती है।

उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए आपने कितना काम किया है, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री, कोटेज इंडस्ट्री वे चला सकें या इसको बढ़ावा दे सकें, इसके लिए प्रथम योजना में तथा द्वितीय योजना में कितना रुपया उनके लिए भ्रगल रखा है तथा कितना उन पर खर्च किया है और कितना नहीं हुआ है। क्या आपने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए तथा रुपया भ्रगल रखवाने के लिए कोई स्कीम सबमिट की थी जिस से हरिजनों की आर्थिक दशा सुधर सके? अगर नहीं की थी तो यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? इसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार हैं। देश की प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर करना आपके हाथ में है। आज यह कहा जाता है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की आर्थिक हालत बहुत ऊँची हो रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि पिछले दस बरसों में कितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों ने इनकम-टैक्स देना शुरू किया है, कितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को इम्पोर्ट तथा एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। इन की आमदनी क्या है, क्या इसका पता लगाने की भी कोशिश की गई है? बल्कि आज तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाई जा रही हैं कि जिन हरिजनों की मंथली इनकम २५० रुपये या २०० रुपये महीना है उनके बच्चों को जो मुफ्त शिक्षा की सुविधा थी, वह नहीं रहेगी। अगर इस तरह की ही भावना है तो

[श्री गणपति धाम]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को आदेश दे रहे हैं कि सारे देश में अनिवार्य शिक्षा चालू की जाये, श्री शिक्षा दी जाये और दूसरी तरफ हरिजनों के लिए आप इस ढंग की रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ इस तरफ भी आप ध्यान दें।

येरा एक सजेसन और भी है। बहुत दिन से मांग चली आ रही है और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर ने भी अपनी रिकमेन्डेशन में कहा है कि सबिसेज में ज्यादा भन्खे तरीके से भर्ती के लिए पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में एक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का प्रतिनिधि भी रखा जाय ताकि वह देख सके कि उन का रिजर्वेशन कोटा पूरा होता है या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सिकारिश पर, जैसी कि हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड एरियाज की मांग भी है, आप ध्यान दें और इस चीज को हृदय से जेरे-गीर रहें।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है वह तो मैं ने आप से कहा। मैं आप से यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक गृह उद्योग विभाग को जो सहायता आप की तरफ से या किसी और विभाग की तरफ से दी गई, उस में कितने की मांग भी गई थी और कितना उस पर खर्च किया गया, कितना लोन दिया गया या कितनी तकावी दी गई? इसके आंकड़े भी आप ने सदन के सामने पेश नहीं किये क्योंकि इस तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं है। छुपाछुत के बारे में आप की धाबाज है कि हम उसे खत्म करना चाहते हैं। उस के लिए मैं एक स्पेशल सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह कलंक देश से दूर हो तो इंटर कास्ट डाइनिंग और इंटर कास्ट मैरेज का सिस्टम, भले ही दूसरी जगह आप न शुरू करें, लेकिन सबिसेज में भर्ती के लिए आप अपने स्लस और रेगुलेशन में इस चीज को जरूर रहें। आप उस में एक

नियम यह जरूर रखिये कि उन्हीं आदमियों को सबिसेज में प्रिकरेंट दिया जावेगा जो इंटर कास्ट मैरेज को प्राथमिकता देंगे या करेंगे।

इसी के साथ मैं यह भी आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ८० या ९० लाख रिपयूजी धाये, उन के लिए तो आप ने एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री बनायी। उनके उद्धार के लिए, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए तो विचार किया गया, लेकिन जहां पर ७ करोड़ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और करीब डेढ़ या २ करोड़ शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं उन के लिए एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री का प्रस्ताव रख कर उन की भवस्था को सुधारने के लिए आप एक प्रगतिशील कदम नहीं उठाना चाहेंगे?

जहां एक तरफ हमारे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर अपनी योग्यता और ईमानदारी का परिचय देते हैं, वहां पर मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि जो उन के प्रेसिडेंट महोदय शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के वेलफेयर के लिए रखे गये हैं और जो बनारस के एक गांव में गये थे, उन के कहने पर वहां के जमींदारों ने ३०० एकड़ हरिजनों को, जो कि उस की जमीन पर खेती करते थे, एजेक्ट करवा दिया। उन्होंने एम्बवायरी की और पाया कि यह सब चीजें ही नहीं हैं। उन्होंने इस को मंजूर भी किया लेकिन अफसरों के बहकावे में आ कर यह रिपोर्ट दे दी कि १४०० एकड़ जमीन तो दूसरे लोगों ने हड़प ली है और ३०० एकड़ जो बाकी है उसे हरिजन हड़प लेना चाहते हैं। दूसरे भले ही सारी जमीन को हड़प जायें लेकिन हरिजन वेलफेयर वाले अफसर इस तरह की रिपोर्ट देने से नहीं हिचक सकते। बड़े शोक की बात है कि हमारे लिए इस तरह के कानून बने हुए हैं तब भी हमारे अफसरों के द्वारा इस तरह की बातें होती हैं।

मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि हरिजनों के

सांख्यिक, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक उत्थान के लिए बाप जितना सक्रिय कदम उठा सकें, उठावें।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after adoption of the Constitution on 26th November 1949, the President of India, in view of article 338 of the Constitution, appointed a Special Officer to safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1950. The duty of the Special Officer is to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. So while considering the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58, we have to see what constitutional safeguards have been investigated by the officer concerned and what Government have done in that behalf.

First of all, I will deal with article 17 of the Constitution which says:

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law".

Government were also pleased to bring forward the Untouchability (Offences) Bill which was passed into the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955. Now, the question before us is as to whether untouchability has been removed. The Commissioner says in his Report under reference:

"From the information available, it is also seen that in the State of Madhya Pradesh, out of the cases registered under the Act during the years 1955, 1956 and

1957, as many as 27, 42 and 33 cases respectively were

"not challenged for want of evidence. This would suggest that people in that State still hesitate to come forward to give evidence in such cases. A large number of cases which were compounded during these years would *prima facie* indicate the developing tendency of the people to live peacefully with the Scheduled Caste people and to compromise themselves to the present condition".

In my opinion, the presumption of the Commissioner is not correct. The Scheduled Caste people in the villages are put at the mercy of the caste Hindus. They have to depend wholly and solely on the sweet will of the caste Hindus. They are not self-supporting. Under the circumstances, the Scheduled Caste people have to surrender and act according to the desire of their masters, caste Hindus; if the Scheduled Caste people do anything against the desire of the caste Hindus, they are harassed. They are boycotted, they are beaten too.

I have no time at my disposal to explain in detail what this boycott means. This boycott means nothing less than stopping everything and making it impossible for them to live in the village because they have to earn their bread from the caste Hindus, because even when they want to go for answering the calls of nature they have to go to the fields of the caste Hindus.

My information is this, that in Punjab State roundabout Delhi the Scheduled Castes are prevented from going to the open fields for answering their calls of nature and that is why Scheduled Caste people have dug pits in their own small houses—latrines—which I have seen and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also seen. That is the position.

An Hon. Member: It is wrong.

Another Hon. Member: That is correct.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I have seen the thing with my own eyes (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; now, let us hear the hon. Member

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to ask Government one question in this behalf. Have they ever attempted to make the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people self-supporting? My answer is, 'No'. If they have done something, let them explain.

When the Scheduled Caste people demand Government land for cultivation, at many places, it is refused. If they want to start any business or industry, as my hon. friend just now said the licences are refused to them under the pretext that their forefathers were not doing this business in the past, as if doing business or getting licences has become the monopoly of certain individuals or certain classes of people. That should be stopped immediately. We have demanded, we have moved resolutions in the Central Advisory Board also, and the matter is after all receiving attention. Nobody knows how long it will take.

An Hon. Member: That has been refused by the Commerce Ministry.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: That is going on. The Commissioner says, in his Report on page 15—

"The Tribal Welfare Directorate, Madhya Pradesh has, however, compiled a list of villages where untouchability is still prevalent in the State. This list consists of 3,260 villages spread over eight Districts in the State. The Government of Orissa has intimated that in 8,606 villages spread over eight Districts—he mentions some names—it is not necessary as they have already been mentioned in the Report—"untouchability is still observed."

"Information relating to remaining Districts of Orissa is not yet received."

Sir, what action have Government taken on this Report? In Madhya Pradesh, in these 8 districts, there are 3,260 villages where untouchability is observed and in Orissa there are 8,606 villages where untouchability is observed. If Government have the slightest regard for the Constitution and legislation they have passed, what have they done? If not, why not? Why have not Government launched cases against the villagers who observe this untouchability?

I know it is the duty of the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to report the matter to the Government. But, it is for the Government to take action. I just want to know what action Government have taken in this matter (Interruption). They will not take any action.

Then, I will come to wells. You will find that there is not one instance but thousands and thousands of instances where the Scheduled Caste people are not allowed to draw water from public wells. When we demand information, it is said that information is not available. The Commissioner has mentioned this in his report. What can the poor Commissioner do? He can only write to the State Governments through the Central Government asking for information. When the information is not supplied to him, what can he do? Government is responsible for this.

One thing which I must mention here is this. The Congress Government is ruling here at the Centre and you will see that in almost all the States, except Kerala, Congress Governments are working. That being so, when certain information is demanded, why is it being refused? Is this the co-ordination?

Shri M. E. Krishna (Marimnagar-Reserved-Sch. Caste): They do not have.

An Hon. Member: They are not interested in it

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Whatever the presumption of my hon friends may be, the information is there with the Government but they are ashamed to provide that information. In case the information comes forth, I think, they will have to hang their heads in shame because at thousands of places the public wells are not open to the Scheduled Caste people

The new policy of Government is this. Supposing a new well has to be constructed. It is said that the villagers should contribute 50 per cent for digging the well. When this question comes, naturally, the caste Hindu villagers say, if the well is going to be thrown open for all, why should they contribute 50 per cent? So, generally they do not pay 50 per cent of the cost and the Scheduled Caste people are naturally being very poor they are not in a position to pay. So, you will find that no wells are constructed in villages. We are sitting here in an air-conditioned hall. But, if you go to the villages, you will find that even on public wells the Scheduled Caste people have to wait for hours together for getting water. If nobody provides them with water they have to take water of the dram. My hon friend the Minister, Shri Datar, will also realise this. If he accompanies us to the villages where we can show all these things to him.

Where there are no public wells, there are private wells. The caste Hindu people can quench their thirst by taking water from these private wells. All people go and take water from these wells except the Scheduled Caste people. If we go to Government and represent the grievance they say, 'That is a private well and you will not be allowed to draw water from a private well'.

In this matter, I was going to request the Government to come forward boldly and make an announcement to the effect that all wells which

are used for drinking purposes, whether they are public wells or private wells, should be thrown open to all. Not only that. My proposal is that Government should have a squad of policemen—just as they have for slum clearance in Delhi where we find the police going and demolishing the houses and throwing away the materials. I want such a police squad to be appointed only to look after this thing, namely, that the wells are thrown open to these Scheduled Caste people. (Interruption) And, my proposal is that the head of the squad should be a Scheduled Caste man who will take more interest in this. Let there be other constables from other communities, but the head of the squad at least must be a Scheduled caste man who will look to the interests of the Scheduled Caste people.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch Castes): Why not the head of the Home Ministry?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I come to articles 23 and 43. Article 23 of the Constitution says:

"Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

Article 43 reads:

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and in particular the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas."

13 hrs

That is the provision in the Constitution. Now, I want to ask whether

[Shri B K Gaikwad]

begar or forced labour has been abolished. It is there, everywhere, throughout India.

An Hon Member: Not in Punjab

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It is there in UP. You can go to any place in India and you will find out for yourself. Forced labour is taken by the Government as well as by the villagers, by prominent persons of the village. No action has been taken by the Government. Last time, speaking on Minimum Wage Bill, I had said that people are paid Rs 4 or Rs 5 per month and are asked to work for the whole month. This is nothing but forced labour, it is there in UP and all the other States. (Interruption) No work is provided, no living wage is given, no decent standard of living is provided to the people of our country, particularly to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. What is the Government going to do in this matter? The Constitution cast a duty to provide work, to give a living wage and ensure a decent standard of living. When is the Government going to do this?

Article 46 of the Constitution clearly states that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. This clause specifically refers to weaker sections of the people. Several millions of Scheduled Castes people have accepted Buddhism and hence they are no more Scheduled Castes people. They do not call themselves so. Appendix X of part II of the report of the Commissioner deals with the concessions granted by the State Governments and the Union Administration to these Scheduled Castes converts to Buddhism. In that you will find that except Punjab no other State has done anything in the matter. My suggestion is that the Scheduled Castes people who have embraced Buddhism

are weaker sections of the country and the Government should, therefore, continue all these concessions in regard to education, economic aid, appointments to services to these people which they were getting before as Scheduled Castes even without amending the Constitution.

Article 335 says that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes 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. In every yearly report, the Commissioner is bringing to the notice of the Government the fact that their percentage is very low. So many hon. Members who have spoken on this have also thrown light on this and they have pointed out that the percentage of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in Class I and II service is hardly one per cent. It is not even one per cent. I want to ask the Government as to what action has been taken to fill up the percentage? When questions are raised on the floor of this House, lame excuses are given by the Government what suitable candidates are not coming forth to fill up the reserved posts. Suitability has become one of the wonders of India, if not of the world! Even after satisfying all conditions in regard to educational qualifications, these candidates are made unfit. I will tell you one or two things I have come across and I think my Congress friends and the Government will also consider this sympathetically.

The ex-Congress President, Shri Dhebar, was once the Chief Minister of Saurashtra. He found that the percentage reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was not filled up. When he asked the Secretary to fill it up, the Secretary told him that there were no suitable candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the posts to be filled in. When we were

discussing this matter in the Estimates Committee, we were told this Shri Dhebar ordered the Secretary that no vacancy should be filled up till a suitable candidate from the Scheduled Caste or Tribe was forthcoming. You know what happened and what magic that order created? Immediately after that, the Secretary found suitable candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Then those candidates were appointed. This is what Shri Dhebar did in Saurashtra. Let my Congress friends and the Ministry take lessons from that.

Shri M. B. Krishna: Rajaji did so.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: We appreciate it. If the Congress people do something we do appreciate, we have got the capacity of appreciation.

There is another instance to illustrate the 'suitability'. I will now quote the name of that officer because he is now a retired officer. My friend Shri M. K. Jadhav. He is a retired Collector of the revenue department of the Bombay State. In 1926, after he passed B.A. (Hons.), he applied to the Collector for getting a job. He was appointed as a clerk under one Mamlatdar in Poona district. Within a couple of months, that Mamlatdar reported to the Collector that he, Mr. M. K. Jadhav, was unfit to work as a clerk. He was a B.A. (Hons.) and still he was unfit to work as a clerk and he was removed. In the year 1927, the Governor of Bombay declared that he wanted to appoint some direct recruits from the so-called depressed classes. The Scheduled Castes were called depressed classes in those days. Shri Jadhav was one of the candidates and fortunately he was selected for the post of a Deputy Collector in the revenue department. After receiving training for a few months, he was posted to Poona district, fortunately where that Mamlatdar was working. He was the man who was working as a clerk under the Mamlatdar and who

was made unfit by his report. Has come as his boss, as Deputy Collector. Not only that, I have no time at my disposal to explain the whole thing.

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

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I have not finished half.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was to give 15 minutes that may be reduced to even ten minutes. But I have given him 25 minutes. Still he wants more time.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Thank you very much. You are always very kind to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This time I may not be so kind as he wants me to be. He should try to finish now.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: A kind man is always kind. Now, Sir, I will finish. Shri Jadhav was there as a Deputy Collector and later on as Collector also and then retired as Collector. He had given several judgments as a Collector and District Magistrate. Several appeals were there but in not a single case his decision was changed by the appellate courts. Not only that, he was known as the most efficient officer. Therefore, a man who was found unfit for clerk's post was an efficient Collector. This is the sort of efficiency. That is why I say, do not go, do not be led by what the Public Service Commission says that Scheduled Castes and Tribes people were not found suitable.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not desirable. It should not be said, "Don't be led by what the Public Service Commission says in its report that a particular man is not desirable." The Public Service Commission is an independent body created statutorily under the Constitution. We have every faith in that, and I will not allow any aspersion or insinuation to be made against the Public Service Commission by the hon. Members. I

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

would advise him to withdraw that remark. He has made a slip. He meant others.

Shri K. U. Parmar (Ahmedabad-Reserved-Sch Castes): We have to bring a resolution about setting up a supervisory body to have a check on that.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Instead of Public Service Commission, he may say other officers.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: The UPSC says that candidates are not found suitable. In the last session, or in this session itself if I mistake not, hon Minister, Shri Datar made an announcement "Whatever recommendations are made by the UPSC, we are not bound to accept that. We have got our own views." I have not got it here, but I can show that. He is nodding his head saying no, no.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): He is misquoting me.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has always said, rather that has been the position of the Home Ministry, that almost in all cases they have been guided by the advice given by the UPSC.

Shri Datar: During the last two years that has been the case in all cases.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. That was disclosed here very recently. Now the hon Member says that the Minister said that they are not bound by the recommendations. Theoretically they may or may not be bound, but they have always acted upon the advice they got.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I just want to show where the shoe pinches. I will explain where the shoe pinches.

Shri Datar: Sir, the remarks made by the hon Member about the Public Service Commission may be withdrawn or . . .

Mr Deputy-Speaker: They should be withdrawn.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His remarks about the Public Service Commission that the Minister should not be led by the advice of the Public Service Commission that candidates are not suitable.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I withdraw them. I will be always at your disposal, Sir, and also at the disposal of the hon Minister, Shri Datar.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I am not now at his disposal. He should conclude now.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Sir, I will finish. There is one bad practice in force. When there are reserved seats the Central Government for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly in Class I and Class II posts, and when candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been found unsuitable, then the posts are made "non-reserved" and these posts are filled in by non-Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Tribes candidates. Due to this provision, Sir, intentional and mischievous attempts are being made by several prominent leaders and big officers in consultation with each other. They are all interested in these posts. They want to appoint their sons, sons-in-law or other relatives to these class I and class II posts. It is a temptation. They all make a common cause in order to reach this goal. They make a conspiracy to victimise the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates by calling them unsuitable, unfit, and make room for their favourite persons. If Government is really honest and sincere to their duties I propose that as Shri Dhebar did in Saurashtra as Chief Minister our Central Government also should do the same thing. They should make a public announcement that no class I and class II posts should be filled by non-Scheduled

Caste and non-Scheduled Tribes candidates and the posts should be kept vacant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates till they are available. Sir, you will find that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who are found unsuitable and unfit today will be found suitable and fit tomorrow.

Sir, may I have two more minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will only allow him now to sit down.

Shri Barman. Before the hon. Member starts his speech I would like to say one thing. There are more than 80 hon. Members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and every one of them has expressed a desire to speak and participate in this discussion. Besides, there are other hon. Members who are also anxious to take part in this discussion. Therefore, my difficulty can very well be appreciated, how I can accommodate them I would, herefore, request hon. Members to take as little time as possible, if they can. Every hon. Member should not try to discuss every article of the Constitution; they should pick up some portion of it which they want to bring to the notice of the House.

श्री उद्दके (मडला—रक्षित—अनुसूचित आदिम जातिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार आज ५ बजे शाम तक बढ़ा दिया जाय क्योंकि २५ जनवरी सन् १९६० में रिजर्वेशन का कास्टीयूशनल राइट खत्म हो जाता है। यह सातवीं रिपोर्ट है जिस पर कि हम अपनी अपनी आत्मा के ऊपर बल देकर बहुत कर सकते हैं और इसलिए हमें अपनी पूरी तस्वीर रखने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए और आज ५ बजे शाम तक के लिए इसको बढ़ा दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह तसल्ली है कि जिन साहबान को भी बोलने का अवसर मिलेगा वह पूरी तरह से वह तस्वीर रख

सकेगे और पूरी तस्वीर इस हाउस के सामने रख दी जायेगी। अब जहाँ तक कि इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार ५ बजे शाम तक बढ़ाये जाने का सवाल है तो यह हो सकेगा और जो आखिरी भाष घटा बचता है वह भी अगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं दे दूँगा।

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall abide by the advice that you have just now given, not to go on repeating what has been said by others. In fact, Sir, this is the Seventh Report that we are considering on the floor of this House and it requires no imagination to say that matters regarding untouchability, reservations in public services and posts and, especially, I shall not call it failure but I shall call it incapacity of Government to deal with the matters—the hon. Deputy Minister said on Friday that it mainly concerns the States—these are matters that are practically being repeated every year. These have also been placed before the House by the hon. speakers who have spoken before me.

In fact, Sir, there are practically three main points so far as the Report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner is concerned. Firstly, there is the abolition of untouchability; secondly, there is reservation to services and posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and, thirdly, there is the question of giving facility for education to these unfortunate backward classes.

I consider, Sir, that this question of untouchability will remain so long as we do not fulfil our objective that has been declared in the Preamble of our Constitution—equality of status and of opportunity, and also justice: social, economic and political. Till we fulfil that it will remain, and for that purpose we are doing our best. But, at the same time, it requires much more. How far Government proceeds and

[Shri Barman]

progresses in the elimination of distinction between castes and castes and distinction between classes and societies so far as their economic circumstances are concerned is the point. It is mainly embedded or rooted in the question, how far we are able to remove distinction between one caste and another or the hierarchy of castes. So long as that remains in our body politic, in our social system, this question of eradication of untouchability will remain a very difficult question. At the same time, we should do our best. So, I shall not dilate on that matter any more.

As regards the question of reservation of posts and services, it entirely depends upon how far we are able to remove the difficulties in the matter of education amongst these two classes. Of course, along with other backward classes, if we can solve that matter, if we can uplift them in the matter of educational standards, the question of unfitness will not be repeated so often. I shall not, therefore, touch upon that point also. But I am mainly concerned today in placing before the House through you my own anxiety about the new procedure that Government propose to introduce so far as the educational facilities are concerned. To our misfortune the hon. Home Minister is in hospital. We pray for his early recovery and that he should join his regular duties.

The other day the Deputy Minister was present and we very much bank upon her heart, woman's heart, which is so affectionate especially for those who are backward. But unfortunately we have got the Minister of State. I make this distinction because of this. Shri Datar knows the conditions from the very beginning, and especially the matter that I am going to mention before this House just now. Perhaps Shrimati Alva is new to the post and she may not be conversant with the past history. That is my supposition. Of course she must have read everything through the proceedings.

The matter that I want to mention is this. Shrimati Alva has said in her speech thus:

"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".

I entirely agree with her. This is a matter on which depends the whole of our future regarding untouchability, regarding reservation of posts and services, and what not, they follow. Once we are able to give our children education, education to our boys, and especially to our girls—Shrimati Alva has also mentioned that girls' education is more important now—that will be good to start with. We entirely agree with the Deputy Minister's observation in that regard, but another thing that she has mentioned gives us much concern. She says:

"In this matter we have made a far-reaching change in the procedure in the sense that we have decentralised the award of scholarship from now on."

I do not doubt for a moment that this procedure that the Government have decided upon—I still hope that they have not finally decided it—was for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that the scholarships may be distributed to them in time, that it was for their good. But I shall place the facts before you and the House that instead of doing good to us it will be very much detrimental to the interests of the Scheduled Caste boys in getting the amount of scholarship.

Let me tell you at the outset that I have full faith upon the State Governments also, but I wish to mention that the procedure is such that it will lead to too much of complexity in the matter, and thereby the legitimate advantages—or whatever you might call it—that they have been getting

so long will be curtailed. I shall tell you why.

What is the procedure in the distribution of scholarships? At present, it is done by the Central Education Ministry. The Education Ministry receives the applications from all post-matric students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The Government allots a lump sum. Out of that lump sum, distribution is made. I can read from the report but that will take time. But I can mention one or two lines from it. The procedure is this.

"The Board determines the number of scholarships to be allocated to different States on population basis".

This is the first principle. As I was mentioning, out of that allotted sum, in the beginning, some proportionate allotment is made between these three classes, namely, what will be the proportion that will go to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes respectively. The amount varies from year to year. It is 40 or 45 per cent for the Scheduled Castes, 40 per cent for the other backward classes, and 15 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes and so on. It varies from year to year. Once that is done, then, whatever is the quota of the Scheduled Castes will be dealt with in this way. I shall specially mention the Scheduled Castes because, as yet, up till now, including this year, I can say that whatever the Government has decided will not affect at least the Scheduled Tribes very much because the hon. Deputy Minister has said that the number of scholarships in respect of them is so small that the money that is allotted for the purpose is not exhausted.

But the hon. Deputy Minister has mentioned certain facts as regards the Scheduled Castes by telling us that the number of Scheduled Caste boys or candidates is increasing very fast and it is to such an extent that Government is not in a position to allot

that much money which is required. I shall come to that point last. If the House is convinced, or if the Home Ministry is convinced, that the number of Scheduled Caste candidates has grown to such an extent that considering their population the allotment is more than sufficient for them, then, of course I cannot object to making any restriction.

For this purpose,—I need not tell it and everybody knows it—let us take the census. In the census of 1951, the number of Scheduled Castes was enumerated as more than five crores, and by this time, it must have reached at least six crores. Out of that, the maximum number that has to be allotted scholarships is not much. I think last year it did not exceed 30,000. You should know that in regard to the post-matric scholarships, throughout the length and breadth of India all these post-matric boys of the Scheduled Castes get scholarships from the Centre, and no State gives any scholarship to a post-matric student belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Therefore, out of the six crores of population, 30,000 boys got scholarships last year. In Calcutta colleges, you will find that even in one single college, there are 10,000 students belonging to other classes. I cannot consider how the Ministry thinks that the number of Scheduled Caste candidates has increased to such an extent that it is not possible now to give everyone of them a scholarship. What is the maximum? She has stated that Rs. 126 lakhs have been spent last year. I would suggest that if the Ministry thinks that they are so much tightened, so much cornered in their finances let them curtail the expenditure on other heads. But please, for God's sake, give our boys the facility of education, the facility that we have been getting from the year 1952 up till now. Let our boys become men who can stand before the civilized public and stand before their elder brothers as equals in this country. We know that they shall have their own right conceded to them by their own efforts and that no favour will be

[Shri Barman]

required by them for getting educational facilities thereafter. Our time is past, but we at least expect that our boys and girls may be honourable men and women in this free India.

What happens now? Now, as soon as the quota is fixed, then it is distributed on a population basis. There are certain States where the number of boys is small. Therefore, there is surplus money. That surplus money is redistributed *pro rata* to other States where there are students who are left without scholarships, because the fund is exhausted. Once you give it to the State, I can very well say that the year will run out, but the Centre will not know which is the State Government that has got surplus money and it will have no option to redistribute it. Why do you make this rotten procedure? It is your money and it is justly the responsibility of the Central Government and the Members of Parliament who are to aid the Government here; this duty lies squarely on you. Why do you shun it? Is it because certain things have happened and you are afraid of it? Don't be ashamed of that. If simple distribution of scholarships is such a complicated matter to the Central Secretariat, I do not know what to call this administration. It is such a simple matter. Just strengthen the scholarship distribution board by drafting a few more clerks from the other departments in the beginning of the year. That will solve the whole difficulty. Instead of that, you are making these complications.

It is known at least to the scheduled castes and to my friends here that in 1952, when we found that the number of boys from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have increased and money allotted in the budget was not sufficient, we approached the hon. Education Minister. He had a large heart and said, "I am all along trying for this, but it is not in my hands; it is in the hand of the Finance Minister." It must be said to the credit of Shri

Deshmukh—we shall never forget it—that we met him in a deputation and told him that whatever provision might be made in the Constitution, it is not a matter to be solved overnight; at least, you can help us by giving our boys education in the post-matric stage. Before the matric stage, it is the responsibility of the State.

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

Shri Barman: I earnestly request you to give me some more time, because it is a very important matter. I hope you shall give me a chance to explain why I oppose this procedure.

I shall cut short the story, he readily agreed and since that year till last year, 1958-59, all our boys belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have got scholarships. It is in that hope that they are getting admission in the colleges after passing the matric. Every year, there was a short-fall in the allotted amount and every year, we approached the Finance Minister and got additional allotment. Last year also, there was a short-fall of about Rs 24 lakhs and the hon. Home Minister made good that deficiency, and every boy and girl belonging to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes was given scholarship.

If distribution is handed over to the States, then the Members here would not know, when the year is out, whether any State has got surplus money and that difficulty will arise. Our boys, mostly coming from the poorest classes, are getting admission in the hope that they will get scholarships. Once that is discontinued, 50 per cent of the boys will have to discontinue their studies, because they cannot afford the post-matric education, which is so costly. In this way, are you advancing our cause so far as education is concerned or are you retarding it? What for are you doing this? Because the matter will be simplified if it is handed over to the States? I can very well say, it will be just reverse.

Sir, I will not encroach on your kindness too much. I shall only mention that even if Government has decided finally that they shall hand over this to the States, I do not know how they will solve these complications. There is another matter which the hon. Deputy Minister mentioned, i.e. some element of selection will have to be introduced.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There is a little confusion. It was said for the other backward classes that some element of selection would have to be introduced. But as far as the scheduled castes go, the difficulty which the hon. Member fears will not arise.

Shri Barman: Then, I have nothing to complain, because as regards the other backward classes, there is already an element of selection imposed. If I am assured that this will not change the policy so far as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, I have nothing to complain in that regard. It is now for Government to see whether the procedure that they propose will facilitate their action or retard it. I hope they will consider it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hilsar): Will every scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidate go on getting scholarships as now?

Shrimati Alva: Yes, Sir; the scholarships will continue.

Shri Datar: All those who apply will get the scholarships.

Shri Kadiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the very outset, I must say that the report of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner does not help us in having a correct assessment of the progress achieved in regard to the various schemes for the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. I can, of course, understand the difficulty of the Commissioner.

His office has been asking for information from the State Governments, but information is not forthcoming in time. In this report, it is stated that the Commissioner has not got sufficient staff to have a correct evaluation of the progress in the various States. So, I would request the hon. Minister to provide him with sufficient staff, so that he may do his work more efficiently than at present.

When we come to the actual achievement in this field, we have to confess that the progress so far made is not satisfactory in all the items of expenditure. The hon. Deputy Minister while initiating the discussion on the report, painted a rather rosy picture and said, so much has been done in this respect and from now on more is going to be done. While going through the report, one must realise the fact that the money allotted to the various States and also money allotted by the State Governments for the various schemes are not properly spent. When we take item by item, this failure of State Governments to utilise the allotted amount can be seen from the report.

It is rather unfortunate that even after 11 years of welfare work, we are not in a position to assess the situation correctly. The Home Ministry I am told, has an evaluation organisation, but I do not know what work they are doing. I have to make a suggestion in this respect. In every State, there must be an organisation to evaluate the work done in the respective States and the evaluation organisation in the Centre must work in co-operation with the evaluation organisations in the States. Unless a correct picture is before us, we cannot plan effectively for the future. The third Five Year Plan is in the formative stage. If correct planning is to be made with regard to the welfare work of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, a correct picture of the actual situation in the country must be before us.

Coming to the various schemes for the welfare of the backward classes,

[Shri Kadiyan]

I must deal with the most important and vital aspect of the whole programme of work, that is, with regard to the economic development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. This vital aspect of the problem, I must say, has not been given sufficient emphasis by the Government. Unless the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are helped to stand on their own legs economically, no progress worth the while can be achieved in this respect. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Members and other responsible leaders of these communities have been time and again requesting the Government to distribute Government land to the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes people, to the landless labour, but the achievement in this respect I must confess is rather very unsatisfactory.

The Scheduled Castes Commissioner in his Report has stated that only in certain States land has been distributed. In other States also steps might have been taken but he has not been given information on this point. He says that in Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura lands have been distributed to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The total amount so far distributed is 43,41,900 acres. This includes land distributed on lease-hold basis and also one year leases. With regard to other States information is not available.

On page 62 of the Report he says that about 112.9 million acres of cultivable land are available with the various State Governments. He further states that if about half of this cultivable land is distributed amongst the Scheduled Castes people the problem would be solved. He says

"If efforts are made to settle these people on 58.0 million acres of cultivable land, quite a large number of them (perhaps all of them) can be settled in agriculture. Some efforts were made during the First Five Year Plan period to reclaim land and a total

of over 18 lakh acres were reclaimed."

But

"Figures as regards the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons benefited from this scheme are not available."

"It is also significant to note" he goes on saying,

"that Rajasthan, Orissa and Vindhya Pradesh which have sizeable concentration of cultivable waste land either did very little or did not figure at all in these reclamation and settlement operations."

Then even in States where land is distributed, there are certain difficulties in the way. On page 66, he says

"The Mysore Government have reported that certain types of land have been released by the Revenue Department for grant to the landless individuals, however, under the preference list come after educational institutions, inferior village servants and co-operative farming societies. But among individuals, first preference is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is a limit on land to be granted. The cost of reclamation is to be borne by the individuals."

Then with regard to West Bengal he says

"In West Bengal, pending enforcement of Land Reforms Act, 1955, surplus lands of the ex-intermediaries, raiyats and under raiyats which have been taken possession of by the Collectors are being settled temporarily on year to year lease and for this the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take their chance with others."

I need not go on citing instances of the other States. I have no time with me. This is a very important aspect of the development of the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes

people If millions of acres of land are in the possession of the State Governments, I want to know what is the real difficulty in distributing land to the Scheduled Castes people So far as my State is concerned, it is the smallest State in India We have very little waste land in Government possession We have only $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakh acres of land, but even that we are distributing to the landless peasants and landless agricultural labourers Preference is to be given to the Scheduled Castes people 25 per cent of the land has been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and other landless people

So far as other States are concerned, which have got large tracts of cultivable waste land, they can distribute at least 50 to 60 per cent of this Government land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to other backward classes people But nothing has been done in this respect Even though some States have taken steps as I have stated earlier difficulties are in the way for the Scheduled Castes and other backward classes people to make use of this distribution of land

Then coming to the other aspect of the economic development of the Scheduled Castes, cottage industries and village industries play a prominent role But here also we can find that the progress made is very unsatisfactory The total provision for the Second Plan period for cottage industries to be started among backward classes people is Rs 547.29 lakhs The amount spent in 1956-57 was only Rs 33,38,022/- and in 1957-58 it was Rs 57,12,698/- The total expenditure during the first two years of the Plan period comes to only Rs 90,50,720/-, that is, much below the yearly average of about Rs 1 crore to be spent for cottage industries for the backward classes

Then coming to the co-operation field also we can find that the Plan provision is Rs. 218.48 lakhs and the amount spent in the first two years

was only Rs 88.89 lakhs So, here also we can find that the progress made is rather very slow

With regard to cottage industries, Government have opened certain training centres and in certain other areas training-cum-production centres So far as certain training centres are concerned, suitable follow-up programmes are not worked out. As a result of that, the trainees, who get Training in these training centres, cannot start industrial units of their own I would request the Government to change the training centres as far as possible into training-cum-production centres and suitable follow-up programme also should be worked out and the trainees should be given liberal financial aid

Then about the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the services several hon Members have made a reference I do not want to repeat all those arguments but only one point I want to stress, and that is about the lame excuse often put forward by the Government and Government officers that suitable candidates are not forthcoming from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes The employment exchanges' figures given in the Report refute this so-called theory of suitability of candidates The total number of Scheduled Caste Candidates registered in 1956 was 1,78,210 The total number of candidates remaining on the live register at the end of the year 1957 was 92,932 Out of these, 719 were graduates, and 10,813 were matriculates With regard to the Scheduled Tribes also, you can see that the registered number of candidates remaining unemployed on the live register was 19,472 Out of these, 63 were graduates and 729 were matriculates Thus, we can see from the figures furnished by the Employment Exchanges that there were thousands of qualified candidates remaining in the live registers of the various Employment Exchanges and at the same time, the Government put forward this lame excuse that suitable candidates were not forthcoming from

[Shri Kodiyan]

among these people. Therefore, the Government should see the real difficulties in the working of the safeguards. As my hon. friend Shri B. K. Gaikwad has already pointed out, something is wrong somewhere. There is no doubt about it. There are some people who are placed in key positions who do not want the Scheduled Caste people to come up.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Hear, hear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member said, somewhere. This hon. Member says, here, here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: H E A R.

Shri Tangamam (Madurai): They have to be un-earthed.

Shri Kodiyan: One word about housing. Of all the items in the programme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other backward people, I must say that this scheme for housing has become very popular with the Scheduled Castes and backward classes. So far as my State is concerned, there is a large demand from the Scheduled Castes people for houses. Last year alone, in my State, more than 1000 houses were constructed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the last Advisory Committee meeting in my State, demands were put forward by Members unanimously that more money should be allotted for the housing programme. I request the Central Government to give more allotment and provide more money for the housing programme.

About the scholarships, the hon. Member Shri Barman has already dealt with the point. I not only support that view expressed by him, I have also one request to make in this connection. The number of students from the Scheduled Caste people is increasing. It is a very healthy sign. The hon. Education Minister last time, when the Scholarship Board met, told us that from next year onwards, an element of selection will have to be made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been cleared now.

Shri Kodiyan: Yes; we are thankful to the hon. Minister for that. More money should be allotted for that; that is all.

So far as untouchability is concerned, . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This should not be touched now.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Only touch and go.

Shri Kodiyan: Only touch and go. Untouchability must be removed. The only point that I wish to make in this regard is that untouchability in our country still prevails. The report says that except in Kerala, Bengal and Delhi, all other States have shown a decrease in the number of cases registered under the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955. This does not mean that in these States, untouchability has come down or disappeared. So far as my State is concerned, there is a Committee for removing untouchability. It meets regularly every month and the situation is taken stock every month, and balance that action can be taken by the police promptly. It is because of that prompt action and vigilance of this Committee that reports come and more and more cases are being registered under this Act.

श्री साधूराम (जालंधर-रजित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम इस सदन में शिष्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। हमारा मकसद यह देखना है कि गवर्नमेंट ने शिष्टयूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिष्टयूल्ड ट्राइब्स एण्ड अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिफिकेशन के अपसिफिकेट के लिए, उन को ऊंचा करने के लिए, जो कुछ रियायतें दे रही हैं, उन रियायतों के जेरे-असर हमारे लोग वरकनी कर रहे हैं या नहीं। आज जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है, उस से साबित होता है कि जिनकी तरफकी इन लोगों की होनी

चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हो रही है। उस पर गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाने के लिए हमारे लोगों का फर्म है कि इस सिलसिले में जो जूटिया हैं, उनको गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश करे। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एण्ड अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की मदद करने के लिए और उन का स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग ऊँचा करने के लिए सैकड़ फाइव मीटर प्लान में पांच साल के अरसे के लिए ६१ करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गई है। मुल्क की ३६ करोड़ की आबादी में अगर इस वक्त अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की गिनती तीन कोड़ की मानी जाये और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की नौ करोड़ की आबादी को मिला कर बारह करोड़ लोगो की मदद करने के लिए अगर १८ करोड़ रुपये सालाना रखे जायें, तो मेरे ख्याल में यह रकम बहुत थोड़ी है। अगर एक साल में एक आदमी के लिए डेढ़ रुपये रखे जायें, तो उस का स्टैंडर्ड बहुत ऊँचा नहीं बन सकता है। देश में गरीब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगो की हालत अभी तक काबिले रहम है—दयायोग्य है। उन को देश के दूसरी जातियो के बराबर लाने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और उन के लिए बहुत बड़ा खर्च करने की जरूरत है। इस वक्त हम अगर गाँवों में जाते हैं, तो इन लोगो की हालत को देख कर यह ख्याल पैदा होता है कि दस बारह साल की आजादी के बाद भी वे लोक वही के वही अभी तक पड़े हुए हैं। तालीम में थोड़ी सी तरक्की जरूर हुई है, लेकिन वह भी उतनी नहीं हो पाई, जितनी कि होनी चाहिए थी। इस वक्त जो बच्चे स्कालरशिप्स दिए जाते हैं उन की रकम बड़ी थोड़ी है और वे बच्चों को ठीक टाइम पर नहीं पहुँचते हैं, जो कि कालेजों और स्कूलों में अपनी तालीम को पूरा करने के लिए जहोजहद कर रहे हैं। इस के लिए मैंने पिछली दफा भी अर्ज किया था और होम मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाने की कोशिश की थी कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री

का जो डिपार्टमेंट स्कालरशिप्स तक्सीम करता है, उस के काम को जरा तेज करने की जरूरत है। हालांकि साल खत्म हो चुका है और ३० तारीख तक अपनी फीसे भदा करने के नोटिस स्कूलों और कालेजों में लड़कों को मिल गए हैं। अगर वे नहीं करेंगे, तो उन के नाम काट दिए जायेंगे, लेकिन बाज जगह पर अभी तक लड़कों को बच्चीफे नहीं पहुँच सके हैं। इस हालत में वे लड़के अपनी तालीम को जारी नहीं रख सकते और उन की तालीम अधूरी रह जाती है और उन के नाम स्कूलों और कालेजों में कट जाते हैं। वे बेचारे फीसे भदा करने के काबिल नहीं होते हैं। उन की घरेलू हालत इतनी कमजोर होती है कि वे अपनी तालीम को पूरा करने के अखराजात को पूरा नहीं कर सकते।

इस के अलावा अभी तक उन लोगो के लिए जमीन की तक्सीम का काम गवर्नमेंट पूरा नहीं कर रही है। आज हमारे देश में बेकार जमीन इतनी है कि काफी लोगो को उस पर एकामोडे किया जा सकता है, लेकिन हर एक प्रान्त में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इन पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। एक तरफ मुल्क में अकाल पड़ रहा है, अनाज का अभाव है, इतनी महंगाई में अन्न-एम्पलायमेंट फैली हुई है, लोगो को नोकरिया और काम नहीं मिल रहे हैं और लोग भूख मर रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है कि मुल्क में बेकार जमीन को सही तौर पर तक्सीम कर दिया जाये। अगर इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा, तो हम यहा पर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न कैसे कायम कर सकेंगे, जिस का कि हम नारा दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जमीन को तक्सीम करना एक बहुत बड़ा काम है, लेकिन उस को किए बिना इस मुल्क में समाजवादी ढाँचा कायम नहीं हो सकता।

जमीन की तक्सीम के अलावा उन लोगो के लिए काटेज इन्स्टीट्यूट्स—घरेलू दस्तकारियों—और छोटी दस्तकारियों का भी

[श्री सावराम]

इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, जिस से कि उन लोगों को काम मिल सके। आज इस देश को आजादी मिलने के बाद भी किसी को रोटी पेट भरने के लिये नहीं मिलती है, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, रहने के लिए भूकान नहीं मिलता है, तो फिर आजादी का मतलब फेल हो जाता है और उस का कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है कि आज हमारा देश आजाद है। इस लिए मैं आप की मारफत होम मिनिसट्री का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो यह पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है, उस की हालत आज बहुत बुरी है। हम नें इन दस बारह सानों में ग्रनटचेबिलिटी को खत्म करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन उस में हम पूरी कामयाबी हासिल नहीं कर सके हैं। बारह साल के भरसे मैं हम इस कलक को इस देश से दूर नहीं कर सके हैं। इस पर भी ज्यादा गौर करने की जरूरत है और नए और अच्छे तरीके से इस छुआछूत को खत्म करने के लिए हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भारतीय डिप्रेस्ड क्लासिज लीग और हरिजन सेवक सघ और ऐसी दूसरी सोशल वर्क करने वाली सोसायटियों को छुआछूत खत्म करने के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है। लेकिन अब गवर्नमेंट न उन के लिए एक रीस्ट्रिक्शन पैदा कर दी है कि वे दस परसेंट कान्ट्रीव्यूशन करे और अगर वे नहीं करेगे, तो उन को वह रुपया नहीं दिया जायगा। गवर्नमेंट का रुपया देने का मकसद तो छुआछूत को देश से खत्म करना है न कि कानूनी अडचने पैदा करना। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी पाबन्दिया लगाने में देश में जा थोड़ा बहुत काम छुआछूत को खत्म करने के लिए हो रहा है, वह भा नहीं हागा और गवर्नमेंट अपने तरीके से जो काम करना चाहती है वह उस में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेगी।

14 hrs.

हमारे देश में अभी तक ऐसी हालत है कि लोग अनाज के लिए तरंग रहे हैं, कपड़े

के लिए तरस रहे हैं और छुआछूत के दबाव से समाज के नीचे कुचले जा रहे हैं। इस सारी हालत को ठीक करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान इस तरफ ज्यादा होना चाहिए। जो ऊंचे लोग, बड़े बड़े पुजीपति इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट के रुपए से—इस देश के रुपए से काफी फायदा उठा रहे हैं, अगर उस के मुकाबले में इन नीचे गिरे हुए लोगों को इस पिछड़े हुए वर्ग को देखा जाये, तो हम पाते हैं कि उनके लिए बहुत थोड़ी रकम खर्च की जा रही है और गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में बहुत कम ध्यान दे रही है। जैसे मैं देख रहा हूँ कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के मसले पर विचार करने के लिए समय भी बहुत थोड़ा दिया जाता है। चाहे कोई सभा हो या कोई दूसरा फक्शन हो, सभी में उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए बहुत कम समय दिया जाता है और उस बीच को बहुत जल्दी जल्दी खत्म करने की कोशिश की जाती है। इसको एक आडिनरी काम समझा जाता है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और इस पर इस स्थान से विचार होना चाहिये कि देश में उन लोगों को ऊंचा किये बगैर कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, जो बड़े बड़े भ्रादमी हैं, जो पुजीपति हैं उनको जरा नीचे लाया जाए और जो नीचे हैं, उनको जरा ऊपर उठाया जाए और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ हमारे देश में समाजवाद आ सक्ता ग्रन्थवा नहीं। समाजवाद का जो सबाल है अगर हमें इसका पूरा करना है, तो इसको पूरा करने के लिए हमें ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे और जो रास्ता है, उस पर हम को चलना होगा। अगर हम उस रास्ते को अस्तयार नहीं करते हैं तो मेरा स्थान है कि समाजवाद आने आने बहुत ज्यादा समय लग जाएगा और देश में इस बीच में ऐसा बातावरण भी फैल सकता है, ऐसा बातावरण भी पैदा हो सकता है कि उन लोगों का इत्त

चीज पर से विश्वास उठ जाए जो बारह वर्ष से धाज तक बना हुआ है। कही ऐसा न हो कि इस तरह की बात हो, इसके लिए भी आपको कुछ करना होगा।

अब मैं जमीन की तकसीम के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी गवर्नमेंट का तथा हमारे नेताओं का क्याल है कि कोप्रोप्रेटिव बेसिस पर हम जमीन के मसले को हल करें। इसके लिए हमें सही रास्ता अस्तयार करना होगा। हम सही रास्ते को, मैं समझता हूँ, अस्तयार नहीं कर रहे हैं। पंजाब में मैंने देखा है कि बहुत सी जमीन में जहाँ पैदावार हो सकती है, जहाँ काश्त की जा सकती है और उनमें काश्त करके मुल्क के भ्रष्ट मकट को हल किया जा सकता है और उनमें उन लोगों को काम में लगाया जा सकता है, जो इस वक्त बेरोजगारी के शिकार हो रहे हैं उस जमीन में काश्त करने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है, उस जमीन को इन लोगों का नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उसकी तरफ कार्ड ध्यान ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हम बहुत लापरवाही कर रहे हैं। इतनी जमीन पड़ी हुई है कि कहना ही नहीं। वह बजर होती जा रही है। यही नहीं जो जमीन रिक्वेम की जा चुकी है वह भी बजर बन गई है क्योंकि उसकी तकसीम नहीं हो रही है। वहाँ पर शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट ने कुछ कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाई थी और उनमें जमीन को तकसीम करके काम को चलाया गया था। अब उस चीज को पंजाब गवर्नमेंट दुबारा तोड़ रही है और उनको कोप्रोप्रेटिव बेसिस पर काम करने के तरीके से रोक रही है। वह कहती है कि तुम कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटी बना करके इस जमीन को काश्त नहीं कर सकते हो। मैंने अपने हल्के में दो बार दिन हुए जा कर देखा है। वहाँ पर लोगो ने तीन बार साल पहले कोप्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बना करके जमीन की काश्त शुरू की थी। अब इस चीज को वहाँ के जो अफसर हैं, तोड़ रहे हैं। जब गवर्नमेंट का ऐसा क्लान है, गवर्नमेंट का ऐसा

क्लान है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग किस तरह से तरक्की कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाए।

सर्विसिस में भी कुछ लोगो की शिकायतें हैं। ये शिकायतें चाहे ज्यादा हैं चाहे कम लेकिन हैं जरूर। उनकी शिकायत है कि शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शीड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स इत्यादि के नौजवानों को सर्विस में पूरी नुमाइदगी नहीं मिलती है। मैंने देखा है कि यह बात किसी हद तक जरूर दुस्त है। इसके बारे में अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के लिए कोई डायरेक्टिव जारी करे और इस की जाच पड़ताल के लिए कोई कमेटीज मुकर्रर करे, चाहे वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो की हो या स्टेट एम० एल० एस० की जो कि इन क्लासिस से ताल्लुक रखत हैं तो पता चल सकेगा कि सर्विसिस में इन लोगो को पूरी नुमाइदगी देने में कितनी कोताही की जा रही है और क्यों पूरा हिस्सा नहीं दिया जा रहा है और वे कमेटीज आपको सुझाव दे सकती हैं, कि इसके बारे में क्या कुछ किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। इन सब चीजों के बारे में पूरी रिपोर्ट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास आ सकेगी और उसके बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस पर विचार कर सकेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं तो हमें ठोस कदम उठाने होंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शीड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर जो मुकर्रर किये गये हैं, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और उसके लिए मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ। उन्होंने देश में फिर फिरकर दौरे करके, जो रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश की है, उसको मैंने पूरा पढ़ा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नक्शा इन क्लासिस का धाज हम देखते हैं, उसका सही चित्रण अपनी रिपोर्ट में किया है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके जो अस्तयार हैं, वे बहुत थोड़े हैं। उनको कोई अस्तयार नहीं है कि जो बेइसाफिया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स करती है, स्टेट्स में होती हैं,

[श्री सावराम]

उनको दूर करवा सकें, या उनके बारे में स्टेट्स को कह सकें। वह जो रिपोर्ट देते हैं, वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश होती है। उसको पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करने में भी कई साल लग जाते हैं। इसका यह मतलब होता है कि उस रिपोर्ट को भी उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है जितना कि दिया जाना चाहिये। जो रिपोर्ट उन्होंने पेश की है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है और वह बही नक्शा है जो कि आज हम देश में देखते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री इस तरह भी ध्यान दे कि जो बेइंसाफिया हरिजनो इत्यादि के साथ हो रही है, उनको कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आज लोगों पर जुल्म और तबादुल हो रहे हैं और पुलिस की तरफ से उनको बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ पहुँचाई जा रही है। मैंने पिछले दिनों देखा है कि गाधीनगर जोकि दिल्ली के पास ही है, वहाँ के एस० एच० ओ० साहब ने दो हरिजन लड़कियों पर नाजायज केस बना दिया और उसके बारे में पार्लियामेंट के चार पाच हरिजन मੈम्बरों ने जा करके जाच पड़ताल की और पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि आया वह केस गलत है या सही है। पता लगाने पर पता चला कि वह बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं वहाँ खुद गया तो मुझे ५०-६० आदमी मिले और वह डी० आई० जी० से भी मिले और उन्होंने शिकायत की कि बिल्कुल गलत केस बनाया गया है। इस तरह के केस कितने ही होते हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन को तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। अब वहाँ पर इसको पुलिस द्वारा प्रेस्टीज का सवाल बना करके हरिजनो को तंग किया जा रहा है। ऐसी ऐसी जो घटनायें होती हैं, इन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आज भी कुछ भ्रष्टाचार है, जो अपनी मर्जी के मुताबिक काम करते हैं

और गवर्नमेंट में होने का नाजायज कायदा उठा रहे हैं। इस तरह से वे इन गरीब लोगों को दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं, फिर चाहे यह दबाना जायज हो या नाजायज हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान जावे। ये जो बेइंसाफिया हैं, ये बन्द होनी चाहिये। ऐसे जो भ्रष्टाचार लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी इस तरह की घटनाओं की ओर ध्यान देंगी तो मेरा खयाल है कि देश में इन लोगों की हालत कुछ अच्छी हो सकेगी।

अब मैं रिजर्वेशन के बारे में थोड़ा सा भ्रष्टा करना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट के कुछ सदस्यों का यह खयाल है कि जो रिजर्वेशन लैजिस्लेचन इत्यादि में है, वह खत्म कर दिया जाय। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही गलत बात होगी और इसका कारण यह है कि वे लोग अभी तक दूसरे लोगों के बराबर आ नहीं सके हैं। जब तक पिछड़े वर्ग दूसरे ऊँचे वर्गों के बराबर नहीं आ जाते तब तक रिजर्वेशन कायम रहना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि सविस्तर में जो इन जातियों के लोगों के लिये रिजर्वेशन है, उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों पर ज्यादा रकम खर्च की जानी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जिन बातों की तरफ मैंने इशारा किया है, उन पर आप विचार करेंगे और ज्यादा इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

Shri Datar: My hon. colleague will be replying to all the points raised during this debate. So, I should like to confine myself only to a few of them.

While I was listening to the passionate appeals made by a number of hon. Members and by my hon.

friend Shri B. K. Gaikwad, I felt that it was our duty to do whatever was necessary for these down-trodden classes. They have been suffering for centuries together. Therefore, if some hon. Members use more passion or vehemence, then all that we have to do is to see that our efforts are intensified, and not to get vexed with them. That is the reason why we are trying our best to improve the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and certain other communities.

I have heard the debate till now, so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned. I should have been happy if some hon. Members had spoken about the unfortunate conditions in which our tribal people are living in a number of outlying areas. Their condition is also equally miserable, and, therefore, I would request one and all to treat the miserable conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other classes as a national problem. The problem of the Scheduled Castes should not be dealt with or should not be considered as only the problem of the Scheduled Castes. This should be considered as a problem of the whole nation. For that purpose, all of us, including not only the Scheduled Castes Members but also the non-Scheduled Caste Members of Parliament, have to take full share in the great work of regeneration of these unfortunate communities. That ought to be our task.

May I also point out to my brethren of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that their condition is hard, but the condition will not improve merely by using strong language or bad arguments which have no validity? Therefore, I would appeal to those hon. Members to take into account the fact that these are conditions which have come down to us down the ages, and all of us have to try and see that the tempo of improvement, and the tempo of progress are improved as early as possible.

83 LSD—5.

In this respect, may I invite your attention to what the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has said in his report? You are aware, Sir, that for a number of years, it has been a great task, if not a great privilege, of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to tour round the country and try to find out to what extent the conditions are miserable and how they can be improved. Whenever these reports are received, it is our duty to send down his comments to all the State Governments concerned, and it is they that are primarily responsible for improving the conditions along the lines recommended by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: They are not doing that. That is our complaint, and that is what we have said.

Shri Datar: I sympathise with the hon. Member. Let him sympathise with our position also. Let him understand that so far as the executive function in connection with the improvement of the lot of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. is concerned, that in the primary duty of the State Governments, and we come into the picture for the purpose of supplementing by way of grants what they are doing. The limited functions of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also be understood. He has to investigate, and he has to report. Even this work has increased to a large extent, and that is the reason why we have appointed as many as nine regional commissioners or assistant commissioners for the purpose of bringing about a greater degree or measure of co-ordination between the Centre and the States. I am very happy to find that the State Governments also are taking a greater interest in these problems. We had a conference last year of the Ministers for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or social welfare in the various States. A number of hon. Members also took part in the general deliberations and I am happy to find that all

[Shri Datar]

the State Governments are now aware of their great responsibility so far as the early improvement of the conditions of all these people is concerned.

May I, in this connection, read only one sentence from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? I would request hon. Members to note at least for the time being that the conditions are improving, although I would agree with all the hon. Members that the progress has to be as fast as possible, and more substantial. The Commissioner has remarked that there has been an all-round increase in the tempo of work relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes during the second year (1957-58) of the Second Five Year Plan period as compared to the last year. Unfortunately we could not spend the whole amount during the first five years in respect of all these communities, and therefore we took care to see that the tempo of progress was increased, and here I have before me the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who has observed an increase in the tempo of work.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): There has been a shortfall in the first and second years.

Shri Datar: The shortfall will gradually disappear. There are certain difficulties also which have to be taken into account. All the same, hon. Members will agree that there has been an increase, and I wish hon. Members were in a position to give some appreciation to what the State Governments are doing in this respect. With these preliminary remarks, I shall deal with certain points.

An hon. Member, I believe Shri Sadhu Ram, suggested that the amount of Rs. 90 crores would not be sufficient for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. May I point

out in this connection that the members of all these castes, tribes and communities are entitled to, and they are getting also, the benefits under the general schemes that have been conceived and are being implemented for the purpose of the general uplift of all the people together. The work that we are doing, the amount that has been kept here or reserved, has been by way of additional grant for the purpose of spending over the interests of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a point which we have always been taking up with the State Governments, and which we have always been explaining to the hon. Members of these various communities, namely that this is not the sole amount that they are entitled to. Under the ordinary budgetary provisions of the various States, they are entitled to, and may I point out they are getting, benefits also to a certain extent, though it may not be so large as the hon. Members may wish it to be.

Take the community development projects for example. There also we have been finding that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also are getting more and more benefits from the general budgetary provisions. This is in addition because there are certain special problems so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, and that is the reason why the supplementary budget for the Second Plan of Rs. 91 crores has been conceived of.

My hon. friend actually put in a mathematical calculation and stated that Rs. 91 crores were being given to 18 crores of the Indian population, and then he stated that the amount would be extremely small. That is not the correct position. I would request the hon. Members to understand that this is only by way of supplementing what is being done under the general budgetary provisions by all the State Governments and by the Central Government put together.

श्री नवप्रति राम मेरी शिकायत तो यह थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आप ने प्रत्यक्षता निवारण के लिए चार बरों में जितना रुपया दिया था वह सब लैप्स हो गया और अब नहीं हो सका। और आप इतनी तारीफ़ यहाँ पर कर रहे हैं।

Shri Datar: There are some such problems here and there. We are trying to tackle them, and I am happy to find that the State Governments are more and more conscious of their obligations towards the Scheduled Castes, and the amounts also are gradually being spent. It is our desire to see, whenever certain budgetary provisions are made, as for instance this sum of Rs. 91 crores which has been reserved, that the amounts are spent on the welfare of these various communities. Therefore we are anxious that the State Governments also spend as large an amount as possible out of the ceilings fixed for them.

My hon. friend raised the question of untouchability. **Shri Gaikwad** was right in saying that untouchability has been removed by the Constitution, but it is still there. I agree with him that it is still there, the more so in the rural areas. I myself have travelled through a number of rural areas and I find that unfortunately it is there, and even where it appears not to be there, subtle untouchability is being practised. That fact cannot be gainsaid, and I am not sure whether the citation of certain villages as being against untouchability or where untouchability has gone, will be correct at all. There are a number of villages throughout India, and there untouchability is there, and for the removal of untouchability we have to take steps which will not defeat the purpose we have in view.

My hon. friend **Shri Gaikwad** was perfectly right in saying that the condition of the untouchables or Harijans especially in the villages is extremely bad. They are also dependant upon the mercies of the other savarnas or

other members of the community there. Therefore, we have to be very careful.

If in a village you have only five or six Harijan families as against 50 or 100 other families, naturally you will find that if we take any harsh steps, if we penalise them or take any other steps against them, then the results will have to be taken into account. That is the reason why we have to proceed cautiously even so far as the bringing into effect of the Untouchability (Offences) Act is concerned.

As has been rightly pointed out by a number of hon. Members, the Untouchability (Offences) Act is there and its presence on the statute-book has a very large restraining or deterrent effect on those die-hard sections of the Hindu community which still believe that untouchability is a part of their religious obligation. That is entirely wrong. So, the Act has had a good effect.

So far as the actual number of prosecutions is concerned, the difficulty is that in a court of law you have to produce evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, and if it becomes difficult to get evidence, then naturally the cases may not succeed, and in some cases the cases are compromised also. If for example the persons who have suffered, the harassed Harijans, do not come forward, it does not mean that they are not harassed, but it does mean that there is not sufficient quantum of proof for establishing the offence against the people concerned. For that purpose Government are anxious to see that all proper steps are taken, all stern steps are taken. Everywhere, we have issued instructions, the State Governments have issued instructions that whenever there is before a police officer any information, he has to check up, he has to investigate into it and file a prosecution. So far as we are concerned, such action is always there, but unfortunately, on account of the helpless condition in which the Scheduled Castes are living, it is perfectly understandable that they cannot come forward to give evidence because in

[Shri Datar]

some case, where the conditions of the Harijans is very bad, the effect of the giving of evidence itself would recoil upon them. That is the circumstance which all of us have to take into account. My hon. friend made a number of suggestions, but we have to weigh the scales properly; otherwise, the remedy is likely to be worse than the disease. That is the approach which all of us have to keep in view.

So far as the so-called *savarnas* and Harijans amongst Hindus are concerned, as far as possible they have to be brought together. They are the citizens of the same land. They are the residents of the same village. Therefore, we have to carry on our efforts, so far as the moral persuasion of these people is concerned. Side by side with this moral persuasion, we must have an Act which will tell them that in case they go wrong, they will be visited with punishments under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. That is the reason why such a cautious policy has to be followed, though all along it has to be firm.

Shri Sonavane: How long this moral persuasion will take us to our goal?

Shri Datar: It is bound to take us to our goal. Gandhiji succeeded with moral persuasion even so far as our foreign rulers were concerned. Let the hon. Member have greater faith in ourselves and in the great instrument of non-violence that Gandhiji has made for us.

Then I would deal with scholarships. My hon. friend, Shri Barman, who raised this question, is not here. You are aware that during the last five or six years, there have been complaints that the grants were not being received in time, and a number of questions were addressed to the hon. Minister of Education. In some cases, we also found that there were students who got scholarships here and who got scholarships under State

Governments' schemes also. My hon. friend was not correct in saying that post-matriculation scholarships were not awarded by States. In some cases, they are. Sometimes there was duplication on account of grants being taken from both the sources by the same person. It has also to be remembered that applications received are in terms of thousands. A suggestion has been made on the floor of the House on a number of occasions, and we had last year a conference of State Ministers. They also suggested that in this case there should be what could be called devolution or decentralisation. So far as this decentralisation is concerned, we are going to lay down standard rules. We are anxious that these students get scholarships as early as possible. A number of steps has been taken by the Ministry of Education. But the consensus of opinion of State Governments was that this work should be entrusted to them and this could be carried out by them in a more effective manner without loss of any benefit to the boys and girls who were getting it. As I have stated, rules are being laid down and according to these rules, we shall find out what is the number of eligible students from among the applicants. Then the Central Government will allot monies out of this fund to the various State Governments. We shall see to it that the State Governments proceed with it and the directions would be very clear that as far as possible, after the commencement of the academic year, scholarships should be immediately granted to the deserving or eligible students so that they can carry on their work as well as possible. This is the object we have in view and this has been stated by way of respecting the wishes of this House itself.

Therefore, this question has been taken in hand. Let us see how it works so far as the current year, 1958-59, is concerned. I am quite confident that the Central Government's and the State Governments' monies in this respect will be pooled together and,

as far as possible, every applicant will have some scholarship. Let us see how it works. We also hold the same view as Shri Barman that education is the best solution for the eradication of all these things which are bad and evil. It will improve the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as early as possible. Therefore, this is what we have undertaken. I am confident that under this scheme, the scholars will get their monies as early as possible.

A question was raised as to whether we shall be in a position to satisfy all the claims or whether we shall be able to give scholarships to all the eligible students among the Harijans. It is expected that when all the resources are pooled together, we shall be in a position to satisfy the claims of almost all these students or applicants. In case any difficulty arises, in case a larger number of students come in, it is a matter which can be considered by the Central and State Governments together. My hon. friend, Shri Barman, who is happily here, need not be apprehensive that this particular step has been taken to deprive the Scheduled Caste boys and girls of the benefits they were getting. In fact, we are anxious that they should get this benefit, and as large a number of Scheduled Caste students get the post-matriculation education as possible. Let there be no misgivings on that score. It is hoped that by the pooling together of the resources of the Central and State Governments, it would be possible to satisfy the largest number of, if not all, the claims of these boys and girls. In case it is found that there are a number of applicants amongst the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or other classes where we cannot satisfy them, that is a question which can surely be considered with as large a measure of sympathy as possible not only by the State Governments but by us also.

May I point out in this connection that so far as this question is con-

cerned, in 1951-52, we had set apart Rs. 30 lakhs? In fact, if I were to go to an earlier date, in the year 1942 the then British Government had set apart Rs. 2 lakhs for scholarships to all these boys and girls of all these communities put together. In 1951-52, the figure was Rs. 30 lakhs. That figure has been raised to Rs. 2.25 crores now. Therefore, as he has rightly said, the question of education is one that ought to have the highest priority, and if any such occasion arises, if there are a larger number of eligible applicants than can be provided for, certainly the matter will be duly considered with all the sympathy that it deserves. Let not my hon. friend entertain any misgivings on that score.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): The hon. Minister has said that the resources of the Central and State Governments will be pooled together. Is it not a fact that the State Governments are giving only Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 or at the most Rs. 20 by way of scholarship, and when all this will be pooled together, will it be available to the students who are enjoying that amount of scholarships now?

Shri Datar: I am not sure whether the hon. Member is referring to post-matriculation education.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Yes. The amount given is Rs. 5, Rs. 10 etc.

Shri Datar: If he is referring to that, may I point out that after all these resources are pooled together, these scholarships would be granted at uniform rates; so far as the different courses are concerned, naturally in some cases, the amount is likely to be more, as for example, in medical or technical courses. In some cases, it is likely to be less. But it cannot be Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, as the hon. member points out.

Shri Barman: Is the hon. Minister now stating something which is different from the assurance that he gave

[Shri Barman]

at that time? I did not pursue the matter then. In fact, since 1950, upto 1958....

Shri Datar: We have increased it already.

Shri Barman:every eligible candidate was given scholarship. He said it would be done this year also. If he sticks to that, it is all right. So, let this be continued as it has been from 1952 to 1958.

Shri Datar: Naturally, when we make rules, all these circumstances will be taken into account. I am merely answering my hon. friend's misapprehension that some element of selection will have to be introduced. That is, I think, what he fears.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): May I put a question to the hon. Minister? Will the hon. Minister kindly get a report as to how these scholarships are being utilised by those who get them and whether they are being fully utilised by those who get them?

Shri Datar: Is it the hon. Member's contention that the students who get these scholarships do not utilise them properly? I shall surely have that matter looked into because it is our business.

Now, I should like to pass on to other things. So far as the services are concerned, I shall have to be brief. May I request hon. Members not to make light of the requirement of suitability. Now that suitability has a different meaning, minimum suitability is required of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is what has been laid down in our rules. May I invite the hon. Member's attention to the rules that we have made so far as the All India Services are concerned? I find that the number of candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended by the Commission is gradually rising.

Take the case of the Special Recruitment of 1956 of which the results have been out. Take the case of the All India Services Examination the results of which are also out. The number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates is rising. There were 7 candidates who were selected and one who had been selected in the emergency recruitment—a Scheduled Caste candidate—did not agree to accept the offer. In fact, before we passed him over, I had him called to Delhi through a common friend and tried to persuade him to accept it. Because an I.A.S. officer would be in charge of a district, I would have been happy if the candidate had accepted it. But, for certain reasons of his own—mostly financial reasons, he did not choose to accept it. Thus, you will find that we are trying our best to see—even on a personal plane—that the number gradually rises.

We had a special meeting to get a number of assistants from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number was fixed at 100; and two Scheduled Caste candidates did not come forward to accept the offer at all. I could understand their reasons—they were placed well. But that also shows that we are trying our best to take as many Scheduled Caste people as possible.

In this connection, it is not a mere degree of the University that is useful. Let the hon. House know that we are trying to take steps to have proper tuition given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants for the All India Services examinations. We addressed a communication to a number of Universities. But it was only the Allahabad University which accepted our grant. We are giving a large grant to them—I believe it is Rs. 58,220—for coaching Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes applicants for appearing at the All India Services examination.

I have before me a notification issued by the Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University according to which he has called up applications from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates intending to appear at the next I.A.S. I.P.S. and other Allied Services examination. That would show that special efforts are being made. Let not hon. Members indulge in the usual criticism that Government are not doing anything at all in this respect.

For the last 2 or 3 years we have addressed a number of Universities. Some Universities did not take up this question. I am very glad that the Allahabad University has taken it up. Our desire is to have about 100 students duly trained for appearance at the All India Services examinations.

I know the difficulties under which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates suffer. Their domestic conditions are not happy; the particular environment which is necessary for a cultural and intellectual life has to be introduced (*Interruptions*)

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether the State Government have been intimated about this scheme that the Universities are to train such students?

Shri Datar: This is a public notification. It is there so far as the candidates for the All India Services are concerned (*Interruptions*.)

Shri Sonavane: Did the State Governments secure the consent of other Universities?

Shri Datar: No question of consent at all. Various Universities were addressed and it was only this University that took up this question. We are giving them a grant of Rs. 58,000 and odd for the year 1959-60 so that a number of boys will have received proper training and proper general education. I am confident that as a result of such training, in

the course of the next few years, a far larger number than what we have will be admitted not only to the All India Services examinations but to others as well.

Shri Sonavane: Only one University has accepted this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What should he do?

Shri Datar: What can I do if they do not accept?

Shri Sonavane: Why not persuade on a personal plane. . .

An Hon. Member: What is the grant?

Shri Datar: Rs. 58,000. (*Interruptions*). I will finish in 2 minutes.

Then, another hon. Member suggested that there ought to be Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe members on the Public Service Commissions. May I point out that so far as the Public Service Commissions are concerned, they are statutory bodies and very important and highly-placed persons are appointed

Therefore, my first submission is that let us try to place the greatest measure of faith in these statutory bodies. All the same, I am prepared to concede that just as the members of other castes and communities are there, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are also entitled to be there, not necessarily are representatives of the respective communities. Let it be understood very clearly that they would be highly gifted people, highly experienced people and they would continue to give us very good advice

All the same, as I have stated, so far as the Union Public Service Commission is concerned, we have a member who belongs to the Scheduled Castes. He was the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly and he was persuaded to accept this position. He is there, if I mistake not, for the

[Shri Datar]

last 3 years. There are three States where also we have either Harijan members or a Tribal member. In the Assam Public Service Commission, an hon. lady Member of the First Parliament, is now a member. There are two other States—Bombay is one and Andhra Pradesh is another—where you have Scheduled Caste members or the Public Service Commissions.

Shri M. B. Krishna: I do not think there is a Scheduled Caste member of the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend from Andhra Pradesh does not know! Recently, a retired member.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister be allowed to continue his speech.

Shri Datar: Thus, you will find that there are such members or at least 4 of the various Public Service Commissions. As and when it is found possible we shall have more (Interruptions).

I am not going to accept the contention that only a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe member will advance the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the privilege of all of us—not only the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes—to advance the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Therefore, I would say that so far as this question is concerned, we are doing whatever is possible.

Then, I am going to speak only on two or three points within 2 minutes. No contribution is asked for from the Scheduled Castes for the construction of a well. My hon. friend is entirely wrong in saying that. It is quite possible that in the Community Development Areas where certain contri-

butions are asked for from the members of the public; and it might be that from the Harijans also such contributions might come. So far as the Government of India's programme and the State Government's programme for the construction of wells is concerned, we do not ask for contribution from the Scheduled Castes or Tribes.... (Interruptions).

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: We are told that no separate wells will be provided for the Scheduled Castes as that is the policy of the Government. If that is the policy of the Government, how are you going to provide separate money? (Interruptions).

Shri Datar: Sir, he has raised another question and I am prepared to answer. I have said that we do not ask for contribution from Harijans or others. May I also point out this? In certain case where there was great difficulty for the Harijans to go to the other wells in the general locality, certain wells have been constructed as a matter of convenience and I have myself seen them. I asked why separate wells were being constructed and they pointed out the difficulty and hardship and therefore, they suggested that in certain Harijan localities in villages or towns, such drinking water wells should be constructed. We have also taken the step of making it clear by means of a notification that every public well shall be open to all the members of all the religions and communities in India. In these circumstances, there is no substance in what he said.

I am afraid the hon. Member has over-coloured the picture in regard to forced labour. If there are any instances of forced labour in India and if any Scheduled Caste or other caste persons are asked to do it, we are prepared to make enquiries. I may in fact tell this House of a report received by me from an hon. Member of this House that there was forced labour in certain islands along the coast of Andhra Pradesh known as

Hari Kota. It was an alarming report from an hon. Member of this House that forced labour was taken and the Harijan labourers of the forests were not being given proper remuneration. I purposely went there and I found that the allegations were wrong. I stated there in the public meeting attended by more than 10,000 people that such an allegation had been made and I was assured by the Harijans and tribals there that there was no forced labour at all. Forced labour would be against the Constitution. Therefore, we shall take every steps to check and eradicate it. . . . (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member: What is the definition of forced labour? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shall I allow the hon. Minister to answer questions only?

Shri Datar: Forced labour is mentioned in the Constitution; I need not define it. So far as Buddhists are concerned. . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Members should listen to the reply; they have had their say.

श्री गणपति राम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
गलत इनफार्मेशन दी गई है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में हम बाद में फैसला कर लेंगे । अभी तो आप बैठिये ।

Shri Datar: So far as Buddhists are concerned, it is extremely difficult to treat them as Scheduled Castes. . . . (Interruptions)

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: They belong to the weaker sections of the people.

Shri Datar: This caste is an indication of Hindu religion. If a Scheduled Caste becomes a Buddhist, then, naturally, he is a Buddhist and not a Scheduled Caste at all. All the same, if for instance, the educational or economic condition of that particular person or family is not satisfactory,

he is entitled to have all the benefits on the basis of backward communities and therefore, my hon. friend cannot have it both ways. He can be a Buddhist if he likes but he cannot ask for the benefits of Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Interruptions).

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: We are not getting monetary help from anybody.

Shri Datar: If, for instance, they are to be treated as members of the other backward classes, they would be entitled to some monetary benefits.

I have tried to answer as many questions as possible and I assure the hon. Members that we shall do every thing that is possible to improve the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of information,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There would be another reply by the Minister. Then, he will have a chance.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset I congratulate our Deputy Minister for submitting a report and telling us that the Government is going to change the pattern. I thank our Deputy Minister, Shrimati Alva, for giving us an opportunity to discuss the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. She was observing while submitting the report that the Government is going to change pattern and procedures whereby the State Governments will be given much more freedom for the development of the under-developed society. I have not a shadow of doubt about her sincerity and the honesty of the Government.

But I would suggest from my experience of ten years in the assembly that the money that has been sanctioned from the Centre was not properly utilised. I do remember how I

[Shri Basumatari]

had to check and fight against the misuse of the moneys and the non-implementation of the schemes. I have found that money was sometimes lavishly sanctioned to the schools and colleges; amounting from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000 where there were only 7 or 8 tribal students. We do not grudge if there are students belonging to the other advanced communities because that free mixing and staying together in the hostel removes the separatist mentality. I cannot but feel very sad when I find that our hon. Members inside and outside do not understand what the actual provisions in the Constitution are. The hon. Minister has now explained many things and he tried his level best to convince us with argument about the activities of the Government. The report submitted by the Commissioner reveals how the recommendations of the Commissioner had not been implemented by the State Governments while it reveals how they are not taken into consideration in the matter of appointments and how scholarships are denied. For instance, scholarships are denied in institutions like the Air Force, Navy, and the Military Academy Schools on the ground that they are costly. There are also such instances in regard to the newly constituted institutions like public schools and though provision was made for 65 students in the case of a certain school, only two Scheduled Castes have been awarded scholarships and five for the backward classes and none to the Scheduled Tribes. The hon. Minister Shri Datar explained the situation of the Government and how sincere they were. We are very reluctant to accept fully his explanations. We want to know this. How far have these tribals been developed? How far have they been appointed in various departments; and what is the percentage of the tribals in various departments and posts? That is the question. If you go into the details you will find a very low percentage. Our hon. friend, Shri Gaikwad, spoke emo-

tionally and he stated that he felt disappointed as the percentage was not even one taking all the departments of the Government of India. If it was .01 per cent. or something the percentage is nil. If you take into account the class I posts, class II posts and also other posts in the Centre as well as in the States you will find that not even one per cent. of the reserved posts have been filled up in the departments. Shri Datar just now took pains to explain the position, but I do not agree with it. We can only believe in the reason why this special provision was made in the Constitution and why it was not rightly implemented.

15 hrs.

This special provision was made in the Constitution to bring up these undeveloped, down-trodden and ill-fated people to the same level as the advanced people. This provision was made only because of the desire of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to have a State where there was no difference between the rich and the poor. Mahatma Gandhi wanted that all these down-trodden people should be brought to the same level as the advanced people. Mahatma Gandhi wanted that all these ill-fated people should be raised up. Mahatma Gandhi said that this was a national problem. Though our hon. Minister says that this is a national problem and to develop these people is a sacred duty, I feel that it is only an expression of sympathy from the lips not from the heart.

Sir, I am not saying all this by way of any criticism. We are very anxious to develop ourselves. We know our position. We have also prestige. We cannot go on begging from door to door all the time. We are only requesting the Government to implement the provisions guaranteed in the Constitution. You have guaranteed these things in the Constitution. We are only requesting the Government,

the House, to be true to their guarantee, true to their words

The hon Minister just now said that Shri Gaikwad was not justified in the criticisms that he made. I must say, he was not criticising. He was only giving out what he felt. He is connected with these activities. He knows every inch of his community. He knows and he feels the difference between caste Hindus, the developed community and the undeveloped community. Therefore, he was speaking with emotion. That is because we know how down-trodden we are, how ill-fated we are.

Sir, I can give you my experience. As far as Assam is concerned, I can say that money was spent lavishly without any proper scheme. Our hon Deputy Minister said that they are trying their level best to bring up these people. If you take the present position in the States and look into the question in detail you will find that it is a very sad thing. The other day I had been to Kerala, where I found that the tribal people are so ill-fated, so wretched that you cannot think they are the citizens of a free country. There are some tribals called Malai Pandaran, Kanakkar, Palliyans and others. These tribals are living just like pigeons and pigs. Kerala, as you all know, has got the most advanced State. As far as literacy is concerned, the percentage there is nearly 80 per cent. But literacy among the tribal people is nil. They have no land, not to speak of any cultivable land. Sometimes they take shelter on the river banks, sometimes on the PWD road sites, sometimes by the side of river and so on. Many times they are evicted from their places of shelter. When I enquired about these people, I was told that some of these tribes were the descendants of kings who fought for the country, who saved the country, who fought against the Moghul Empire. Those people are now down-trodden and uncared for. They have no home, no shelter.

Again, if you go to the villages, go to the paddy fields you will find that it is these people who work hard there. When I enquired how many of them owned lands, I found that they were not the owners. They work hard for the whole day and produce, but in return they do not even get sufficient food to eat. They also cannot afford to buy clothes. This is the condition, Sir, in an advanced State like Kerala.

I also had occasion to visit Rajasathan. There also I found how the money was being misused. When the Prime Minister visited Chittorgarh in 1955 thousands of Gadodia Lohar—flocked to see the Prime Minister. They were the people who fought against the Moghul Emperor. They had taken a vow not to enter Chittorgarh, not to own a house in Chittorgarh, not to enter the houses in Chittorgarh. They are living without houses moving in carts from place to place for their livelihood. When the Prime Minister told them that the country is now independent and Chittorgarh is our own, and requested them to give up their vow now. They are ready to construct their own houses and live there. They now want land they now want to construct houses. A sum of Rs 3 lakhs has been sanctioned for construction of a colony there. But that money is being misused. I find that some palatial buildings have been constructed there. There is a hostel, but I found that hardly 80 students are living with the result that many rooms are lying vacant. When I went to the colony I found that some houses have been constructed and some officers have been appointed. In Kerala also we found that many officers have been appointed, but no houses are built for the benefit of these people. This is the way money is being misused. Therefore, my appeal to the Government is that before they change the pattern of activity, before they change the pattern of aid to the States, they should be very careful in framing the rules and regulations so that the

[Shri Basumatari]

money given cannot be misused by the State Governments.

The same is the case in the matter of appointments. Our hon. Minister just now stated that they have done a lot. But if you will see the rules and regulations in the matter of appointments and also promotions, you will find that there are so many loopholes. I have seen some rules where it is stated that in the matter of promotion the question of Scheduled Castes and Tribal people should also be seen. As I said, there are many loopholes in the rules. It is not that there are no rules under which the appointing authority or the Public Service Commission cannot appoint or promote Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes people, but in actual practice they are not followed as the rules so framed do not indicate clearly. What I say is, you cannot change the mind of the people unless they change themselves.

The hon. Minister just now stated that the Tribal people or the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are enjoying special allotments, special facilities along with others, caste Hindus and other advanced communities. Here I want to point out one thing. What do we find in the hostels and schools in different places? From the allotment for Scheduled Castes and Tribes the schools and hostels are built but 20 per cent. or 30 per cent. students belong to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes, are found and the rest belong to other advanced classes. My point is, why is it that these advanced friends do not realise that they are also enjoying the same facility given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? My appeal to the advanced communities is that they should feel that they are also enjoying the amount that has been sanctioned for the welfare of the Tribal and Scheduled Castes people.

We should treat this as a national problem. I am sure if the leaders of the country put their heads together

and go ahead with the work without any mental reservation, I am sure this problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not remain. From the various explanations that were given by the hon. Minister Mr. Datar it appears to me that it is only a sort of explanation rather than any concrete action. Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Minister is that he should be more sincere to their words. The people in India, whatever the case may be, think everything in a communal way. They think of their own people only. Therefore, when the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes, we also feel in the same way.

It is the duty of the people, it is the duty of the learned friends, it is the duty of the advanced communities, if they want to develop the country, to develop the undeveloped people first. That is the main question.

Then I come to the question of reservations. This is a controversial question, whether reservations should be there or not.

15-00 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

I am sure that if reservation is not continued, then even the small representation that we have now will be lost. For instance, in this House of about 504 Members, 76 are from the Scheduled Castes and 31 from the Scheduled Tribes. If the reservation is not continued, I doubt whether even the five per cent. or so will be returned to this House in future.

Take also the State Legislative Assemblies. Out of a total of about 3,202 seats in the Legislative Assemblies in the States, 470 are for the Scheduled Castes and 221 for the Scheduled Tribes. So, in the State Legislative Assemblies also, I doubt whether even the five per cent. will be returned; not to speak about 3 per cent., I doubt whether even two per cent. will be

returned to the State Assemblies, if the reservation is not continued. That too I doubt whether any of them will be returned on Congress tickets. Now, in this democratic country, if only five or two per cent. are returned to the Legislative Assemblies and Parliament, how can you help the development and amelioration of these communities, who will plead their cause?

The other day, while the question of democracy and representation was raised, our Home Minister said that this House is governed not by the minority but by the majority. Well, in a democratic country we quite realise that the democratic country should be governed by the majority. But when the question of democracy comes, even if the two per cent representation that we used to get is not achieved, either in the State Legislative Assemblies or in Parliament, how can you claim that there is proper amelioration and representation? And how can we also claim that adequate representation has been given?

Now, what about the representation for the tribal people areas in this August House itself, there is not a single member from the tribal areas functioning as a Minister in the Cabinet, or as a Deputy Minister. There is no one belonging to the Scheduled Tribes who is a Minister. This is sheer negligence shown to the backward minorities, the Scheduled Tribes, who are only 31 in number in this House. No body is here to hear our voice, and nobody to look to our demands. Here also we are badly neglected.

While the question of democracy is raised, when the question of democracy is voiced, then we must see how the down-trodden people are to be raised and given representation. I have no doubt about the sincerity of the Deputy Minister. She spoke the other day with emotion. Last year also, she gave her reply to the

speeches in connection with this Report, and she was emotional. She understands very well, but by understanding if not following it with action will be of no good.

I wish also to congratulate the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In his report he reveals all the difficulties and has shown how his recommendations are not implemented and how action has not been taken on certain recommendations. There also he is clear. So, I wish to congratulate the Commissioner also

In the case of the reservation of seats, the Constitution itself has guaranteed where it was prescribed provisions to determine whether reservation should continue and not. I shall just read out the provisions

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member's time is up

Shri Basumatari: I shall finish in two minutes. From time to time, we are discussing the question of continuation of reservation. About reservation, no clear answer is given as to whether it will be continued or not. According to article 339 of the Constitution, a Commission has to be appointed to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas. Article 339 says:

"The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States."

So, it is clear that some Commission should be appointed.

Now, about reservation, according to article 334 of the Constitution, reservation of seats and special representation to certain communities will

[Shri Basumatari]

cease on the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. So, if nothing is done now, automatically the reservation will go. To decide whether the reservation should be continued or not, a Commission has to be appointed. That should be reported by a Commission, but it has not been constituted. So, it is a question of a very great anxiety to us. The guarantees given in the Constitution should be implemented, and we should be sincere in carrying out the guarantees. This is the right time to appoint Commission.

With these words, and with thanks to the hon. Deputy Minister who spoke with emotion, I close. I believe that, along with emotion, she will try her level best to improve the conditions of the backward people as referred to in the speeches in the debate which were full of emotion.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्री उइके : सभापति महोदय, अभी हमारे राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने जो बहस में हस्तक्षेप करते हुए उत्तर दिया है उसने हम लोगों को बहुत सतोष नहीं हुआ है।

उन्होंने कुछ कोटेजर्स शेड्यूल कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट से दिये हैं। उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति मेरे पास भी पड़ी है और वह काफी मोटी रिपोर्ट है। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा नहीं होगा वह यह अनुमान लगायेंगे कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के बारे में बहुत से काम हुआ करते हैं लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में क्या क्या रहस्य हैं उसको शायद बहुत कम लक्ष्य जानते हैं। खुद हमारे आयुक्त महोदय अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहते हैं और उनके मने खोड़े से कोटेजर्स निकाल कर रखे हैं। उनका कहना यह है कि पिछड़ी जातियों के उत्थान के लिए चहुँमुखी यत्न किये गये। एक तरफ

तो यह लिखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ यह लिखते हैं कि अनेक राज्य सरकारें इस दिशा में पूरी तरह जागरूक नहीं हैं। यह भी खूब है कि एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि चहुँमुखी यत्न किये गये, काम किये गये लेकिन दूसरी तरफ वे खुद कबूल करते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जागरूक नहीं हैं। इसलिए शेड्यूल कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स एंड बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी एकत्र नहीं हो सकी यानी इस रिपोर्ट में वह पूरी जानकारी नहीं दे सकते। इस में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में अधूरी जानकारी रहती है। इस के बाद यह कहा गया है कि उच्च नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों में तो सफलता मिली है, परन्तु केन्द्र में स्थिति सतोषजनक नहीं है। इस में उन्होंने अपनी ऐसी राय दी है। मुझे उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उस के बारे में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यहाँ पर कह दिया है। उन्होंने इस का कारण यह दिखाया है कि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलते हैं। वे कैसे मिलेंगे? क्या इस के लिए धुवाधार प्रचार किया गया है कि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार मिलें? कुछ भी किया नहीं गया है। इस को मैं छोड़ देता हूँ। बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस विषय को लिया है।

फिर उन्होंने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों को भूमिहीन आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को बेकार पड़ी हुई जमीन देनी चाहिए। मैं यह कहूँगा कि उन्होंने यह जो सुझाव दिया है, वह भ्रामक का नहीं है—यह सुझाव वह बहुत दिनों से देते हुए चले आ रहे हैं। सब लोग कहते हैं कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को परती जमीन देनी चाहिए। लेकिन होता क्या है? परती जमीन न तो भूमिजनों को और न आदिवासियों को मिलती है। अभी मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से प्रश्न किया गया था, जिस का उत्तर यह दिया गया कि इस की जानकारी राज्य सरकार के पास नहीं

है। जहाँ तक भूमि का सम्बन्ध है, मैं अपनी स्टेट के आदिवासियों के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि तो आदिवासियों को एक एकड़ भी नहीं दी गई, लेकिन उन के पास जो भूमि है, उस का गवर्नमेंट खुद एक्सप्लायटेशन कर रही है। स्थिति यह है कि तीन तीन पीढ़ियाँ गांव में बसी हुई हैं—आजा मर गया, बेटा मर गया, नाती बूढ़ा हो रहा है, पूरे गांव का गांव बसा हुआ है, पूरे गांव की खेती उस पर है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आज कहती है कि तुम्हारा पूरा गांव बड़े जंगल में है, तुम हटो, जमीन भी छोड़ो। ऐसा एक नहीं, आदिवासियों के सैकड़ों गांवों में हो रहा है और आदिवासियों में तहलका मचा हुआ है। दो दो एकड़ जमीन के लिए ७०० रुपये, ९०० रुपये फाइन एक बार नहीं, दो दो बार, बल्कि तीसरी बार किया जा रहा है। मैं गवर्नमेंट, गृह मंत्री और आयुक्त साहब का ध्यान खींचता हूँ कि उन लोगों की जमीन दी जाय, या न दी जाये, लेकिन उन के पास जो पुरानी बरतों और पीढ़ियों से जमीन है, वह उस की रक्षा करें। आज गवर्नमेंट खुद उस को एक्सप्लायट कर रही है।

छोटे छोटे घरेलू उद्योगों के बारे में भी सिल्ला गया है और बड़ी जोरदार सिफारिश की गई है। लेकिन होता क्या है? जहाँ बांस पैदा होता है, वहाँ बेत का काम सिल्लाया जाना है और जहाँ सन पैदा होता है, वहाँ कपास का काम सिल्लाया जाता है। इस तरह छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के कामों से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

शिक्षा के विषय में उन्होंने संतोष प्रकट किया है। उन्होंने बड़े छात्रावास बनाने पर व्यय करने की प्रालोचना की है। यह बड़ी प्रशंसनीय बात है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस में से पैसा बचा कर यह पैसा स्कालरशिप्स में देना चाहिए। स्कालरशिप्स के सम्बन्ध में हमारे समापति महोदय ने जो कुछ भी कहा

है, उस का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस साल से स्टेट की तरफ से पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्कालरशिप दिये जाने वाले हैं। स्टेट खुद जो हाई स्कूल स्टेज पर स्कालरशिप देती है, उन्न की क्या हालत है? उस ने अपनी हाई स्कूल स्टेज पर स्कालरशिप नहीं दिये हैं। तब सेन्टर से जो पोस्ट-मैट्रिक और कालेज वालों के लिए जो स्कालरशिप दी जाती है वह भी राज्य की तरफ से—उनकी हालत क्या होगी? वे तो दो सालों तक नहीं मिलेंगी।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के खर्च के विषय में करोड़ों रुपये की गिनती करते हैं और हमारे सदस्य भाई भी सोचते हैं कि सचमुच करोड़ों रुपये आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए खर्च किये जाते हैं। प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस काम के लिए ३६ करोड़ रुपये रबे गये थे, जिस में से २६ करोड़ ही खर्च किये गये और १३ करोड़ खर्च नहीं हुए। यह हमारी एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में है।

एक माननीय सदस्य शोम, शोम।

श्री उद्देक: इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपनी स्टेट का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ लगभग ५ करोड़ रुपये द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए मंजूर हुए हैं। द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के तीन साल बीत गये हैं, लेकिन अभी सिर्फ ६४ लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही अवस्था सारे हिन्दुस्तान में होगी। निर्धारित रकम में से अभी रकम भी खर्च होगी, या नहीं, यह मेरी शंका है।

प्रश्न यह है कि पौने दो करोड़ आदिवासियों के ऊपर ४७ करोड़ का खर्चा क्यों दिखाया गया है? क्या सरकार सिर्फ आदिवासियों के लिए सड़कें बनाती है? सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स हैं, कुएं, सड़कें, स्कूल, कालेज, दवाखाने बनते हैं। वे किसी जाति के नाम ऊपर नहीं लगाये

[श्री उइके]

जाते हैं। तो फिर इन ४७ करोड़ में से जो सड़कें, कुएं, स्कूल, कालेज बनारह बनाये गये हैं, उन की आदिवासियों के नाम पर क्यों लगाया जाता है? मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन कामों में मन-मुराद पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। इस में से आदिवासियों को कौन सा पैसा मिलता है? सरकार जो प्री माफ करती है, या जो स्कालरशिप्स देती है, या जो थोड़ी सी रिजर्वेशन रखती है, या उम्र में जो थोड़ी सी सहूलियत देती है, केवल वह ही सही मानों में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को सहायता मिलती है, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि उन को करीब डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मिलती है।

यह भी कहा गया है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को लायन्ड शेयर मिलता है। बड़ी भारी सरकार ने उन को चीख दे दी है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा चार पांच करोड़ रुपये सही मानों में आदिवासियों और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को मिलते हैं। कहा गया है कि लायन्ड शेयर इन लोगों ने ले लिया है, इसलिए इस में धीरे धीरे कमी कर दी जाये। मैं कहता हूँ कि लायन्ड शेयर आदिवासी हरिजनों को नहीं मिलता है। उन के नाम पर दूसरे लोगों को—बीच के लोगों को वह मिला हुआ है। आज सोशल वर्कर की एक जात का निर्माण हो गया है और उस ने पैसे का पूरी तरह दुरुपयोग किया है और वह कर रहा है। उस ने अपने काम के लिए इस पैसे का उपयोग किया है। क्यों मुफ्त में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के विषय में इस तरह आंकड़े दे कर इस हाउस को बताया जाता है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए खूब काम किया जाता है।

अभी उपमंत्री जी ने बताया कि सैकंड फ्राइव थ्रीयर प्लान में ६१ करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सब जगह रेल की लाइनें और सड़कें बनती हैं। क्या वे किसी

जाति के नाम पर लगाई जाती हैं। नहीं। फिर जो सड़कें आदि हमारे यहां बनाई जाती हैं, वे हमारे नाम क्यों नोट की जाती हैं?

जो छोटे छोटे काम होते हैं, वे किस तरह से होते हैं? कुछ इन्टेन्सिव ब्लाक्स बनाये गये हैं, जिन के बारे में कहा गया है कि वे आदिवासियों के लिए बहुत उपयोगी हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इन इन्टेन्सिव ब्लाक्स का पोल खोला है। वह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में स्पेशल मल्टीपरपज ब्लाक्स के विषय में कहा गया है कि आदिवासियों के लिए एक ब्लाक पर २७ लाख रुपये खर्च किया जाता है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी को एक ब्लाक ऐसा मिला, जिस में केवल २३३४ आदिवासी हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केवल २३३४ आदिवासियों पर इन्टेन्सिव ब्लाक में २७ लाख की रकम डालना क्या धोखा नहीं है? यह पार्लियामेंट को धोखा दिया जा रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या ला गये वह रुपया?

श्री उइके : ला नहीं गये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो?

श्री उइके : यह २७ लाख रुपया उन के नाम लिख दिया गया है। यह पांच साल के लिए है। इन्टेन्सिव ब्लाक आदिवासियों के लिए बड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उस में केवल २३३४ आदिवासी हैं।

यह कहा गया है कि कम्प्यूनिकेशन पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके से आदिवासियों का जितना एक्सप्लायटेशन किया जा रहा है, उस की कोई हद नहीं है। इन स्कीमों से आदिवासियों को जितना लाभ हो रहा है, जितना उन का कल्याण हो रहा है, उस से ज्यादा उन की हानि हो रही है। मन-मुराद कम्प्यूनिकेशन

सोल दिये गये हैं, सड़कें बना दी गई हैं। इस सुनीते से बाहर से लोग उन लोगों की सेवा करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि उन को एक्सप्लायट करने के लिए जाते हैं। वे उन की इकानोमी को सत्य करते हैं। मैं इस विषय में थोड़े से यहां नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं पार्टी मीटिंग में विस्तार से कहूंगा। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन रोड़ से हमारा पूरी तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन हो गया है। रोड़ बनाना जरूरी है। उस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, लेकिन बहा के लोगों को सेफगार्ड देने चाहिए। मैं उदाहरण दे कर बताना चाहता हूँ किस तरह रोड़ खोलने से किस तरीके से हमारा एक्सप्लायटेशन हुआ। मुझे भाषा है कि हमारे हाउस के माननीय सदस्य इस एक्सप्लायटेशन के विषय को ध्यान से सुनेंगे।

मैं १९५६ के हितवादा में से कुछ पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस से माननीय सदस्य यह न समझे कि यह कोई पुरानी चीज है।

"Timber is gold! Believe it or not, at Hepurkasa village timber sold previously for mere Rs. 420, has now brought Rs. 5,265..."

मैं अपने साथी श्री मुचाकी कोसा गत संसद् सदस्य को ले कर गया। राष्ट्रपति को शिकायत की, गवर्नर को शिकायत की। ट्राइबल वेल-फेयर मिनिस्टर बहा पर गये। उस टिम्बर को आक्शन किया गया और जिस टिम्बर को पहले ठेकेदारों ने ४२० रुपये में लिया था, उसके ५३६५ रुपये मिले।

इसके बाद दूसरा केस देखिए—

"Similarly, Chamru of Chahchar now got Rs. 3,840 for his previous Rs. 200 and Pandu of Michewada got over Rs. 20,000 for his previous Rs. 4,850. And the happiest was Lachmi Bai of Amagarh who was thinking even the amount of Rs. 20 given by the contractor more than enough and here now she was wondering what to do with Rs. 1,200 which she was getting for the same timber."

33(A1) LSD—6.

इस से माननीय सदस्य धन्यवाद लगा सकते हैं कि उन लोगों का कितना एक्सप्लायटेशन किया गया है। कंट्रैक्टर ने उन लोगों का बड़ा एक्सप्लायटेशन किया है। गवर्नमेंट द्वारा उन के टिम्बर को जो ठेकेदारों ने खरीदे थे आक्शन कर के उन को ३२५,००० बिलाये गये, जिस में से ८१,००० रुपये उन्होंने स्माल सेविंग्स स्कीम में जमा करा दिये। बस्तर जिले की एक तहसील भानुप्रतापपुर में वह फारेस्ट भूमा है। जो आदिवासियों की जमीन पर है जिसकी कीमत लगभग एक करोड़ है। अगर गवर्नमेंट उन पर पैसा खर्च नहीं करती है तो न करे, लेकिन उनकी करोड़ों रुपये की जो दौलत है, वह तो कायम रखे, उनके एक्सप्लायटेशन को तो रोके। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अगर सुधर जाती है तो कोई जरूरत नहीं आपके स्कालरशिप्स की या दूसरी मदद की। हम तो यही चाहते हैं कि हमारा एक्सप्लायटेशन बन्द हो। आज तो एक्सप्लायटेशन शुरू हो गया है। आज तक वह नहीं होता था। आपने जो सबकें बनाई हैं उनसे होने लग गया है। हमारा कल्चरल, पालिटिकल तथा दूसरी तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है।

थोड़े दिन हुए हमारे श्री मसानी साहब ने जोकि शायद बम्बई के रहने वाले हैं और बिहार से एक आदिवासी इलाके से बून कर आये हैं—शायद सिर्फ यही उनका नाता आदिवासियों के साथ है—यह कह दिया था कि अगर आदिवासी इलाके में सहकारिता के आधार पर खेती होगी तो बून बह जायेगा। यह जो बात कही गई है उनकी तरफ से यह हमारे ऊपर एक कलक की बात थी। जब हमें कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन मिलना बन्द हो जायेगा, तब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा पालिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन भी इसी तरह होना शुरू हो जायेगा, अगर हमारा रिजर्वेशन सत्य हो जायेगा, तब इसी तरह की बातें हुआ करेगी। जिस के पास पैसा होगा वह कलकते का राजस्थान से खड़ा हो कर जीत कर आ जायेगा,

[बी उईके]

कोई बम्बई का रहने वाला होगा तो वह बिहार में किसी आदिवासी क्षेत्र में खड़ा होकर जीत कर आ जायेगा, पंजाब वाला मध्य प्रदेश से जीत कर आ जायेगा और वे सब पैसों के बल पर जीत कर आयेंगे। आदिवासी जीत नहीं सकेंगे क्योंकि उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। जब रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो जायेगा तो कोई आदिवासी हरिजन जीत करके आने वाला नहीं है और न कोई उनकी शिकायतें आपके सामने रखने वाला होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आखिरी वक्त है जबकि मैं अपना हर्ष आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि बहुत से हमदर्द हमारे हो सकते हैं जोकि हमारी तकलीफों को यहाँ रखेंगे। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि तब देश को खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। मैं अपनी बात नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन सभी हरिजनों तथा दूसरे वर्गों की बात करता हूँ। उनकी बात कहने वाला कोई भी होगा। अगर भी मसानी साहब जैसे लोग चुन कर आ गये और उन्होंने पौन दो करोड़ आदिवासियों के खिलाफ झूठा प्रचार करना शुरू कर दिया, झूठी हवा फला दी, तो जरूर खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। तब सहकारिता के आधार पर अगर खेती की गई तो जरूर खून खराबा होगा। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों के भन्दर आज भी कोओप्रेसन की भावना विद्यमान है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी होशंगाबाद जिले में जा कर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि कैसे अगर किसी आदिवासी किसान के पास काश्त करने के लिए बैल नहीं है, तो बस्ती भर के सारे आदिवासी काश्तकार उसके खेत में चले जाते हैं और खेत को जोत देते हैं। इस तरह से बहुत ज्यादा कोओप्रेसन हमारे भन्दर है। हमारे भन्दर कम्युनिटी लाइकिंग है और यह ट्रेडिशनल चीज है। हम में आपस में एकता है। हाँ भलबसा खून खराबा उस वक्त होगा जब हमारा एक्सप्लायटेशन पूरी तरह से शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ जंगल के मामले को लेकर आदिवासियों के ऊपर गोली चल गई है। उसका जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं आपको इस चीज को बतलाऊँ। ये नहीं नहीं बातें हैं जोकि मैं आपको बतला रहा हूँ। झरगुजा जिले के खोबी गांव में जंगल के मामले को लेकर गोली चल गई। सिंहाबा में, जोकि रायपुर जिले—मध्य प्रदेश—में है, जमीन के मामले को लेकर पांच सौ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। आदिवासियों का जब एक्सप्लायटेशन शुरू किया जाता है, तो उस वक्त चाहे वे उसका जवाब नहीं देते हैं क्योंकि उनमें बुद्धि नहीं होती है लेकिन धीरे धीरे वे सब चीज समझने लग जाते हैं और अपना जवाब उस तरीके से देना शुरू करते हैं।

मैं करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासियों की आर्थिक समस्या जंगल के साथ बंधी हुई है। ये जो जंगल काटे जा रहे हैं, इससे हमारी इकनोमी नष्ट हो गई है। मैं आयुक्त महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे कोरी बातें न करें।

मैं एक बान को कहना भूल गया हूँ जोकि अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दो तीन दिन हुए एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था या व्याख्यान दिया था जोकि पेपर्स में छपा था और उस में उन्होंने कहा था कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में इस कोओपरेटिव फार्मिंग को अभी लागू नहीं किया जायेगा, जो बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं, उनमें आहिस्ता आहिस्ता इसको लागू किया जायेगा। आदिवासियों में कोओप्रेसन की जन्मजात भावना है। उनके बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि बेजबाबदार बात कोई नहीं कही जानी चाहिये और इस तरह की बात कहना मैं समझता हूँ उनका पोलिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन करना है। श्री मसानी के भाषण से शायद हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय

ने भी पीने दो करोड़ आदिवासियों के बीच में कहा कि सहकरिता का काम यहां नहीं होगा। मैं एक बात को मन्मता हूं कि खून बराबा हो सकता है लेकिन उसी वक्त जबकि आप चतुर लोगों से हमारा एक्सप्लायटेशन करवायेंगे। अगर उन्होंने आदिवासियों के द्वारा आप काम को करवायेंगे और उन पर विश्वास करेंगे तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मूवमेंट है यह सर्वप्रथम आदिवासी इलाकों में ही सफलता प्राप्त कर सकेगी।

मैं समझता हूं कि मैं अन्तिम भाषण कर रहा हूं क्योंकि दूसरे हाउस में गरीब लोग आने वाले नहीं हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि आदिवासी चाहे गरीब हैं, उन में यह भावना है कि चाहे आप उन के साथ हजार छल कपट कर लें, हजार रुपया का लालच भी उन को दे लें, आदिवासी बराबर चुन कर प्रायगे। लेकिन उन के नाम ऊंगली पर गिने जा सकते हैं। ऐसे दो चार व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं जो आ सकते हैं। तब उन का पालिटिकल एक्सप्लायटेशन भी शुरू हो जायेगा और यह देश के लिये नुकसानदेह ही साबित होगा। इस तरह से देश को जो हानि होगी, उस हानि से अगर देश को बचाना है तो आदिवासियों के बारे में जो भी निर्णय आप करते हैं, उस को सोच समझ कर करें।

अन्त में मैं जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने जो इन लोगों के बारे में बम्बई में कहा है, उस को मैं पढ़ कर सुमाना चाहता हूं और अपना भाषण खत्म करना चाहता हूं। उन का कहना है :—

“दुनिया के उन देशों की बात छोड़ दें जो आज तक पढ़ने की कोशिश में हैं, फिर भी विकास की दृष्टि से भारत कई देशों से आगे बढ़ा हुआ है, इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, तब तो यह एक सर्वथा अचरण की ही घटना

है, कि बम्बई प्रदेश में सतपुड़ा की घाटियों में बसे ३५६ ग्रामों की ९० हजार आदिवासी जनता स्वराज्य, नेहरू और महात्मा गांधी तो दूर, राम और कृष्ण तक के नाम नहीं जानती।”

यह है हमारे आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग की आदिवासियों की भलाई करने का काम। यह हमारे आदिवासी भाइयों की बम्बई में हालत है और उस बम्बई प्रान्त में जहां पर सब से अच्छा काम आदिवासियों के लिये लिखा हुआ है। यह चीज किसी के लिये भी कलंक वाली सिद्ध हो सकती है। जयप्रकाश जैसे व्यक्ति या आचार्य विनोबा भावे जैसे व्यक्ति किसी से पैसा ले कर काम करने वाले नहीं हैं। वे सच्चे अर्थों में मोक्षल वर्कर्स हैं और तन मन से इस काम को कर रहे हैं। ठक्कर बापा भी उसी कोटि में आते हैं। वह सर्वेंट आफ इंडिया सोसाइटी से ऑनरेरियम नहीं लेते थे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि पैसा ले कर जो सोशल वर्क करने वाले हैं, वे मनमाने ढंग से काम करते हैं और हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के नाम पर पैसा कमाते हैं।

मूदान नेता जयप्रकाश जी ने आगे कहा है :—

“वे आदिवासी प्राकृतिक खेती करते हैं। कृषि साधनों की इन्हें कतई जानकारी नहीं है और बाहरी दुनिया पर वे सिर्फ नमक के लिये निर्भर रहते हैं।”

यह जो जयप्रकाश जी ने उन का चित्र खींचा है, यह बिल्कुल सही चित्र है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर आप का ध्यान जाय।

चूँकि समय कम होता है, इस कारण जल्दी में बहुत सी बातें छूट जाती हैं। यह अन्तिम चित्र है, जो मैं ने आप के सामने रखा है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि भविष्य का जो खतरा है, जहां तक हो सकेगा उस को टालने की कोशिश की जायगी।

Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay (Pratapgarh). Mr Chairman, Sir, a number of hon. friends have spoken and they have emphasised really very important points.

श्री ए० आ० बाकवाल (बीकानेर—
रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) हिन्दी में बोलिये
ताकि सब समझ सकें ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय मैं
इसलिये अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा था ताकि
यंत्रिणी महोदया समझ सकें ।

श्रीमती आरुखा : मैं भी हिन्दी बहुत
आसानी से समझ सकती हूँ ।

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय सभा-
पति महोदय, आज का विषय हमारे देश के
उस वर्ग से सम्बन्धित है जो वर्ग कि स्वयं
अपने लिये कुछ करने में समर्थ नहीं हो सका
है । सामाजिक कारणों की वजह से वह ऐसी
स्थिति में है जिस में कि समाज के दूसरे वर्गों
आ तथा देश की सरकार का भी उस पर
विशेष ध्यान जाना आवश्यक है ।

बहुत सी बातें हमारे मित्रों ने जो अभी
कही हैं, उन को मैं भी अगर दोहराने लूँ
तो बेकार ही मैं आप का समय लूँगा । बहुत
सी बातें बतलाई गई हैं जिन में से कुछ
ऐसी बातें भी हैं जिन की जानकारी मुझे खुद
भी रहती आई है और जिस की शिकायत
बार-बार मैं सुनता आया हूँ । इस रिपोर्ट में
कहा गया है कि स्टेट्स को धन की स्वीकृति
सीधे सी जायगी इस से काम बड़ी प्रगति
और सफलता के भाग्य बढ़ेगा । लेकिन हमारे
मित्रों ने कहा कि इस से और बाधाएँ पैदा होने
का अन्देश है । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है
कि जहाँ तक वजीफो का मामला है, स्कालर-
शिप्स की बात है, जोकि हरिजन विद्यार्थियों
या दूसरे विद्यार्थियों को मिलता रहा है,
अक्सर उस के ठीक वक्त से मिलने में बड़ी
दिलकश हो रही है । तो क्या सहाय्यता
पैदा हो सकती क्या नहीं, वह तो मैं समझता

हूँ कि इसी मिसाल से समझ लेनी चाहिये ।
लेकिन मैं तो एक पहलू और जो इस रिपोर्ट
का है उस के सम्बन्ध में विशेष कर निवेदन
करना चाहता था ।

यह रिपोर्ट जो आज हमारे सामने है
वह उन बाकवालों को हमारे सामने रखती
है, वह मसाला हमारे सामने रखती है जो
कि दो, तीन दो, डेढ़ या एक वर्ष पहले का
है । इस बीच में, साल, डेढ़ या दो साल में
हालत क्या हो गई है । हम कहाँ के कहा
पहुँच गये, इस का कुछ पता नहीं है । ऐसी
हालत में जो बहस हमारे सामने चल रही है,
कितनी वास्तविक है और कितनी बहस
हम बातों पर कर रहे हैं, यह मैं नहीं समझ
पाता हूँ । ऐसी स्थिति में चूँकि रिपोर्ट इतनी
केट जाती है, हमारे पास कोई कीमत इस की
नहीं रह जाती । मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मुझे
जान यह पड़ता है कि या तो वहाँ काम करने
वालों की कमी है, या दिककत दरअसल इस
पैटीरियल के मिलने में हो जाती है, जिस की
वजह से देर हो जाती है । जैसे मेरे कुछ मित्रों
ने शिकायत की, हम ने जब महकमा कायम
किया है तो उस महकमे को पूरी सहाय्यता,
पूरा स्टाफ, पूरे आदमी, पूरा सामान और
पूरे साधन देने चाहियें ताकि हमारा यह
विभाग कारगर हो सके । जिस काम के लिये
वह नियुक्त हुआ है, वह काम भी कुछ हो
सके, केवल यह न हो कि यहाँ वहाँ घूम-घाम
कर रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आ गई, इन बेचारों
को कोई और अधिकार नहीं, कुछ मतलब
नहीं, कोई उन की सलाह मानने वाला नहीं,
कोई सुझाव सुनने वाला नहीं, एक रिपोर्ट
यहाँ आ गई और उस पर हम लोगो ने खड़े
हो कर बहस कर ली । उस में कोई प्रस्ताव
पास होने वाला नहीं, कोई पाबन्दी होने वाली
नहीं, कोई फैसला होने वाला नहीं । फिर
इतना ही नहीं, हमारे मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह
सारा कारोबार तो स्टेट में हो रहा है, स्टेट
सरकारो को सब कुछ करना है, वहाँ ही लोगों
को जानकारी होनी है, वहाँ ही वायुमंडल

बनना है, वहाँ ही इस का सारा काम हो रहा है। और, हमारे वहाँ तो बहस भी हो जाती है, थोड़ा सा भ्रमसर होता है हमारे मित्रों को कुछ कहने का भी, हम को जो कुछ कहना होता है, उस के सुझाव भी हम देते हैं, लेकिन जब हम ने स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स की बात देखी, तो वो एक स्टेट को छोड़ कर कभी कभी पर इस मसले पर बहस भी नहीं होती। कभी सायद किसी स्टेट को भ्रमसर भी नहीं होता कि वह अपनी राय जाहिर कर सके। तो किसी प्रकार से कोई कायुमंडल बड़ा ऐसा बन सके, कोई वहाँ पर सुधार हो सके, ज्यादा खूबी से काम हो सके, जिस से हमारा यह विभाग कारगर हो सके, मुझे ऐसा कोई सामान तो दिखता नहीं। एक तो इतना ग्रेट रिपोर्ट का आना, दूसरे जहाँ पर सारा कारोबार चल रहा है वहाँ पर चर्चा न होना, तीसरे उन के पास कोई साधन, सामान नहीं, सुझाव देने से कोई सुनने वाला नहीं, उस का कोई स्थान नहीं है हमारे सारे बाचे में। तो इतना रुपया खर्च कर देना इस पर, इतनी बहस मुबाहसे की बात पैदा करना, इस का क्या नतीजा हो रहा है, और इसे हम कैसे कारगर बना सकेंगे, इस के बारे में मैं कुछ आप के सामने रखना चाहता था।

एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता था। जहाँ तक रिपोर्ट का तात्पर्य है, मैं देख रहा था, बूँद रहा था कि कैसे हम को यह मालूम हो कि हम ने एक बड़ा भारी कदम उठाया था, एक कानून पास किया था : अनटचेबिलिटी ऐक्ट। हम जानना चाहते थे कि यह अनटचेबिलिटी ऐक्ट कितना कारगर है, या कैसे काम कर रहा है। इस को जानने के लिये जरूरत तो यह थी कि हम को बताया जाता कि कितनी शिकायतें आईं, कितने मुकदमा थे जिन की पुनिस द्वारा तहकीकात हुई, कितने मुकदमा के खामान हुए, कितने सजा पाये, कितने छूट गये, कौन शाहायत न पाने की वजह से छूट गये। वह सारे माकमास

हमें मिसने चाहियें थे। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस में से एक भी बात रिपोर्ट में नहीं आई। आया तो क्या कि कुछ थोड़े से मुकदमे थे जिन को प्रदासत में इस वजह से नहीं भेजा जा सका कि उन में शाहायत नहीं मिल सकी। इस से तो कुछ पता नहीं चलता कि कितने मुकदमे आये, कितनों में शाहायत मिल सकी और कितनों में नहीं मिल सकी। इस से मुझे यह जान पड़ता है कि सायद मुकदमे आये ही नहीं। जितने आये भी उन में शाहायत नहीं मिल सकी, जिस की वजह से वे खत्म हो गये। इस के अलावा कोई और नक्शा नजर नहीं आता। तो अगर इस तरह की रिपोर्ट हो जिस से कुछ पता न चल सके, तो या तो उन के पास साधन नहीं हैं, सामान नहीं है, कोई जरिया नहीं है जिस से कि वह इतना इकट्ठा कर सकें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : याने में कोई रिपोर्ट लिखता ही नहीं है।

बंधित मनीषर इस उपाध्याय : या जरूर कोई ऐसा कमी है जिस को वजह से कोई बात हम नहीं जान सकते कि जो कानून हम ने बनाया उस का प्रसर क्या हो रहा है, वह कैसे बर्क कर रहा है, वह कशा तक उपयोगी है, उस में हम कैसे तरमीम करें, कौन सा रास्ता निकालें। कानून हमारा वहाँ का तहाँ पड़ा हुआ है जोकि हम ने सन् १९५६ में पास किया था। जो भी हमारी रिपोर्ट में कमी है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के पास साधन, सामान न होने की वजह से। कहीं न कहीं ऐसी कमी जरूर है।

फिर दूसरी बात मैं यह देख रहा था कि दरमस्त हालत क्या है। इस अनटचेबिलिटी को दूर करने के लिये हम ने कानून बनाया, लेकिन अनटचेबिलिटी दूर नहीं हुई, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं। हाँ ख़ुबार काफी हुआ है परन्तु कुछ बातें उसी तरह से चल रही हैं। इस में हमारे आधिकार धार्मिकसेवन नये

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

हुए हैं, नानप्राकृतिक धार्मिकोपशान भी लगे हुए हैं। वे पैसा भी पाते हैं, बड़े काबिल लोग हैं, बड़ा उपयोगी काम करते हैं, कुछ परमार्थी भी हैं इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। उद्देश्य भी उन का बहुत अच्छा है इस के प्रति। लेकिन जानना हम इस में यह चाहते थे कि वे लोग काम कैसे कर रहे हैं। बताया गया कि हम ने इतने मन्दिर और धर्मशालायें खुलवा दिये, इतने भस्पताल खुलवा दिये, इतनी सभायें करवा दीं सैकड़ों की तादाद में यह चीजें बतलाई गईं, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं, यह उपयोगी काम हुए लेकिन हम तो ऐसी बातों की जानना चाहते थे जिन से पता चल सके कि दर भस्ल स्थिति क्या है। मैं जानना चाहता था कि इस में वह यह बतायें कि कितनी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां पर वे गये और जो कुछ खुलवाना चाहते थे वह नहीं खुल सका। अगर वह इस को कहते तो पता चलता कि हालत यह है, इतनी जगहों पर कोशिश की लेकिन इतनी जगहों में सफल हो सके और इतनी में नहीं। पर इस की चर्चा तो रिपोर्ट में नहीं। कितने मामले और मुकदमे अनटचेबिलिटी ऐक्ट के मातहत हुए, यह नहीं बताते। यह नहीं बताते कि कितनी जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां पर भस्पश्यता दूर करने में असफल रहे, जहां इन्कार किया गया कि यह काम नहीं हो सकता, जहां स्कावट हुई, जहां बाधा हमारे रास्ते में आई। वह चीज बतायें तो उस की कुछ दबा सोची जाय। ऐसी हालत में जो इतलायें, जो सूचनायें, जो मसाला हमारे सामने कारगर हो सकता था, वह मसाला हमारे सामने धाना चाहिये। लेकिन वे बोलता हूं कि वह चीज इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं आती है।

एक चीज मैं में शुरू में निवेदन किया कि अगर वह धावे भी तो हम क्या कर देंगे। कीमती चीज हम रखने का रहे हैं,

कीमती का पकड़ हूय इस सरकार को कर देंगे या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कर देंगे, जिस की बचह से कोई काम हो सकेगा। बालूब होता है कि हमारे कमिश्नर साहब भी यह समझते हैं कि वह बहुत बहुत के लिये है, जो कुछ सामने आ गया, दे दो। कीमती का कारगर काम होने वाला है। इस बास्ते मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह का हमारा वह विभाग काम कर रहा है, उस पर कुछ न कुछ ध्यान दिया जाय और इस तरह से धीरे-धीरे चलता जाये यह पर्याप्त नहीं है।

फिर मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि हमारे जितने भी मित्र बोले, विशेषकर हमारे जो हरिजन भाई बोले, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के सदस्य बोले, उन्होंने ने इस के धार्मिक पहलू पर ज्यादा जोर दिया। और दरभस्ल यह धार्मिक पहलू ही है जिस के सही होने से सारा कारोबार सही हो सकता है, क्योंकि अनटचेबिलिटी बगैरह जहां मैं ने देखा, उस में जो कोई जरा सा पड़ लिख कर होशियार, काबिल, अच्छे कपड़े पहनने वाला, हैसियत रखने वाला हो जाय स्टैट्समैन प्राफ लिबिंग जिस का अच्छा हो गया हो, उस के साथ सम्पर्क करने में, उन का साथ देने में किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं मालूम होता। वह सब जगह बराबर स्थान पाने हैं। दरभस्ल प्रश्न उन लोगों का है जिन के खाने का ठिकाना नहीं, घर का ठिकाना नहीं, कपड़े का ठिकाना नहीं, आबरू का ठिकाना नहीं। हालत दरभस्ल उन की सुधारनी है। जब तक हम धार्मिक रूप से उन की सहायता कर के, उन का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं करेंगे तब तक उन की हालत सुधरने वाली नहीं है। कुछ ऊंचे बर्ग के लोग, जोकि बिहल बसास के कहलाते हैं, भबका हाई कास्ट के कहलाते हैं जो समाज में ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन को बिल्कुल गांध में रखने वाला कहा जा सकता है, जिन को कभी गांध के कहकर जाने का सम्बन्ध नहीं मिलता,

वे गांव में बड़े भारी प्रतिष्ठित हैं, उन के कारण बड़ी मुश्किल होती है, वे ही छुपा छुत का ऐतराज करते हैं। इस वास्ते यह नहीं है कि जो हमारे सेइमूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं उन्हीं की हालत खराब है, दूसरे लोगों की हालत भी बही है। सारा बायुमंडल वहां का इस प्रकार दूषित है, और ऐसा आप देखेंगे इंडोरियर में, गांवों में, जहां किसी की पढ़ाई नहीं है। वहां यह मामलात ज्यादा उठता है, वही इस तरह के ऐतराजात ज्यादा उठते हैं। जहां पर लोग थोड़े बहुत विकसित होते जा रहे हैं, शिक्षित होते जा रहे हैं, वहां धीरे धीरे इस में कमी होती जा रही है। इसलिये वहां सभी लोगों को शिक्षित और उन के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने की आवश्यकता है।

तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि दरभसल इस सारे बायुमंडल को शुद्ध करने के लिए जनता में जो प्रचार करने की जरूरत है और हरिजनों को शिक्षित करने की जो आवश्यकता अनुभव की जा रही है, यह सब चीजें तो आवश्यक हैं ही लेकिन इनमें आर्थिक प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे सारे लोगों का ध्यान उस ओर गया है। हमारी सरकार का भी ध्यान आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने पर ज्यादा गया हुआ है क्योंकि आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने में मैं आपसे एक दो बात कहूँ कि उसका कितना भयंकर होता है। आप देखेंगे कि आर्थिक स्थिति का काफ़ी महत्व है और मेरी समझ में सामाजिक स्थिति का उतना महत्व नहीं है।

आप चुनावों को देखें। मैं शोक-सना के चुनावों में ही देख रहा था तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि कोई १ सख्स सेइमूल्ड कास्ट के जनरल सीट्स पर सबसे हिन्दुओं के मुकाबले में चुन कर भाये हैं। जो ऊंची जाति वाले

कहलाते हैं और जो बड़े पापुलर सबसे जाते हैं और जिनको कि काफ़ी समर्थन की उम्मीद होती है उनके स्थान पर १ जगहों पर जनरल सीट्स पर हमारे सेइमूल्ड कास्ट्स के भाई चुन कर भाये हैं और सबर्ण हिन्दू उम्मीदवार चुनाव नहीं जीत सके। इसी तरह मुझे मालूम हुआ कि १५ व्यक्ति असेम्बली के जनरल सीट्स पर सबर्ण हिन्दुओं के मुकाबले चुनाव जीते हैं और उन जनरल सीट्स पर वे चुने गये हैं। इससे यह जाहिर होता है कि चूंकि वे सेइमूल्ड कास्ट्स के होते हैं इसलिए लोग उनसे घृणा करते हैं और उनको वोट नहीं देते हैं और उनका चुनावों में समर्थन नहीं करते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। बात दरभसल यह है कि जनता उसको वोट देती है जिसको कि वह समझती है कि यह पढ़ा लिखा और काम का आदमी है और यह असेम्बली व पार्लियामेंट में जाकर उनका उचित प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा उसको वह बगैर जातिपात का विचार किये अपना वोट देती है और यही कारण है कि जनरल सीट्स पर हम देखते हैं कि यहां पार्लियामेंट में और प्रांतीय विधान सभाओं में भी हमारे हरिजन उम्मीदवार चुन कर भाये हैं।

श्री ए० सा० बाईपास : रिचर्ड सीट्स वाले लोग जो कि इन जनरल सीट्स पर सबर्ण हिन्दुओं के मुकाबले चुन कर भा गये हैं तो उसका कुछ विशेष कारण था और आप उसकी जांच करें कि वे विशेष कारण क्या थे जिनकी कि वजह से यह लोग उन जनरल सीट्स पर चुन कर भा गये ?

बंधित मुनीश्वर इस उपाध्याय : मुमकिन है कोई और कारण भी हो परन्तु मैं सोच रहा था कि उसका एक पहलू यह भी हो सकता है। और मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता था कि हमारा जो एकोनामिक पहलू है उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर वास्तव में हमें हरिजन उधार करना है और उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था करनी है तो हमें सब के पहलू

[संक्षिप्त मुनिस्वर वत्त उपाध्याय]

उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार लाना होगा और वरप्रसन्न जितने भी ऐसे पिछड़े और गरीब लोग हैं उन सब की आर्थिक अवस्था ठीक करने के लिए क्रम उठाना होगा। तभी सारा वायुमण्डल सही होगा।

एक बात की ओर और मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जो अछूत भाई हमारे बुद्ध धर्म अंगीकार कर लेते हैं और बौद्ध हो जाते हैं उनको भी सरकार की ओर से सहायता व प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। कोई बौद्ध हो जाने से वे अमीर हो जाते हैं ऐसा तो है नहीं और फिर भी वे गरीब ही बने रहते हैं और इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको इससे महसूस रखना कुछ मुनासिब नहीं है। लेकिन वह मौजूदा नियम की रू से सुविधायें पाने के हकदार नहीं हैं क्योंकि वह नियम के मुताबिक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के नहीं रहे हालांकि उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था बही है जो कि उसके शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के दूसरे भाई की है। इसलिए सारे हालात को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि इस समस्या का आर्थिक पहलू सब से कारगर और महत्वपूर्ण है और आर्थिक पहलू पर विशेष ध्यान देना हमारा कर्तव्य होना चाहिये और ऐसा करके ही हम इन अपने अभाग्य पिछड़े भाइयों को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बेहतर करके ही हम इस समस्या को स्थाई तौर पर हल कर सकते हैं और समाज का उत्थान कर सकते हैं।

एक बात मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो सेक्से एडवांटेज किये गये हैं, तरीके प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं उन तरीकों में सुधार लाने की गुजारिश मौजूद है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जरूरी है कि वे समय समय पर अपने काम का व्योरा भेजते रहें। चूंकि बंटी बच चुकी है और मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिए मैं उनमें नहीं जाऊंगा। उन कामों को देखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कोई

न कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जाय चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हो या उसके लिए कोई कमेटी तैनात की जाय जो कि यह देखे कि वास्तव में सरकार ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है उस के मुताबिक काम किया जा रहा है कि नहीं क्योंकि अगर हम उन पर मुनासिब तौर पर धमक नहीं करवा सके तो यह सब कार्यक्रम व्यर्थ जायगा।

Mr. Chairman: We are to continue our sitting to-day up to 5 p.m. or 5.30 p.m.?

श्री उद्देक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने हाउस को साढ़े पांच बजे तक के लिए बढ़ाना स्वीकार कर लिया था। आप यदि आध घंटे और अधिक समय बढ़ा दें अर्थात् ६ बजे तक कर दें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): We should continue up to 6 p.m. today.

Mr. Chairman: Even then, I have to request hon. Members to limit their speeches to ten minutes, because the list before me contains so many names. Even now, some States have not at all been represented by any party whatsoever.

श्री प० सा० बाबूबाल : राजस्थान को भी चांस दिया जाय।

स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री (बाराबंकी—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): मेरा निवेदन है कि जो व्यक्ति अभी तक सारे सेशन में नहीं बोले हैं और जिनको कि हिन्दुस्तान का विशेष ज्ञान है उन सब लोगों को विशेष तौर पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया जाय।

Mr. Chairman: It is very difficult to make such discrimination. There are certain States which have not been represented at all.

Shri Manam (Darjeeling): May I know when the hon. Minister will start replying?

Mr. Chairman: If we sit up to six o'clock, then I shall call the hon. Minister at 5.30 p.m. Hon. Members should try to conclude their speeches within ten minutes.

Shri Ramdhani Das (Nawada—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I am very grateful to you for the opportunity that you have given me. I should like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of the House towards the pitiable conditions of that section of Harijans, which consists of certain castes like Doms, Bhangis, Rijhwars, and Halakhors etc. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the observations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as found in the different reports. I shall quote a few lines from the different reports which will go to show how deplorable their conditions are.

In the year 1955, the Commissioner says in his report at page 214.

"Even among the Harijans there exist groups such as the Bhangi, Dom, Madiga, Mala etc who are in minority and who need special protection not only against caste Hindus but also from the dominant Harijan groups."

In 1956-57, at page 122 of his report, in the last paragraph, he says:

"It has been observed that the vocal sections among the Scheduled Castes take all the advantages of the privileges granted to the Scheduled Castes under the Constitution and of the schemes undertaken by the Central and the State Governments for their welfare."

In 1957-58, at pages 171 to 172 of his report, in the last para, he says:

"If the ultimate goal of classless and casteless societies is to be attained, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and even of other backward classes will have to be reduced from year

to year and replaced in due course by a list based on the criteria of income cum merit."

Further, he says:

"To my mind, income cum merit is the only equitable basis for granting concessions to the under-privileged section of the people, though in the case of certain castes which are not still vocal enough to take full advantage of the opportunities so far offered, criterion of caste cum occupation will have to be recognised for the present. For that purpose list of such caste cum vocation considered very low in social structure, will have to be drawn up and maintained for some time."

Again, at page 176 of the report, he says:

"More emphasis should be given on the education of girls and also of boys belonging to Bhangi, Mehtar and Dom and like communities by offering them more facilities in the shape of scholarships, stipends and/or mid-day meals, as their parents are reluctant to send their children to the schools because they help them to supplement their meagre income."

I must say in this connection that these communities are not getting even enough food to eat.

We also find that they could not get representation in the State Assemblies. What to speak of Assemblies, even in the district boards, municipalities and corporations where they are employed in large numbers. This is so because they are extremely poor, and there is none to represent their case in these bodies. They are lagging behind in every walk of life.

In order to raise their living standards, I would suggest that you have to give them proper education. 28

[Shri Ramdhani Das]

is of the greatest importance that the policy of Government in the field of Harijan uplift should be one of 'more-needy-more-help'. Unless such a policy is adopted by Government, these people cannot progress as they ought to.

Then, I would say that the remarks of the Commissioner in this respect should be given full consideration by Government.

The State Governments should be requested to set up inquiry committees of experts with representatives of these affected communities in order to study their problems and find out ways and means to raise their living standards.

Then, the State Governments should also be requested to watch the educational progress of the Harijan communities to see which among them are progressing and which of them are not, and the report should be discussed annually in the State Legislatures.

Then, I would like to suggest that wherever Harijans are taken by Government nomination, the nominee should be from the lowest categories of the Harijans.

The propagation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act should not be left entirely to the non-official organisations, but it should be done through the officials like the sub-divisional officer, the police sub-inspector, the chowkidars and so on who should be asked to make a survey of their respective areas and who should hold frequent meetings in the area where there is any sort of smell of untouchability still in existence.

Individual Harijans should be given free legal and financial help to the extent of Rs. 500 to enable them to proceed to a court to assert the right given to them under the Untouchability

(Offences) Act. In cases of revision petition and appeal, an amount to the extent of Rs. 1000 and a lawyer of the rank of Advocate-General should be provided for the individual Harijan. This is very necessary in order to ensure that they are not harassed, and their legal right is guaranteed to them properly.

I want to say a few words about the organisations to which Government are giving aid, such as the Bharatiya Dalit Sangh, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and so on. I must say that these organisations which get Government aid must submit their reports about their work monthly, periodically and annually, giving details of their activities. For, I find that there is misuse of money by some of the organisations. For instance, I have seen some Harijan Sevak Sangh workers, but in the village from which they come, there is untouchability. So, it is of the highest importance that they must be asked to submit their reports monthly, quarterly and annually. I have done.

16 hrs

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली—
रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ) समापति
महोदय, सदन में इस समय शेड्यूल कास्ट्स
एंड शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट
पर जो माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा विचार प्रकट
किये जा रहे हैं, तो दिल्ली जो कि देश की
राजधानी है और जहाँ तक दिल्ली का इस
समस्या से सम्बन्ध है मैं इस सदन के सम्मुख
कुछ अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली का प्रश्न है बहुत
सारे सदस्यों ने कृपा करके दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध
में बहुत कुछ बातें बताईं किन्तु वस्तु स्थिति
क्या है उससे वह बिल्कुल अनभिज्ञ हैं। कई
बार ऐसा होता है कि कुछ राजनीतिज्ञ नीम
होते हैं वह उदार दृष्टिकोण से उन विचारों
को देखते हैं किन्तु मानवता की दृष्टि से यदि
देखें तो वह सख्त नहीं होते हैं। यहाँ तक

दिल्ली का प्रश्न है और भस्मयता का प्रश्न है यह सत्य है कि इस समय दिल्ली में भस्मयता कम हुई है किन्तु आर्थिक भवस्था उनकी निरन्तर बिगड़ी जा रही है और मैं देखता हूँ कि आज से दस वर्ष पहले या २० वर्ष पहले जिस प्रकार की आर्थिक भवस्था थी वह आज भी विद्यमान है। मैं जब दिल्ली राज्य के गांवों में जाता हूँ तो आज भी गांवों में मैं ऐसे हरिजन भाइयों को देखता हूँ जो कि सर्दी के मौसम में सांप की तरह से कुंडली मार कर पड़े रहते हैं, पावों में पेट डाल कर भूले पेट सो जाते हैं, सोते तो क्या हैं किसी तरीके से रात बिता देते हैं। उस गरीब और भ्राम्ये हरिजन का घर आज भी सीलन से भरा हुआ है और वहां पर बंदू होती है और उसकी कोई भ्रगर भैस है तो वह भी वही पर बधती है और वही वह गोबर करती है और वह बहा पर एक नरकीय जीवन बिताता है। गंदगी में आज हरिजन अपनी ज़िन्दगी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और आप जाकर गावों में उनकी हालत देखिये और गाव में हरिजन का मकान आपको ऐसा दिखाई पड़ेगा जैसे कि सिर में फोड़ा दिखाई पड़ जाता है। उस तरह का एक मटमैल घरींदा आपको गाव में उस हरिजन का खड़ा हुआ दूर से दिखाई पड़ जायेगा और उसकी बनावट से आपको दूर ही से पता चल जायेगा कि यह किसी हरिजन का मकान है। अब यदि वस्तुतः हरिजनों की आर्थिक भवस्था में कुछ सुधार करना है और परिवर्तन लाना है तो हमें इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसी हालत हमारे पिछड़ी जाति वालों की दिल्ली में है उससे भी बदतर हालत उनकी दिल्ली के बाहर अन्य स्थानों पर है। किसी भी जाति के उत्थान के लिए या उसको उन्नत होने के लिए सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता जो होती है वह उसके सामाजिक स्तर को ऊंचा करने की होती है। समाज में उसका सम्मान हो और उसमें शिक्षा का प्रसार हो और शिक्षा के प्रसार के प्रतिदिन

उसकी आर्थिक भवस्था ठीक हो। यदि यह सब बातें हों तो वह जाति उन्नति कर जाती है लेकिन यदि वह सब बातें न हों तो वह जाति गिरती चली जाती है।

यहां पर आध्यात्मिक बातें भी कही गईं, मंदिरों की बातें भी कही गईं। यह ठीक है कि जहां तक समाज का सम्बन्ध है और आध्यात्मिकता का प्रश्न है जो हिन्दू धर्म को मानने वाले हैं जिनकी कि आस्था और विश्वास हिन्दू धर्म में है उनका वह अधिकार भी है कि मैं भी सर्वण हिन्दुओं के समान मंदिरों में जाऊँ और वहां बैठ कर पूजा करे। किन्तु जहां तक मेरे अपने निजी विचारों का सम्बन्ध है मैं तो इस विचार का समर्थक हूँ कि भूले भोजन न होत गोपाला, यह तो अपनी कठी माला। पहले पेट का ख्याल किया जाता है बाद में भगवान् को याद किया जाता है। जब हसान भूख से तडप रहा हो तो भगवान् याद नहीं आते हैं। उसको भगवान् ज्यादा याद आता है यह ठीक है किन्तु यह भी सत्य है कि नास्तिक भी हो जाता है। जब भूख की चोटें उस पर अत्यधिक पड़ने लगती हैं तो उसका विश्वास भगवान् पर से उठ जाता है। आज हरिजनों की यही हालत है। आज हरिजन निरन्तर आर्थिक दबाव के नीचे दबते चले जा रहे हैं और दिन पर दिन उनकी भवस्था शोचनीय होती जा रही है और उनके उत्थान और उन्नति का कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आ रहा है और ऐसी हालत में आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि वह क्या करेगा? क्या वह उन मंदिरों में रखी मूर्तियों की प्रार्थना करेगा और उन से प्रार्थना करेगा कि मेरी उन्नति हो जाय, मुझे शिक्षा मिल जाय, मैं धाने बढ़ूँ, मेरी जाति धाने बढ़े, हम उन्नति करें और अपने देश के लिए कामप्रव हो जायें? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों से हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होने वाला है। वह पूरा इस बात से होने वाला है कि उसे समाज में सम्मान मिले उसे शिक्षा मिले और वह धाने बढ़े।

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जहां तक शिक्षा का संबंध है, यह सही है कि हम में से बहुत सारे नौजवान पढ़ रहे हैं। किन्तु वे छात्र कितना पढ़ पाते हैं? कोई छाठ जमायत तक और कोई दस जमायत तक। और पढ़ने के बाद भूख का चक्कर उस के सामने आता है। वह बाबू बनने के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज जा कर अपना नाम दर्ज करवाता है और दफ्तरों के दरवाजे खटखटाता है। आज हालत यह है कि हरिजनो के लिए जगहों के खाली होते हुए भी उस को बार-बार दफ्तरों के दरवाजे खटखटाने पड़ते हैं। आज भी हरिजनों के विषय में यह देखा जाता है कि वे प्रथम श्रेणी में पास हैं, द्वितीय श्रेणी में पास हैं या तृतीय श्रेणी में पास है। मैं अपने यहां का एक हृदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग का मामला था अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण का। अब्बल तो हमारे यहां लड़किया पढ़ती नहीं है। छः लड़कियों ने, जो कि मैट्रिक पास थी, चाहा कि वे प्रशिक्षण लें और वे गईं। छः स्थान खाली थे और छः ही लड़कियां वहां गईं। किन्तु अन्य लोगों की तरह से उन की परीक्षा ली गई और उस के बाद उन सब को छोड़ दिया गया। जब मैं वे इस विषय में लिखा, तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि यदि उन के ३३ प्रतिशत भी नम्बर आते, तो उन को ले लिया जाता, क्योंकि दूसरों को ४० प्रतिशत नम्बर प्राप्त करने पर लिया जाता है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि जब किसी पद या कोर्स के लिए एक योग्यता निर्धारित की जाती है, और कोई उतनी योग्यता वाला व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण लेने के लिए जाता है, तो इस तरह की नीति क्यों अपनाई जाती है। यह स्पष्ट था और क्रम में लिखा था कि जो भी मैट्रिक पास होगा, उस को अवसर मिलेगा, लेकिन मैट्रिक पास लड़कियां जाती हैं और उन को अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने कृपा कर के एक लाइन यह और बढ़ा दी कि रिजर्वेशन में जो स्थान खरे नहीं जायेंगे, उन को आगे के लिए भी खोद लिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आगे

जो यही हाल होगा, क्योंकि सम्भवतः इस वर्ग के लोग ४० परसेंट या ३३ परसेंट नम्बर नहीं ले सकेंगे और उस अवस्था में यही होगा।

रिजर्वेशन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि जो रिजर्वेशन है वह आगे भी रहना चाहिए। मैं रिजर्वेशन के बहुत हक में नहीं हूं, किन्तु मैं जब इस अवस्था को देखता हूं

समापति महोदय: अब माननीय सदस्य समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: मैंने अभी प्रारम्भ किया है।

समापति महोदय: बात यह है कि हर एक सदस्य को दस मिनट का टाइम मिलेगा।

छाठ मिनट हो गए हैं, दो मिनट माननीय सदस्य और ले सकते हैं।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: अच्छा।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सम्बन्ध है मैं देखता हूं कि आज भी अवस्था कुछ अच्छी नहीं है। सविधान की भावना तो यह है कि हम दस बरस में और लोगों के स्तर के बराबर इस पिछड़े हुए वर्ग का स्तर ले जायेंगे। यदि आज वह स्तर आ जाता, तो मैं आगे के लिए न कहता।

श्री बाबूपीकी (बुलन्दशहर-रजिस्ट्र-धनुसूचित-जातियां): दिनों दिन स्तर गिरता आ रहा है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: आज अवस्था यह है कि हम में कितने डाक्टर या इंजीनियर हैं? जो हरिजन लड़के मिडल पास कर के हायर सैकंडरी में जाते हैं, उन को साइंस का विषय मिलना कठिन हो जाता है। अगर वह साइंस में पास नहीं होगा, तो उस के विषय

उन्नति के सब द्वार बन्द हो जाते हैं और इस लिए चाहिए कि वह दस जमायत पास कर के बाबू, क्लार्क, बनेगा। माननीय मंत्री महोदय यहां नहीं हैं। रेलवे मंत्री हैं। अगर वह नोट करना चाहें, तो कर लें।

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :
मैं सब नोट कर रहा हूँ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अगर उन लोगों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, तो वे इसी तरह दफ्तरों की छाक छानते रहेंगे। आज सरकार को इंजीनियरों, ओवरसीरों और डाक्टरों की जरूरत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कृपा कर के उन को इन लाइनों में लेने का प्रयत्न करे, अगर वह वास्तव में उन की उन्नति चाहती है। नहीं तो बेकारी में और बृद्धि होगी और हरिजनों की कोई उन्नति नहीं होगी।

अन्त में दिल्ली की एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बहुत लिखा-पढ़ी की और बहुत कुछ कहा और उस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि मुझे डी० आई० जी०, पुलिस, ने एक पत्र लिख दिया कि आप के पास पुलिस के लिए जितने व्यक्ति हों आप दीजिये। मैंने एम्प्लाइमेंट एक्सचेंज से इस बारे में मालूम किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि जितने व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता हो, हमें लिखा जाय और हम उस योग्यता के व्यक्तियों को देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैंने पुलिस अधिकारियों से कहा, तो मुझे कहा गया कि हम तो सीधी भरती करते हैं। यह बड़ा विचित्र तर्क है।

अन्त में एक बात और कह कर मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। बहुत कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों के लिए इतना रुपया दिया गया है। और राय्यों का तो मुझे पता नहीं है। दिल्ली का मुझे पता है। जब कभी कोई बाढ़ आती है या सूकान आता है और हरिजनों की झोपड़ियां उड़ जाती हैं, बाढ़ में वह जाती है और अगर वह

कहा जाता है कि इन लोगों को झोपड़ियां बनाने के लिए कोई सहायता दी जाय, तो बराब दिया जाता है कि हरिजन वेलफेयर बोर्ड इस की व्यवस्था करेगा। हरिजन वेलफेयर बोर्ड वाले कहते हैं कि इस के लिए कोई अनुदान नहीं रखा हुआ है और जो जनरल फंड है—सार्वजनिक व्यय की जो राशि है, उस में उन के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है यहां कहा गया कि जनरल फंड में से उन के लिए खर्च किया जाता है और उन के साथ सब के समान व्यवहार किया जाता है। लेकिन दिल्ली का मुझे अनुभव है कि जनरल फंड में से हरिजनों को एक पाई भी नहीं मिलती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाकी जगह भी ऐसी ही है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जो हरी रंगों का फंड है, उस का एक-चौथाई भाग रेत में प्रादि में निकल जा रहा है और जो बाकी तीन-चौथाई है, उस को भी बहुत भ्रष्ट में दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है और जो टोक उपयोग में आता है, वह पढ़ाई के विषय में आता है। मेरा कहना है कि अब आठ वर्ष समाप्त हो गए हैं और दो वर्ष और शेष हैं। दो भी नहीं, एक ही बाकी रहा है। इस एक साल में अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति के लोग कहां तक उन्नति करेंगे? जो कुछ नौ साल में नहीं हो सका है, वह एक साल में कैसे हो सकेगा? क्या इस हाउस में या बाहर भत्तादीन का चिराग घिसा जायगा और उस से एकाएक कान्ति आ जायेगी और उन लोगों की अवस्था में एकाएक परिवर्तन आ जायगा? आज जिस हरिजन का पेट पीठ से लगा है, जिस की बगुले की सी सींक सी टांगें हैं, जिस की आंखें बंसी हुई हैं, जिस के स्वास्थ्य की यह दशा है, वह क्या करेगा? मैं कविता की दो पंक्तियां कह कर बैठ जाता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस बात को सुनें।

सब के पास हो बरा, सभी के पास धाम ही, सब की भ्रष्ट-वत्न हो, सभी के पास काम हो।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Padalu. The hon. Member will speak in Telugu.

*Shri K. V. Padala (Golugonda—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Government for the various steps undertaken by them to improve the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It is because of the various welfare schemes of the Government that people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes have come out of darkness and are able to enjoy the benefits of civilisation.

This, I submit, should not, however, make us complacent. Much more in the direction of improvement and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes remains to be done. For example, the Scheduled areas are as backward in matter of education as ever. There are in Andhra Pradesh about 11,49,919 people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. Half of them would be women. Practically all the women are illiterate. Even among men there are very few who can read and write the regional language. Why is it that the tribal people are still so backward in education?

It is true that in some of the primary schools, facilities such as free boarding and clothing are provided. But this does not solve the problem of education of the tribal people. So far, no high school has been opened in the tribal area of my constituency. The boys who complete their elementary and middle school education have perforce to suspend their education. Their parents are not prepared to send their children to far-off places for education. They are not trained like the people in the plains and other areas to send the boys to towns for higher education.

16.17 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Therefore, Government should think in terms of establishing high schools

right in the heart of the tribal areas.

I sincerely feel that the matter is one involving serious consequences. Boys who have studied for a few years, say, up to VIII standard, are unable to go for higher education and, therefore, suspend their schooling. This class of neo-Tribes are neither sufficiently educated so as to derive fully the benefits of education nor do they have the age old habits of working with their parents in order to eke out a living. This class of boys, I am afraid, would not bring any kind of credit to the tribal people. On the other hand, they may create a dangerous situation in the tribal area, and it needs to be prevented. May I request the Government to consider the seriousness of the situation and do something in the matter?

Sir, it is stated in the Report of the Commissioner for the year 1956-57 that the Government had decided to establish an agricultural farm in Chintapalli village of Andhra State. So far, it had not been established. It is needless to point out how useful such an agricultural farm would be to the tribal people belonging to the Andhra State. A large number of the tribal people of Andhra State live in and around Chintapalli. Their chief occupation is agriculture. An agricultural farm would go a long way to improve agriculture of the tribal people. May I request the Government to implement their plan of establishing the farm as early as possible?

Sir in the tribal area of my constituency, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has established recently a Finance Corporation, the chief object of which, I believe, is to offer loans to the tribal people. But, in actual experience, the tribal people find it very difficult to obtain loans from the Corporation. The Government should devise ways and means to liberalise

*Translation in English of the speech delivered by the hon. Member in Telugu.

the method of granting loans from the Finance Corporation.

The Finance Corporation has been authorised by the State Government to have a monopoly in the purchase of forest produce in the tribal area. This is established in order to safeguard the interests of the tribal people. But in practice, this has resulted in creating a feeling among the tribal people that the Finance Corporation is not giving a proper price for their produce and that they are precluded by Government from selling their goods in the private market where they feel they would get a higher price. I, therefore suggest that Government should, while continuing the cooperatives run by the Finance Corporation, allow the private dealer also to have his trade. The tribal people would then encourage the institution which is profitable to them. The people in the tribal areas are slow to change and therefore, the State should try to introduce changes by slow degrees alone. The tribal people are like wards of the State; the State should take foremost interest in their welfare and promote it.

I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me today to speak on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ramji Verma. I am sorry; not more than ten minutes are available to each hon. Member.

An Hon. Member: Why, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members so agree, double the number could be accommodated.

श्री रामजी वर्मा (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान में कुछ वर्षों के लिये कुछ सुविधायें, कुछ विशेष सुविधायें वैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दी गई हैं। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि ऐसा प्रतीत होने लगा है कि दो वर्गों का, दो जातियों का

कोई संघर्ष सा इस मुल्क में है ? इस से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि उच्च वर्ग, कास्ट हिन्दू से हमारे पिछड़े भाई, हमारे हरिजन भाई बहुत परेशान रहे हैं, और साथ ही साथ समाज ने भी उन को बहुत परेशान किया है। किन्तु आज स्वतंत्रता के युग में इस प्रश्न को मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाना चाहिये कि जो हमारे पिछड़े हुए भाई हैं, शिखा और दूसरे आर्थिक मामलों में चूँकि वे हीन रहे हैं, इस बास्ते उन की सामाजिक स्थिति नीची रही है और उन को सम्मान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। उन में भी जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, उन को सारी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, सभी सुविधायें जो उच्च वर्ग के लोगों को प्राप्त हैं, उन को भी प्राप्त हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि अब जब मुल्क आजाद हो चुका है और लोग स्वतः ही काम करते हैं, तरक्की करने की लोगों में भावना है, वहां हर मामले में, हर चीज में सरकार की ओर देkhना कि वह उन की तरक्की करे, वह उन के लिये सभी काम करे, वही उन को आगे बढ़ाये, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से पराधीनता की भावना पैदा होती है और इस से हम को कुछ मुक्ति प्राप्त करनी चाहिये। हर बात के लिये हम को सरकार का मुंह नहीं ताकना चाहिये, सरकार की ओर नहीं देkhना चाहिये, उसी पर निर्भर नहीं करना चाहिये।

किन्तु आज स्वतः सरकार ऐसे-ऐसे कामों में और कम से कम आर्थिक प्रगति के रास्तों में रोड़ा बन कर आती है, तो सभी निर्धन लोगों को सरकार की तरफ ताकने का, सरकार से लड़ने का, सरकार से कुछ कहने का और सरकार से शिकायत करने का अवसर मिल जाता है। लेकिन मैं इस प्रश्न को किसी और ही दृष्टि से देखता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना कि ये पिछड़े हुए हैं, वे हीन हैं, ठीक नहीं है, वे आज पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं। मैं तो यह देखता हूँ कि इतिहास में हमारे जो बड़े-

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

बड़े रिकामिस्ट नेता हुए हैं, राजा राम मोहन राय जैसे या दयानन्द सरस्वती जी जैसे और जो अपने नाम कर गये हैं, इतिहास बना गये हैं, उन्होंने ने जो कुछ समाज कल्याण के नाम पर काम किया है, या सुधार किये हैं, सती प्रथा के खिलाफ भाषा उठाई है, स्त्रियों में परदा प्रथा है, उस के खिलाफ विद्रोह किया है, विषवा विवाह और तलाक प्रथा इत्यादि के पक्ष में भाषा उठाई है छुप्राकृत दूर करने की कोशिश की है, इन सब कामों को करने से आज भी लोगों द्वारा वे पूजे जाते हैं। आज भारतवर्ष को जिस संस्कृति को अपनाना है, जिस तरह की समाज का निर्माण करना है, जिस तरह की सरकारी करनी है और जहां इस को पहुंचाना है, उस में उच्च वर्ण के जो लोग हैं, उन से अधिक भाषा नहीं की जा सकती है। जितने भी दुर्गुण हैं, वे उच्च वर्णों में ही हैं और उन्हीं का सुधार करने की सर्वप्रथम आवश्यकता है। जिन क्षत्रियों के कारण या गुणों के कारण वे सवर्ण लोग, हिन्दू कहे जाने वाले लोग प्राये बड़े हुए हैं, आज 'हो गुग' उनके रास्ते में बड़ी रोड़ा है। उन के यहां पर्दा प्रथा है, उन के यहां विषवा विवाह नहीं होता है और जब यज्ञ वाद्यों से के बारे में बिल पेश हुआ तो वे बबरा उठे थे, तिलमिला उठे थे।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ जो वर्ण है, हिन्दुस्तान का और जो सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उन में ये रोग नहीं है। वह भारतमाता के सही आयनों में सच्चे संपूत हैं। उन में वह सब गुण विद्यमान हैं जिन को कि उच्च वर्ण वालों को भंगीकार कर के प्राये बढ़ना है। आप कहते हैं कि विदेशियों से हम इन चीजों को और गुणों को लेते हैं मगर मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि आप को इन गुणों को सीखने और लेने के लिये विदेशियों का बहुत ताकने की जरूरत नहीं है खुद आप के घर में यह गुण मौजूद हैं और जिन को कि आप छोटा भाई कहते हैं, पिछड़े हुए लोग

कहते हैं, उन में यह सारे गुण मौजूद हैं। कल्चर के प्रति उन की भावना है। हर चीज में वे बड़े हुए हैं। आज दुनिया में श्रम का महत्व है और कोई काम बिना नहीं रह सकती और उस का कोई भादर व सम्मान नहीं हो सकता जोकि श्रम के महत्व को नहीं जानती और जो कि श्रम से परहेज करती है। भारतवर्ष के लोगों की सब से बड़ी सराबी यह है कि यहां के लोग श्रम से परहेज करने हैं। जो व्यक्ति श्रम करता है परिश्रम करता है उस को तो वह हेय समझते हैं और जो व्यक्ति भाराम से गद्दी पर बैठा रहता है और कोई भी काम नहीं करता है उस की वे इज्जत करने हैं। हमारी यह प्रवृत्ति है और इसी कारण हमारे लोग श्रम से दूर भागे हैं और जितने भी बड़ी जाति के लोग हैं और जो बनी मानी हैं उन में यह ऐब और सराबी मौजूद है। मैं तो अपने समाजवादी कहे जाने वाले भाइयों और मार्किस्ट बन्धुओं को जोकि श्रम के झंडे को प्राये बढ़ाते हैं उन से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर हम को श्रम का सबक कहीं सीखना है तो वह हम प्रयवा और किसी विदेशी राष्ट्र से नहीं सीखना है बल्कि उस श्रम के महत्व को हमें अपने पिछड़े भाइयों से सीखना है।

इस सम्बन्ध में वह हम सवर्ण हिन्दुओं से कहीं प्राये हैं और कौन कहता है कि वह बैकवर्ड हैं। आज समाज का झंडा उन के हाथ में हो सकता है लेकिन यह खुद रोना रो रहे हैं कि हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि उन के लिये ऐसा समझना बिल्कुल ही गलत है और मैं तो कहूंगा कि वे हर माने में प्राये बड़े हुए हैं। जो हमारे में दुर्गुण हैं जो यहां के सवर्णों में दुर्गुण हैं उनसे वे मुक्त हैं उनसे प्रगती संस्कृति और जो समाज घाने वाला है उस का और हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रोशन होने वाला है। श्रम का झंडा उन्हीं के हाथ में है और मैं तो समझता हूं कि उन को बिल में बिलेरी और आत्मविश्वास की भावना

के साथ यह ऐलान कर देना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की बागडोर और देश को भागे ले जाने का झंडा उन के हाथ में है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक ब्राह्मणों के पीछे नहीं जा सकते हैं। उन को तो श्रमिकों के पीछे जाना पड़ेगा और वह हमारे शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लोग हमारे नेता ब रहनुमा हैं लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार का विषय यह है कि आप खुद समझने लगते हैं कि हम पीछे हैं और अपने पिछड़ेपन का खूब भागे दिन रोना रोते रहते हैं तो मुझे यह बेल कर हैरत होती है और दिल में एक दुःख व निराशा की भावना पैदा होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे भाइयों को इस मनोवृत्ति का त्याग करना चाहिये और उन को निराश नहीं होना चाहिये और इस ऐतिहासिक घड़ी में जो जिम्मेदारी उन के हाथ में है उस को वे योग्यता से सम्हालें और बाकी वर्गों के लोगों को श्रम का महत्व सिलायें ताकि अन्य जाति वाले भी श्रम करने से परहेज न करें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भाई भागे बढ़ कर अन्य जातियों के लोगों का इस मामले में पथ प्रदर्शन करें।

यहां पर कोभापरेटिव फार्मिंग का भी जिक्र हुआ। कोभापरेटिव फार्मिंग के सवाल को ले कर हमारे एक भाई को घबराहट हो गई और हमारे श्री मसानी को उस के कारण इतनी घबराहट हो गई कि वे यह कहने लग गये कि अगर यहां पर कोभापरेटिव फार्मिंग जारी की गई तो देश में क्रांति हो जायगी। लेकिन मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इस के लिये श्री मसानी की इतनी घबड़ाहट की जरूरत नहीं है। इस देश में सहकारी कृषि सफल होनी चाहिये और वह होगी बशर्तकि उस को ठीक ढंग पर चलाया जाय। आज जिस ढंग से उस को बढ़ाया जा रहा है उस में इस बात का खतरा है कि प्राक्रिशिएलडम न भा जाय। इस बात के लिये हमें सतर्कता बर्तनी होगी। कोभापरेटिव फार्मिंग अगर देश में पनपती है तो

उस में भी श्रम का महत्व होगा और उस में उन का भी महत्व बढ़ेगा जोकि किसान कहलाते हैं और उस में भी आप का महत्व बढ़ेगा और उस का झंडा भी आप के हाथ में है

श्री बाबूजी : वह तो ठीक है लेकिन उच्च वर्ग वालों की चौबराहट से डर लगता है।

श्री रामजी वर्मा : घबड़ाइये नहीं यह जो उन की काम और श्रम से जी चुराने की मनोवृत्ति है यह बीमारी उन को खा कर ही दम लेगी। सरकार जिस ढंग से कोभापरेटिव फार्मिंग चला रही है उस में प्राक्रिशिएलडम भागे का खतरा है और अगर ऐसा हुआ तो यह योजना तो विफल होगी ही साथ में हमारे मजदूर वर्ग को भी चट कर जायगी। इसलिये इस में विशेष सावधानी बर्तने की जरूरत है और इस मुल्क में मजदूर वर्ग और किसान वर्ग मिल कर कोभापरेटिव फार्मिंग को सफल बनायें और उस का भी नेतृत्व आप के हाथ में है। इसलिये इस से घबराने की बात नहीं है और उस को समझदारी के साथ आत्मविश्वास के साथ और इनफ़्लिमेंट्रीयार्टी कम्प्लेक्स को हटा कर भागे बढ़ावे की जरूरत है। हिम्मत से भागे बढ़िये। भविष्य आप के हाथ में है।

श्रीमती गंगा बेबी (उप्राध—रजित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में शेड्यूल कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स एंड बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के कमिशनर महोदय की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही है। अब देखना यह है कि समस्त भारतवर्ष की अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के अपलिफ्ट का जो भार सरकार ने आयुक्त महोदय के कंधों पर रक्खा है उस को उन्होंने कैसे बहन किया है और उन्होंने ने बहुत भाइयों को अब तक कितनी सुविधा और राहत पहुंचाई है। वे

[श्रीमती गंगा देवी]

बहुत बड़े समय में अपनी बातों को खत्म करना चाहती हूँ।

अभी हमारे घातार साहब ने बहुत सुन्दर भाषण दिया और उस से हमें यह बता लगा कि भिक्षुओं के अपलिफ्ट के वास्ते शिक्षा, हाउसिंग और बहुत से कामों में जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उस की सही रिपोर्ट उन को पता नहीं चल सकती।

अभी शिक्षा की बात हो रही थी और उस के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है। हमारे अन्य भाइयों ने उस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ कह दिया है। मुझे तो केवल इतना ही कहना है कि उन्होंने ने जो कहा कि हर एक विद्यार्थी को रुपया दिया गया और सब की बजीफा मिल चुका तो यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं नहीं समझ सकती कि कौन सी प्रणाली बजीफा देने में प्रयोग में लाई जाती है? जब गवर्नमेंट ने एक यह नियम बनाया है कि अच्छे नम्बरो से पास होने वाले विद्यार्थियों को आगे शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिये पूरी मदद दी जायगी, बजीफे दिये जायेंगे तो क्यों नहीं यह नियम वही तरीके से पालन होता है? विद्यार्थियों के बैच में लिया जाता है और उस उम्मीद पर लड़के और लड़कियाँ कालिजों में नाम लिखवा लेते हैं लेकिन बीच में उन को लटका दिया जाता है। पूरे का पूरा साल खर्च हो गया लेकिन अभी भी बड़े हालत है जोकि पहले थी। मैं तो समझ नहीं सकती कि किस तरीके से उन को बजीफे दिये गये और मैं तो समझती हूँ कि अभी तक मैं किसी भी लड़के को बजीफे नहीं मिले....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी तक भी नहीं मिले हैं।

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : जहां तक मैं ने पता लगाया जनवरी तक तो उस का कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ। और मेरा तो कहना है कि अगर फरवरी माह में इस तरह उन का बका निकाल

कर बजीफा दे भी दिया तो वह देना नहीं है। मैं अपने यहां के कितने केसेज ऐसे बतला सकती हूँ और मेरे पास कोई ६०, ७० बिट्टियां ऐसे लड़के और लड़कियों की आई हैं जिन्होंने बजीफे के बारे में मुझे लिखा था कि हमें यह बतला दिया जाय कि हमें बजीफा मिलेगा कि नहीं। अगर हमें बजीफा नहीं मिलने वाला है तो फिर हम यही पर अपनी पढ़ाई खत्म करते हैं। वे हमें लिखते हैं कि हमें इस तरह से परेशान किया जा रहा है। अब आप ही हमें बतलाइये कि हम इस का उन को क्या जवाब दिया करे। हम उन लोगों से कह देते हैं कि हम क्या करे हमें कोई सही जवाब नहीं मिलता। ऐंटा में एक कालिज है वहां के होस्टल में करीब ६०, ७० लड़के सेड्यून्ड कास्ट के हैं। उस कालिज के जो प्रिंसिपल साहब हैं वह हमारे श्री विशम्भर दयाल त्रिपाठी के सुपुत्र हैं उन को जब जनवरी तक कोई बजीफा नहीं मिला और बेंचरो को फाके से दिन काटने पड़े तो उन्हो ने कालिज के फंड में से कुछ रुपया उन को दिया और इस तरह उन का खर्चा चला लेकिन ऐसे कहा तक चल सकता था। वह यहां घाये और मुझ से इस के बारे में बातचीत की। उन्होंने ने बतलाया कि अगर बजीफा मिलेगा तो मैं कालिज में उनका खर्च चलाऊंगा वरना और बाद में उस को काट लूंगा। जब मैं ने इस के बारे में पता लगाया और अडरसेक्रेटरी एजुकेशन बोर्ड से इस बारे में जब मैं मिली तो उन्होंने ने बतलाया कि अभी यह सबाल हमारी किसी मीटिंग में तय नहीं हुआ है और जब इस के बारे में हम कोई फ़ैसला कर लेंगे तो हम इस की आप को सूचना दे देंगे। तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सरकार और उस के प्रशासकीय कर्मचारियों का बजीफा घाबि बेते का यह तरीका है। अब एक तरफ तो हम यह कह देते हैं कि हम क्रमा-क्रमा कामों के वास्ते भिक्षु भाइयों को इतने रुपये भी

सहायता दे रहे हैं लेकिन वास्तव में हम देखते हैं कि वह सहायता उन को वक्त पर नहीं मिल पाती है और जिस तरीके पर कि उन पर भ्रमल होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है और यही कारण है कि हमारे शेड्यूल कास्ट के भाइयों को आज भी काफी मुसीबत व परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

शेड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट को उठा कर जब हम देखते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि अनटचेबिलिटी के वास्ते उन में शिक्षा का प्रचार करने के वास्ते भी अन्य उपयोगी कार्यों के वास्ते इतनी-इतनी धनराशि रक्खी गई है, एजुकेशन में इतनी रकम रक्खी गई है और अनटचेबिलिटी के वास्ते इतनी रकम रक्खी गई है, इतना रुपया हाउसिंग के लिये दिया गया, इतना रुपया दूसरे किसी काम के लिये दिया गया, इस तरीके से आकड़े गिनने को मिलते हैं।

जहां तक एजुकेशन का सम्बन्ध है, अगर सरकार ने इसी तरीके से बजीफे देने हैं, तो फिर इस व्यवस्था को खत्म ही कर दिया जाय। इस तरह से बीच में लटका कर लड़को को परेशान करना ठीक नहीं है। यदि स्कालरशिप्स बोर्ड को अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चलाया जा सकता, तो गवर्नमेंट को चाहिये कि ऐसे होस्टल्स खोले जायें, जहां बिल्कुल फ्री एजुकेशन दी जाये। अगर बजीफे देने का कोई नियम न रहे और सारा कर्च—बोर्डिंग, लाजिंग, ट्यूशन फीस और किताबों का कर्च—सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। लड़कियों के लिये कुछ ऐसे होस्टल्स होने चाहियें, जहां उन को शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक पूरी एजुकेशन दी जाये। अगर सरकार सामाजिक सुधार चाहती है, तो लड़कियों की शिक्षा बहुत जरूरी है। उन को बहुत अधिक पढ़ाना जरूरी नहीं समझा जाता, लेकिन सामाजिक सुधार की दृष्टि से उन को शिक्षा देना निहायत जरूरी है। मैं समझती हूं कि इस पर और किया जायेगा। गरीब लोग अपने लड़के-

लड़कियों को शिक्षा दिलाने में असमर्थ होते हैं। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की जाय, तो अच्छा होगा।

जमीन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आज देश के सामने ख़ास समस्या का प्रश्न है और दूसरी तरफ़ प्रश्न है अन-एम्प्लायमेंट का। यदि हम एक समस्या को हल करते हैं, तो दूसरी समस्या अपने आप हल हो जाती है। बहुत सारी जमीन ऐसी पड़ी है, जोकि खेती में अच्छी तरह से यूटिलाइज हो सकती है। आज खेतिहर मजदूर, जिन के पास जमीन नहीं है, भूखें, बेकार और परेशान हैं। अगर यह जमीन उन को दे दी जाय जोतने के लिये, तो ख़ास समस्या का हल हो सकता है और उन की बेरोजगारी भी दूर हो सकती है। हम चाहते हैं कि जमीन का वितरण सही तरीके से हो।

जहां तक फोर्ड लेबर का प्रश्न है, अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में यह कहा कि आज कहीं पर भी फोर्ड लेबर नहीं ली जाती है—बेगार नहीं ली जाती है, लेकिन कई उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं, इस प्रकार की कई घटनायें हमारे सामने घटती हैं, क्योंकि हमें पब्लिक में जाना पड़ता है। सारी रिपोर्टें हमारे सामने आती हैं कि किस प्रकार से बेगार ली जाती है। अभी हाल की बात है कि मेरठ के एक गांव में श्रमदान हो रहा था। वहां के त्यागियों ने हरिजनों को कहा कि आप को फ़लों का काम पर जाना है। हरिजनों ने कहा कि हम ने श्रमदान पर जाना है। इस पर त्यागियों ने कहा कि हम देख लेंगे और दूसरे दिन एक हरिजन को बहुत मारा गया और वह वहीं पर मर गया। इस की रिपोर्ट शेड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिशनर के पास गई। कमिशनर साहब की पूरी किताब में इस प्रकार का कोई दृष्टान्त नहीं मिलता है। इस रिपोर्ट को देखने से तो यह पता लगता है कि कहीं पर भी फोर्ड लेबर नहीं है और बेगार प्रथा बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि जहां कमिशनर साहब

[श्रीमती गंगा झा]

इतनी बातों को हमारे धीर पब्लिक के सामने रखते हैं कि हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ किया जा रहा है, वहां जो कमियां हैं, उन की तरफ भी वे ध्यान दिलायें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा, तो उन कमियों को दूर कैसे किया जा सकेगा और जो ग़ुटियां हैं, उन का सुधार कैसे हो सकेगा ?

भाज अनटचेबिलिटी रिमूवल के लिये बहुत रकमा खर्च किया जा रहा है लेकिन अगर उस के साथ-साथ हरिजनों को कुछ चरेलू धन्धे और अपने कारोबार खोलने के लिये कुछ रुपया सही तरीके से दिया जाय, तो उन की आर्थिक समस्या सुलझेगी और उस से छूपाछून अपने आप दूर हो जायेगी। क्योंकि जब आदमी के पास पैसा होता है, तो उस को अपने रहन-सहन और खान-पान का ज्यादातर ध्यान अपने आप भा जाता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार की स्क्रीमों के अन्तर्गत ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज और को-ऑपरेटिविज और बहुत से चरेलू धन्धे देश में चलाये जायें। उन हरिजनों को, जिन के पास कोई भी कारोबार नहीं है, कोई रोजगार नहीं है, किसी किस्म का भी अपना धन्धा नहीं है, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये, चरेलू धन्धों के लिये खास तौर से रुपया देना चाहिये।

भाज हमारे देश का चर्मकार बिल्कुल निहत्था हो गया है। उस के बल पर बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियाँ—बाटा कम्पनी, आइजा कम्पनी, फ्लैक्स कम्पनी वगैरह—पनप रही हैं, लेकिन चर्मकार मजदूरी पर अपना निर्वाह करता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां देश में खादी बोर्ड और हैंडलूम काम कर रहे हैं, वहां एक लैडर बोर्ड भी होना चाहिये और वह लैडर बोर्ड उन चर्मकारों को सहायता और प्रोत्साहन दें, जिस से हमारा लैडर अच्छी तरह से हो सके।

अब मैं सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड के बारे में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि उस में सरकार का—पूरा को करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है। लेकिन जहां पर वेलफेयर होना चाहिये, वहां उस का नाम मात्र भी नहीं होता है। जैसाकि अभी उनके भाई ने कहा है, जहां आवश्यकता है, वहां सोशल एक्टिविटीज नाम-मात्र के लिये भी नहीं है। यह लोग जवाहरलाल जी और महात्मा गांधी का नाम नहीं जानते हैं, लेकिन उन के बीच में कोई कार्य नहीं किया जाता है। यह बोर्ड जिस प्रकार से काम कर रहा है, उस से जो वास्तव में बैंकवर्ड कम्प्यूनिटीज हैं, उन को क्या फायदा है ? जहां सोशल वर्क होना चाहिये, वहां बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है। जितना भी काम होता है, वह एडवान्स कम्प्यूनिटीज में होता है, जहां एक पिकनिक की तरह खेल खेले जाते हैं। स्त्रियां बड़े ठाट-बाट के साथ गाड़ियां ले कर जाती हैं और पिकनिक में एन्जॉयमेंट कर के भा जाती हैं। बेहाल की ऐसी औरतों में, जिन को इस बात का बिल्कुल ज्ञान नहीं है कि देश में क्या हो रहा है, जाने और काम करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। उन लोगों में इतना कष्ट उठाने की प्रेरणा नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड की एक्टिविटीज कम से कम बैंकवर्ड कम्प्यूनिटीज की औरतों के बीच जरूर हो। मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में देखा है कि एक ही गांव में एक तरफ हरिजन औरतें हैं और दूसरी तरफ सबर्ब औरतें हैं और सबर्ब औरतों के बीच में सेंटर चल रहा है और हरिजन औरतें मुह ताकती हैं। केन्द्र भी कोई परवाह नहीं करता है इस प्रकार के सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड से हम को कोई फायदा नहीं है। अभी दातार साहब ने बड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में कहा कि जितना भी काम होता है, वह सब के लिये होता है। हम मानते हैं कि सब के लिये होता है और सेंटर में भी और स्टेड्स में भी सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिन

स्त्रियों के बीच में काम होना चाहिये, वहाँ काम बतई नहीं हो रहा है। वहाँ काम करने की सख्त जरूरत है, नहीं तो सोशल बैलफेयर बोर्ड की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी। जिन स्त्रियों में काम होता है, वे स्वयं समझदार हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जिन बातों की तरफ मैंने ध्यान आकषित किया है, उन पर कुछ विचार किया जाये।

श्री अमर सिंह बामर (भावुभा—रजित अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक यह परिपाटी रही है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के विषय में आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री की ओर से सदन में पेश होती है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि यह परिपाटी ठीक नहीं है। रिपोर्ट की प्रस्तावना में कमिशनर महोदय ने अपनी मजबूरी जाहिर की है और रिपोर्ट समय पर पेश न करने का कारण यह बताया गया है कि राज्य सरकारें उन को समय पर सामग्री नहीं देती हैं। इस से यह साफ़ जाहिर है कि राज्य सरकारें हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या के प्रति उदासीन होती हैं या जान बूझ कर अपनी नीति डीली रखती हैं। जहाँ तक इस रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है, मैं विशेष तौर पर आदिवासियों की समस्या की ओर ही आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य भारत एरिया के उस क्षेत्र से आया हूँ जहाँ हमेशा ही सूखा रहता है दो महीने जो बारिश होती है, उसको छोड़ करके।

इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ६७ पर यह लिखा हुआ है :—

“केन्द्रीय आदिमजाति कल्याण परामर्श दानी बोर्ड द्वारा सुझाव दिया : या है कि, ‘आदिवासियों का तीन वर्ष से पुराना सब कर्ज समाप्त कर देना चाहिए और पिछले तीन वर्ष का ऋण कम से कम ब्याज पर या छः प्रतिशत से किसी भी

रूप में अधिक न हो, भदा करना चाहिए। इस कार्य के लिए स्थापित की जाने वाली सहकारी समितियों को राज्य सरकारें द्वारा इस विषय में उचित सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस विषय में उचित सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि राज्य सरकारें आदिवासी लोगों को सहायता करने के लिए इस मामले में आवश्यक कदम उठावें”।

इस निर्णय का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो निर्णय किया गया है, इसको जल्दी से जल्दी अमली रूप दिया जाये।

मध्य भारत में आदिवासी लोग जो रहते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे जितने पिछड़े हुए हैं, उतने शायद और कहीं पर लोग पिछड़े हुए नहीं होंगे। आर्थिक दृष्टि से कहिये, शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से कहिये, आवागमन को दृष्टि से कहिये या और किसी भी दृष्टि से कहिये, वह एरिया बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। कुछ एक गांवों में जो किसान आदिवासी हैं, जिन के मैं कर्ज के आकड़े लाया हूँ, उनकी आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं तीन चार व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा कर्ज की राशियाँ ही बयान करूंगा। श्री कनीराम गभीर गामड़ ने साहूकार माणजी करड़ावद से तीन सौ रुपये लिये। १४१० रुपये चुका चुकने के बाद भी तीन सौ रुपये बाकी निकलते हैं। श्री कचरा कालू गामड़ ने माणजी करड़ावद साहूकार से ४०० रुपये कर्ज लिया। ८२० रुपये भदा करने के बाद भी ६०० रुपये बाकी निकलते हैं। श्री मूरजी नाथा ने साहूकार मिश्रीमल गादिया से ३०० रुपये उधार लिये। ६५३ रुपये भदा करने के बाद भी ६०० रुपये बाकी निकलते हैं जोकि चुकाये जाने हैं। बाबू गाबा ने मिश्रीमल गादिया से ६६ रुपये उधार लिये थे, ११४ रुपये भदा कर देने के बाद भी ३०० रुपये बाकी निकलते हैं जोकि चुकाये जाने हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लम्बी चौड़ी के-रिस्त देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा क्योंकि मिनिस्टर साहब इसका जवाब नहीं देंगे ।

श्री भगवत सिंह झालर : मैं और उदाहरण देना नहीं चाहता हूँ । मेरे कहने का मतलब केवल इतना है कि सरकार जो मदद करती है तकावी के रूप में या सहकारी समितियाँ जो मदद करती हैं, रुपया देती हैं, उसका दुरुपयोग होता है । जैसे ही किसान या आदिवासी रुपया प्राप्त करता है, साहूकार लोग उसके घर पहुँच जाते हैं और जबर्दस्ती अपना रुपया बसूल कर लेते हैं । यही भगर स्थिति रही तो सरकार चाहे जितनी मदद करे, जितना ऋण चाहे दे, आदिवासी किसान का उद्धार होने वाला नहीं है और वे लोग पिछड़े ही रहेंगे । इस दृष्टि से जो यह प्रस्ताव किया गया है, मैं चाहता हूँ इसको जल्दी से कार्यान्वित किया जाये और जितनी जल्दी इसको भ्रमली रूप दिया गया उतना ही अच्छा होगा ।

अब मैं आदिवासी बच्चों को जो उनकी मातृभाषा में शिक्षा देने की सिफारिश की गई है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ६१ पर यह कहा गया है :—

“आदिवासी बच्चों के लिए ही खोले गये स्कूलों में जहाँ तक आवश्यक तथा व्यावहारिक हो, शिक्षा उनकी मातृ-भाषा में ही देनी चाहिए । प्राप्त सूचना से ज्ञात होता है कि मिकिर पहाड़ियों के अतिरिक्त आसाम के सभी स्वायत्तशासी पहाड़ी जिलों में शिक्षा आदिवासियों को अपनी मातृ-भाषा में ही दी जाती है” ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भगर प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में ही उनको मातृभाषा में शिक्षा दी जाएगी तो भागे चल करके हिन्दी भाषा बोल सकना उनके लिए बहुत मुश्किल होगा तथा हिन्दी सीखना बहुत मुश्किल होगा । वे थोड़ा हिन्दी बोल नहीं सकेंगे । इस बास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि यह जो सुझाव दिया गया है कि प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में उनको मातृभाषा में शिक्षा दी

जाए यह ठीक नहीं है । उनको उस अवस्था में निजी भाषा न पढ़ा करके कुछ हिन्दी सिखाई जाए और उसके बाद भागे चल कर मातृ भाषा सिखाई जाए तो उत्तम रहेगा ।

इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ २६ पर बौद्ध धर्म में परिवर्तित लोगों के बारे में जो कुछ लिखा गया है, उसको मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ और उस पर अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । इसमें लिखा है :—

“अनुसूचित जातियों के कुछ व्यक्तियों का विचार है कि यदि वे दूसरे धर्म में परिवर्तित हो जायें, समाज में इनकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ जाएगी और उनकी सामाजिक नियोग्यतायें भी स्वयमेव समाप्त हो जायेंगी । यह एक सन्देहास्पद मामला है, क्योंकि देश के कुछ भागों में विशेषकर दक्षिण में, जो हरिजन ईसाई हो गये हैं वे अब भी सामाजिक नियोग्यताओं के शिकार हैं, तो भी, इस वर्ष देश के कई भागों से अनुसूचित जातियों द्वारा बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार करने की खबरे आई । बौद्ध धर्म में परिवर्तित होने का यह आन्दोलन उस समय से प्रारम्भ हुआ जब डा० बी० आर० अम्बेदकर ने, अपनी मृत्यु के कुछ मास पहले १९५६ में नागपुर में दीक्षा ली, पर इस आन्दोलन को वेग मिला उनकी मृत्यु के बाद ही । फिर भी यह आन्दोलन, मुख्यतया, बम्बई राज्य के मराठी भाषी प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश तक सीमित रहा । प्रारम्भ में, इस आन्दोलन के नेताओं में यह मांग की कि अनुसूचित जातियों को दी जाने वाली शिक्षा, नौकरी और दूसरी सब रिवाजों और सुविधाओं

धर्म परिवर्तन करने के बाद भी इन लोगों को मिलनी चाहियें। भारत सरकार में इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया है कि क्या अनुसूचित जाति का एक व्यक्ति जिसने बौद्ध धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया है, उन सब रियायतें पाने का अधिकारी है जो अनुसूचित जातियों को मिलती हैं। संविधान में और संसद की कार्यवाही में इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि बौद्ध धर्म हिन्दू धर्म से भिन्न धर्म है, अनुसूचित जाति का जो व्यक्ति धर्म बदल कर बौद्ध बनता है, उसी समय से वह अनुसूचित जाति का नहीं रहता।”

इसमें ईसाई धर्म से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली बातें भी लिखी हुई हैं। जिनको मैं पढ़कर हाउस का समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मेरा कहने का मतलब केवल इतना है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी दोनों हिन्दु जाति के लोग हैं और यदि एक हरिजन ईसाई बनता है तो उसको संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकार भ्रष्टाचार सुविधायें जो सरकार की ओर से दी जाती हैं, या रिजर्वेशन सर्विस में रहता है वह खत्म हो जाता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यदि कोई आदिवासी ईसाई बन जाता है तो उसकी ये सब योग्यतायें खत्म क्यों नहीं होती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात विशेष तौर पर सोचने की है।

मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुजा जिले की पांच तहसीलों के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा ईसाई धर्म का प्रचार हो रहा है। वे लोग धर्म के नाम, पर, सुधार के नाम पर लोगों का जबर्दस्ती धर्म परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट, झाबुजा की क्वार्टर की कमी मेरे पास है और उसके कुछ पत्र मैं आपको सुपान्त चाहता हूँ। इसमें लिखा है :—

District Magistrate's Court, Jhuhum
Case No. 3/58

Harisingh s/o Bijiya Applicant
vs.

Father Narona,
Catholic Mission, Non-applicant.
Thandla.

Application under section 552 Criminal Procedure Code.

Judgment

Catholic Mission, Non-applicant.
is made before this court are briefly
stated as under:

“That the applicant Harisingh, s/o Bijiya, Bhil resident of village Navapada, Tehsil Tandla was married to one Baddu, daughter of Khima Damar, Bhil, resident of Chhotidhamni, about two and a half years ago....”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: सारी जजमेंट को पढ़ पढ़ नहीं सकेंगे क्योंकि बहुत लंबी है।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर: दो चार लाइनें ही पढ़ कर मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ईसाइयों द्वारा बहुत जोरों से प्रचार कार्य हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग हथारों मीन दूर रहते हैं और अपने धर्म का प्रचार हिन्दुस्तान में करते हैं, उनसे हमारी यहां की गवर्नमेंट लोगों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती है, यह खेदजनक बात है। इस जजमेंट में आगे लिखा है :—

“Baddu, a minor wife of the applicant Harisingh being found to be unlawfully detained at the Christian Mission by Mr. Narona for unlawful purpose under section 552 Cr. P.C. is hereby ordered to be restored to her husband, the applicant Harisingh,

Dated the 22-3-58.

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में उन लोगों ने हम लोगों का एकस्त्रायटेशन शुरू कर दिया। जिस प्रकार से सूर्य के सामने चराचकी रोशनी कुछ मने नहीं रखती है, उसी प्रकार से हमारी गवर्नमेंट बिस्कुल पुरपाप बैठी हुई है। अगर वह इसी तरह से बैठी रही तो बीरे-बीरे

[श्री अमर सिंह डामर]

छौं दो सौ सालों के बाद सभी लोग दूसरे
बर्गों में परिवर्तित कर लिये जायेंगे।

इस क्षेत्र के बारे में मुझे और भी बहुत
सी बात कहने को थीं। लेकिन अब तो
समय नहीं है, इस बाबत

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): We have been discussing the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the economic and social conditions of this unfortunate section of our society.

We have not been given proper information about the acceptance and the implementation of the recommendations made by the Commissioner. We have very little information about this. We are in the dark as to whether these recommendations of the Commissioner have been accepted by the State Governments as well as the Central Government, and whether all of them or only some of them have been implemented.

In the Report of 1956-57 as many as 258 recommendations were made, and in the Report of 1957-58, the latest Report, 208 recommendations have been made. In the absence of details as to how these recommendations have been dealt with by this Ministry as well as by the State Governments, the discussion is reduced to a sort of routine business in the State Legislatures as well as in the Lok Sabha. I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to supply us in future the details as to how these recommendations have been dealt with.

My part of the country, the north-east frontier of India is mostly populated by the Tribal people. Their problem is primarily one of communications and education. During the days of the British most parts of NEFA, the Naga Hills and Manipur, were not properly administered, were not brought under the administration, and their main problem was communications. After independence, some of these areas have been brought

under normal administration, but then the problem of communications is still very difficult.

In many of these areas, transport is by air for the public as well as the officials. If there is food shortage or famine, the only means of sending food is by air dropping, and the necessary requirements of the officials in the remote areas and the headquarters are met by air dropping. So, the most urgent and important problem is that of communications.

I have recently toured the Tamenglong subdivision which is mostly populated by the Naga tribes. A special multipurpose block has been started here two years ago. The headquarters is at Tamenglong, about 100 miles from Imphal. The journey lasts three or four days from Imphal, and high officials of the Government have not taken the trouble of visiting the headquarters itself. They have not been able to acquaint themselves with the actual conditions prevailing in these parts.

17 hrs.

Now we have been hearing reports and disquieting reports—of hostile activities in this area. They have many difficulties in carrying out this programme. I have studied the different development schemes in those parts. I have visited many schools, dispensaries, arts and craft centres, government demonstration farms of agriculture and animal husbandry. Now, they have made a very steady progress, specially with road construction, in starting schools, in terrace cultivation and in land reclamation work. In this area where this special multi-purpose block has been started, there are shortages of technical men; there are no agricultural officers, no medical men, no trained nurses. Still, they have done whatever they can. There are water tanks for supply of water to the villagers, but due to some defect, they cannot get proper water. This has to be investigated. I have visited many tanks.

They are made of concrete and cement, but they are without water. I have visited some of the schools and dispensaries. They are also without proper equipments. In the dispensaries, they are without proper medicines.

These people are very poor, and they have been asked to contribute half in making roads and in carrying out schemes of development. They cannot afford to work without food. Most of them do not have enough food for the whole year and have to earn the food themselves. So there is this difficulty. Unless the people in these parts are paid some advance, it is not possible for them to work on road construction. In order to make the road construction easier, it will be advisable to give some advance money to these people.

The greatest obstacle in these parts is the hostile activity. Some of the Naga hostiles have penetrated into these areas. But then Government have also created some problems there. Recently there have been some police operations in these parts, and in the name of collecting arms and rounding up the hostile elements, they have raided several villages. They go to the village before day-break. Every house is searched and the able-bodied people are brought out and beaten so that they could extract some information. But this sort of approach is wrong. Recently the police chief issued a statement to the Press that every Naga is a hostile. I have travelled seven days through these areas and visited many villages and also visited many villages on the way. I found that most of the Nagas in those parts are not at all hostile. They are innocent people, and honest people also. They are ready to work for the development of those areas. They have given their utmost co-operation, and to call them hostile and start all sorts of police operations and beating would not help us at all.

We have heard of the psychological approach. Very often, it has

been said that we should make some psychological approach. We find that Dr. Varrier Elwyin, Adviser to the NEFA Administration, has done a good service in publishing a book called "Myths of North East India". He has recently published a book in which he has stated that these people have a culture, they have also originality, and they should be encouraged to develop their culture and they should be taught how to respect themselves. Unless we approach them in a sympathetic way, unless we approach them with mutual respect, we would not be able to win their co-operation and sympathy.

I would say one thing more. That is about the Chakpas of Manipur. They are about 46,000 people and they have been classified as Scheduled Castes. There has been no caste system in my State and it is historically wrong to call these Chakpas Scheduled Castes. I would request the Government to reconsider their decision and bring them under the head 'backward classes'. They are sufficiently economically backward; and that is the only way to save them. They have already made a representation to the Government; and I hope Government will consider their appeal.

श्री प० सा० बाबूबाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप का आभारी हूँ। मेरे साथियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ बताया है। आज स्थिति यह है कि हरिजन तो कहते हैं कि हम प्राथिक, शैक्षणिक और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं और अन्य सज्जनों और सरकार का जो रवैया है, वह यही बताता है कि हम ने हरिजनों के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। प्रश्न यह है कि वह नाप-तौल का कौन सा यन्त्रांश है, जिस से हम मापें कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं ठीक नहीं समझता कि डीटेल्स में जा कर सारी बातें बताऊँ, क्योंकि

[श्री प० सा० बाकपाल]

समय नहीं है और न आप ही ये सब कहने के लिए मुझे समय देंगे। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि राजस्थान में सरकारी पैसे से जिन जलाशयों का निर्माण हुआ है, आज तक हरिजनों को वहाँ पर समानता से पानी भरने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस से आप माप सकते हैं कि हरिजनों में कितनी उन्नति की है।

श्री बाकपालीकी ऐसा दूसरी जगह भी है।

श्री प० सा० बाकपाल : सरकार ने हमारे लिए जो नीकरियों में रिजर्वेशन रखा है, अधिकारी ने तो उसको एक तरह के टालने की कोशिश की है। "तू लम्बा है, तू पतला है, तू भौंछा है, तुझ में शिक्षा नहीं है, तू लायक नहीं है", इसी तरह कर के सरकार ने दस बरस तो निकाल दिये हैं। जिस प्रकार कोई व्यक्ति कर्जा ले लेता है और बाद में उस को भुदा करने की शक्ति उस में नहीं होती है, तो वह घास-फूस, डगर बगैरह दे कर वह कर्जा चुकाने की कोशिश करता है—वह थोड़ा बहुत दे कर टालने की कोशिश करता है। गवर्नमेंट का भी यही रवैया है कि हरिजनों का समाज पर जो कर्जा है, वह हम ने ये काम कर के चुका दिया है। लेकिन सरकार पर मेरा यह साफ आरोप है कि ईमानदारी से कोई काम करने की उस की नीयत नहीं है। मेरे पास इस के प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है कि आज गाँवों में हरिजनों पर धाहरा है—आम डाके डाले जाते हैं, उन को लूटा जाता है, लेकिन पुलिस उन की कोई मदद नहीं करती है और अगर वह कुछ करती है, तो वह यह कि ईमानदारी से, ठीक तरह से मामला रजिस्टर नहीं करती है, मुकदमे खराब करती है और वे अदालत में फेल हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार का न्याय स्वतंत्र भारत में आज भी हरिजनों को मिलता है। बोड़े दिन का किस्सा है कि एक गंगी की, जो कि चूँकि गंगी बा, इसलिए वह अचमर्च बा,

लेकिन फिर भी स्वामिमानी बा, पुलिस वालों का कहा न करने से हत्या कर दी गई। डाक्टर और पुलिस की रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा है, जब तक सेंटर से हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर या होम मिनिस्टर साहब या हमारे मुख्य मंत्री इन मामलों में व्यक्तिगत रूप से इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं लेते हैं, तब तक उन लोगों को कोई हत्याफ नहीं मिलेगा। कब तक हम लोग इस प्रकार रोते रहेंगे और कब तक आप लोग ये सब बातें सुनते रहेंगे और कब तक हरिजनों की हालत इसी प्रकार रहेगी? मैं ने बातें कोई भावुकता के बगैर कर नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह बिल्कुल सचार्ड है, और बिल्कुल ईमानदारी है और सरकार इस पर विश्वास करे।

सरकार ने रेफ्यूजियो का मामला तो दस बरसों में हल कर दिया। आज हिन्दुस्तान में कोई रेफ्यूजी दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। लेकिन हरिजनों पर सबणों ने सदियों से अत्याचार किया, उन को कुचला और पी पी तले रौंद कर रखा और वे सदियों से शरणार्थी हैं, लेकिन उन को गवर्नमेंट कोई रियायत नहीं देती है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन का आर्थिक स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा करने की बातें कही जाती हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का आर्थिक स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा करने से उन की सामाजिक हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी, कोई उन की इज्जत नहीं करेगा। मैं आप को इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे रेलवे मिनिस्टर हिन्दुस्तान में सब से माने हुए आदमी हैं, भाला दिमाग के आदमी हैं और सब उन की इज्जत करते हैं, लेकिन मैं उन के सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान की एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं बड़े बुद्ध के साथ उस को घाउट करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक सेठ के घर में भोजन किया, तो उन की वाली कर्मचारियों में नहीं माँजी। आखिर वह सेठ उन की वाली को माँजने के लिए तैयार हुआ, तो उन्होंने बोचा कि हमारी बिस्ती फटने वाली है, हम को

निकास दिया जायेगा और तब उन्होंने वह वाली माजी। यह हिन्दू समाज की मेन्टेलिटी है।

कहा जाता है कि हरिजनों पर बहुत पैसा खर्च किया जाता है। पैसा खर्च करने में कोई कमी सरकार की ओर से नहीं है, लेकिन वह पैसा किस तरीके से लगाया जाता है? वह बर्बाद किया जाता है। हरिजनों का काम करने वाले ईमानदार आदमी नहीं हैं। जब तक अच्छे आदमी काम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक कोई परिणाम निकलने वाला नहीं है। आज वहां पर भाई-भतीजावाद चलता है, आज वहां पर पक्षपात चलता है। किन आदमियों को गावों में काम करने के लिए लगाया जाता है? जिन्होंने शहर की गलियां नहीं देखी, जो सिनेमा देखे, जो लिप-स्टिक लगायें, क्या क्या करें, उन लोगों को गावों में काम करने के लिए लगाया जाता है। वे लोग गावों में पैदल भी नहीं चल सकते हैं। बी० डी० ओ० शिकार करने के लिए जाते हैं और ग्राम-सेविकाओं को रग-रलियां करने के लिए बुलाते हैं। इस के फ्रूफ हमारे पास है और मुकदमे दर्ज हैं, लेकिन क्या किया गया? सरकार उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रांसफर कर सकती है, लेकिन किसी गरीब को न्याय नहीं दिला सकती है। अगर मैं ईमानदारी से सब बातें कहूँ, तो लोग हसेंगे कि यह क्या बक रहा है। हम को चिल्लाते हुए आज दस बरस हो गये, लेकिन गावों और शहरों में हरिजनों को बगैर पैसे के जमीन का पट्टा नहीं दिया जा सका है। क्या स्वर्ग के देवता देने के लिए आयेगे? राष्ट्रपति जी कहते हैं कि शिक्षा के बारे में यह होना चाहिए—मैं उन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ—मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए। आखिर स्वर्ग के देवता तो यह सब नहीं करेंगे—वे लोग ही करेंगे।

रिपोर्ट की हालत यह है कि कहा जाता है कि हमें रिपोर्ट मिलती नहीं है, आंकड़े ठीक

नहीं आते हैं। क्या नहीं आते हैं? कोई काम नहीं करने है, तो आंकड़े क्या आयेगे? राजस्थान की रिपोर्टें देख लीजिये कि एक भी खुभाछूत का मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं है, जहां कि रोज-मर्रा मुकदमे दर्ज होते हैं, जहां कि रोज-मर्रा के भगड़े तय होते हैं। इसलिए इस पर मेरा कोई विश्वास नहीं है। मैं ने पहले ही कहा था कि बोंडे बहुत एम० पी० हो गये, दस, बीस, पचास एम० एल० ए० बन गये, लेकिन जहां तक हरिजनों की हालत को सुधारने का प्रश्न है, मैं बिल्कुल असंतोष प्रकट करता हूँ और बिल्कुल निष्कर्ष काम समझता हूँ। हरिजनों के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं आप से माफी चाहता हूँ। अर्घ्य यह है कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन नहीं रहना चाहिए। जिन हरिजनों को भेजा गया है, अगर वे नहीं रहेंगे, तो हमारे कोई दूसरे भाई आयेगे। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि हम लोग पार्लियामेंट में आये और हमारा सम्मान बढ़े। यह बात जरूर है कि अगर आज रिजर्वेशन न होता, तो पन्ना लाल बालूपाल और बाल्मीकी जैसे को यहां कोई नहीं आने देता और दीवार को हाथ भी नहीं लगाने देता। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार इस प्रश्न पर फिर से सोचे और अगर वह नहीं सोचेगी, तो पता नहीं कि इस का रिजल्ट क्या होगा। इस प्रश्न पर हर तरीके से विचार कर के दूसरा कमीशन नियुक्त कर के देखें कि कौन हरिजन है, उन की क्या अवस्था है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो को गावों में भेजे। आज भी उन की हालत किसी से छिपी नहीं है। अगर सरकार उस को नजर-अन्दाज करना चाहती है, तो हमें कोई परवाह नहीं है। अगर सरकार दिवालियेपन से कर्जा चुकाना चाहती है, छोटे मोटे काम कर के हरिजनों के कर्जों को चुकाना चाहती है, तो जैसी उस की मरजी हो, वैसे वह करे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri M. R. Krishna. What I have got, I will distribute among the hon. Members; as many as I can accommodate, I

shall do; after that I will be helpless.

An Hon. Member: Five minutes at least for each.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Sir, before I deal with the Commissioner's report, I would like to make a few observations on the speech by the hon. Shri Datar. Referring to forced labour in the villages, he has said that it has been abolished and if there are any cases of that nature, the Member should bring them to his notice.

I do not want to give instances or cases of this nature prevalent in the whole country but I would only like the hon. Minister to take pains to find the works which are being done by the Harijans in the villages: works of this nature, such as, crop survey, field survey, crop estimates, etc. Who carries the luggage of the Patel and the Patwari? Have the State Governments or the Central Government got any evidence or information about people who are doing this kind of work in the villages? Let them find out how these things are done and whether the people who do this work are paid for that, whether this is not forced labour or whether they get any allowance or any income for these things. I would like the hon. Minister to make an enquiry and let this House know about it.

Coming to the Commissioner's report, I may say that every year we discuss this report. The Commissioner makes his recommendations. Not only that. This year we are having the Estimates Committee report. It is really very valuable. Apart from this, I am told that the Home Ministry or the Government is going to appoint another committee to go into the question of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes' welfare and so on. I do not know what are the reasons for appointing so many committees. I would be very grateful to

the Ministry if the Ministry could take all the recommendations of one Committee. They may take either the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the recommendations contained in the report of the Estimates Committee. Only after those recommendations are fully implemented they can think of any other committee to go into these matters. Otherwise we will be wasting our time in discussing the reports of these committees only and there will be nothing in action. No doubt, the Home Minister has personally taken very keen interest in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. I think the few bright patches in the gloomy report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is mainly due to his personal effort.

Sir, the Home Minister and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have said that the schemes are not properly implemented because they are all to be implemented through the State Governments. Most probably it is because the people are not co-operating with the Government that the schemes have not been properly implemented. This thing will continue for some more time. Now, even responsible persons, I hear, while speaking about the caste system and caste superiority, try to defend the existence of caste system by saying that this kind of discrimination is also existent in the Harijan community itself. I think this kind of people were solely responsible for the British to continue in this country and make this nation a slave nation for ages. Even today I think it is because of these people that there is corruption or dishonesty, if any, among the officers. If a corrupt officer is told that bribe taking is bad and the argument he gives out is that his chaprasis or constables also live on bribes, the officer conveniently forgets or he does not want to believe in the truth that if the top man becomes honest it will take only

a few seconds for the men who work under him to become more honest than the officer himself. Therefore, I do not think that any responsible Member would be doing any good to the Harijan community and to the entire nation by saying that because there is this feeling of caste system existing in the Harijan community they should also go on perpetuating this caste superiority over the others. It should be put to an end as soon as possible

Now I come to a very important point on which the whole country is agitated. A large section of this House and the country feels that there must be a ceiling on the land. We also welcome it. There must be a ceiling. But before taking any definite steps in this connection, I would like to caution about one thing. Today the Harijan population which depends on agricultural labour is nearly to the extent of 70 per cent to 80 per cent. Nearly one-third of the total agricultural landless labour is from the Scheduled Caste community. We have the experience of the Hyderabad State. When the jagirs were abolished, it was said that the lands will be distributed to the landless people. Now we are introducing the ceiling. We are trying to reduce the quantity of land owned by some people. Here again there will be a very big danger. These people today at least get half a meal and one wear. Even if they work as seasonal labourers, they will be able at least to live for some time. But if the ceiling is imposed and if the land available is not distributed to the Harijans, they will not get any employment. They will not have any land, nor will they be able to find jobs in the cities and towns. Therefore, before any step is taken in this direction, I would like the Central Government first to see and ask from every State Government how much land will be available after imposing the ceiling and what amount of land will be available for distribution to the landless Harijans and Adivasis.

It must also be ascertained as to who will pay the compensation. The land owners will have to be paid compensation. The point is whether State Government will pay the compensation or the Central Government will pay. These are very important questions. I want the Home Ministry to take note of these things, find out the details and get a complete scheme. Even if it is a matter of appointing a few more officers, the Home Ministry should not hesitate to do it. They must get a definite scheme from every State before the ceiling is effected. Otherwise, a large section of the people who are depending on the lands as agricultural labourers will be deprived of their existence.

I come to another point, and that is about housing. The Home Minister was kind enough to set apart nearly Rs 34,63,750 for Harijan housing during 1957-58. This is really a very good sum, and if that amount had been totally expended on building houses for the Harijans, it would have been very helpful, but he will be astonished to know that out of this amount only Rs 12.81 lakhs were spent last year. This kind of tardy progress will not help the Harijans, and if the facilities accorded to Harijans are provided at this rate, and in this way I think it will take another 100 years for them to improve their standards.

The Home Ministry would say that they have not been getting the schemes for construction of houses for Harijans. I remember a specific scheme from one of the taluks of Andhra Pradesh—Jagtiyal taluk in Karimnagar district. Under the Bhoodan Movement, land was distributed to nearly 127 Harijans. The people wanted to construct their own houses. Some of the Members of Parliament discussed the matter with the Deputy Secretary concerned with the Harijan welfare in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and after getting a definite assurance from him, the scheme was formulated and submitted to the

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

Home Ministry. But since October, 1958, nothing has been done, and those poor people who had to dismantle their original huts have to live now in the open and have to suffer in wind, rain and sun. Therefore, I want the Home Ministry at least to see that this scheme is implemented, and whatever amount they are going to set apart for the Harijan housing in the coming year must be fully spent. Otherwise, merely sanctioning an amount will not help.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has rightly said that education is a very strong weapon in the hands of the Harijans to get rid of the evils from which they are suffering today. But what help has been given to the Harijans today in the matter of education? About scholarships many Members have spoken, and therefore I do not want to stress on it. But I can say that the education which is being imparted to the Harijans is not of any superior quality. Still, they will have to compete with people who did not have any difficulty in getting good education in the schools. The Harijan community has suffered for long. The Harijans did not have schools; they did not have the opportunity of sitting with other children in the school. But yet this community is denied a special kind of education even though it is said in the Constitution, for instance, that the rights of education are available to all. Take, for instance, the public school education in India.

Now, the Home Ministry of the Government of India has sanctioned nearly a lakh of rupees last year, and it has also said that about 65 scholarships would be given to Scheduled Castes candidates. They perhaps wanted to make a beginning with that number. But, as I could learn from the Report of the Commissioner, out of those 65 scholarships, two scholarships have been awarded

to Scheduled Caste people, five to other backward classes and none to the Scheduled Tribes. That is all. This is not the way in which you can impart education to the Harijan community and the Adivasis. I find that the Home Ministry has established some technical schools for the Scheduled Tribes. That is a very welcome sign, and I would request the Home Ministry to establish some more schools of that nature. If not, they can at least assist private institutions at different places to impart technical education to the Harijan community. Technical education alone would be able to solve the many problems which the Scheduled Caste and other backward communities are facing today.

श्री अजीत सिंह (मटिण्डा—रसित—
अनुसूचित जातियाँ) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर
साहब, यहाँ पर रिजर्वेशन का काफी जिक्र
हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ यह चीज एंड्रेस
पीरियड के लिए होनी चाहिए। इसका कोई
समय मुकर्रर नहीं होना चाहिए और जब तक
हरिजन भाई दूसरे लोगों के बराबर नहीं हो
जाते हैं तब तक यह चीज चलनी चाहिये।
हम चाहें तो बेशक इस चीज को दस साल के
बाद रिज्यू कर सकते हैं और तब की पोजिशन
को देख सकते हैं।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में
शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को सविस्तर में जो
रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है वह १६ परसेंट है
और दो परसेंट बैकवर्ड क्लासिफ़ाइड को दिया
गया है। इस तरह से कुल मिलाकर २१ परसेंट
रिजर्वेशन वहाँ है। कुल मिला करके मैं
समझता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को
बहुत नुकसान होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि
यह जो नुकसान होता है, इसकी जांच भी
कमिश्नर साहब को करनी चाहिए। उनको
यह देखना चाहिए कि किसी भी सूबे में अगर
ऐसा होता है तो इसको रोकें। ऐसा नहीं
होना चाहिए कि बैकवर्ड क्लासिफ़ाइड को

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों का जो कोटा है वह दे दिया गया ।

यहां पर लैंडलेस एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया है । पहले पांच साला प्लान में एक करोड़ रुपया निकाला गया था जिससे जमीनें कुछ हरिजनो को दी गईं । दूसरे प्लान में अभी तक गवर्नमेंट कंसिडर ही कर रही है कि जमीन खरीद के देवे ।

हमारे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लैंडलेस एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को बसाने के लिए तीन सोर्सज की तरफ इशारा किया है । एक तो वह जमीन जो कि श्री विनोबा भावे को भूमिदान और ग्रामदान की शकल में मिलती है उसकी लैंडलेस हरिजन एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को दे दिया जाय । दूसरे वह जमीन जो कि लैंड होल्डिंग्स पर सीलिंग लगाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप प्राप्त हो, ऐसे रिलीज्ड लैंड को उनको दिया जा सकता है और तीसरे प्रवेलेबुल वेस्ट लैंड जो कि सरकार के पास पड़ा हो उसको हरिजनो में बांट दिया जाय । अब जहां तक हरिजनो को प्रवेलेबुल वेस्ट लैंड दिये जाने का ताल्लुक है उससे तो मैं एग्री करता हूँ लेकिन दूसरे से मैं एग्री नहीं करता हूँ । सीलिंग जब तक कि हमें पता नहीं चल सके कि कितनी जमीन हमारे पास है और कितनी सीलिंग से निकली और कितनी हमने डिस्टिग्यूट की तब तक इससे कोई फायदा नहीं । भूमिदान वाली जमीन जो कि ग्राम तौर पर लिटीगेशन वाली है कुछ झगटे वाली है और बजर और खराब है तो ऐसी नाकारा जमीन पर हम हरिजनो को बसा कर उनका क्या फायदा कर सकेंगे । जिला मजिस्ट्राट सहसील क्ररीदकोट में जो सरप्लस जमीन है उसकी गवर्नमेंट पंजाब अभी क्रोडस कर रही है । एक तरफ तो हम यह कह रहे हैं कि नामपुर रेजोलूशन को हमें पूरी तरह से कामयाब करना है

और कोम्पारेटिव फ्रामिंग करनी है और गवर्नमेंट की जो फालतू जमीन है उसकी लैंडलेस हरिजन एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को बांट देना है । दूसरी तरफ हमारी पंजाब सरकार क्या कर रही है । जो फालतू जमीन है वह बेच रही है । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ऐसी बातें जिस किसी भी स्टेट में हो उनको सुधारने की उचित व्यवस्था की जाय ।

एक बात और है कि जब तक कि हम अपनी सहकारी खेती को शुरू नहीं करते हैं तब तक के लिए हमें चाहिये कि वे गरीब हरिजन जो कि दूसरो की जमीनो पर मजदूरी का काम करते हैं उनके लिए एक झाल इडिया एक्ट पास किया जाना चाहिये जिसके जरिये से मिनिमम वेजेज और मैक्सिमम प्रावर्स आफ वर्क उनके वास्ते तय कर सकें ताकि आज जो वह सुबह के दो बजे से जब सुबह का तारा निकलता है तब से लगातार खेत में जाकर रात के दस ग्यारह बजे तक जो जी तोड़ कर काम करते रहते हैं उसमें कुछ कर्म की जा सके और उनको कुछ इस सम्बन्ध में राहत दी जा सके । हाउस साईट्स के बारे में कमिश्नर साहब ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत कुछ लिखा है । हमें खुशी है कि हमारी पंजाब स्टेट में हरिजनो के लिए काफी बढोबस्त किया जा रहा है । पंजाब गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ा अच्छा काम कर रही है और वह हरिजनो को हाउसिंग के वास्ते कर्ज और सबसिडीज दे रही है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस सहायता से काफी हरिजन अपने मकान बना लेंगे । इसके साथ ही पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने यह भी किया है कि वह कुछ जमीनें खरीद कर हर जिल में हरिजनो को दे रही है । यह पंजाब सरकार की काफी अच्छी पालिसी है ।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है कि यह जो कंसालिडेशन प्राकृतिक लैंड होल्डिंग्स हमारे पंजाब में हो रहा है और पंजाब एक्ट के मातहत जितनी फालतू जमीन है उसका हक पचासवें

[श्री अशित सिंह]

को दे दिया गया है और पंचायतों को यह भी हक दे दिया गया है कि वह हरिजनों को खमीन मकान बनाने के लिए दें। अब होता यह है कि अगर कोई पंचायत अच्छी हो या जिसके दिल में कुछ इमानियत का अंश हो वह तो हरिजनों के लिए कुछ खमीन भूखण्ड दे देती है मगर बहुत सी पंचायतें ऐसी भी देखने में आई हैं जो कि हरिजनों को खमीन देने में बिल्कुल लक्ष्य नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं अर्थ करूंगा कि इस तरह की भी तजवीज होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से सब स्टेट्स को जारी चाहिये कि हरिजनों को अवश्य खमीन दी जाय और सामिलियतों में जो हरिजन हों उनमें उनका हिस्सा बराबर होना चाहिये ताकि सिर्फ पंचायतें उनको ठेके पर देकर उनकी कायदा करवायें और उसका पैसा जो हो वह खर्च करें।

रिहैमिलेशन का जहां तक सवाल है उनके लिए भूखे मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा रिहैमिलेशन को सुधारकवाद देना है। पंजाब में मैंने देखा है कि हमारी रिहैमिलेशन मिनिस्ट्री ने हरिजनों के वास्ते बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है। गांवों में हरिजनों का मकान १० रुपये और २० रुपये पर मकान के हिसाब से दे दिये गये हैं। जो भी हरिजन चाहे वह फ्लैट हो भूखण्ड नान फ्लैट, चाहे बाहर का हो भूखण्ड लोकल रेक्यूजी हो, चाहे नान रेक्यूजी, वह तमाम मकान और इन्फ्रैस्ट्रक्चर उन्होंने हरिजनों को दे दिये हैं मगर शहरों में हरिजनों के वास्ते मकानों की बहुत तंगी है। शहरों में ऐसे मकानों का जो वेंचुरेशन किया गया है उसमें एक कड़ी शर्त यह लगा दी गई है कि उस मकान का जितना टोटल वेंचुरेशन हो उसकी कीमत का पांचवा हिस्सा हरिजन को बतौर पहिली किस्त देना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह पांचवा हिस्से का जो इन्स्टालमेंट रक्खा गया है यह हरिजनों की आर्थिक अवस्था को देखते हुए अधिक है

और वे इतना धरा करने की पोजीशन में आज नहीं हैं और इस लिए वे बड़ी मुश्किल में हैं। कीमत ना देने की सूरत में मकानों की नीलामी फिर शुरू की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों के जिनके कि फ्लेम्स वैल्यूइड नहीं हैं उनके वास्ते ३० इक्वेल इन्स्टालमेंट में कीमत धरा करने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

इसी तरीके से कुछ ऐसी गवर्नमेंट साइट्स हैं जिन पर कि हरिजनों ने अपने रहने के वास्ते मकान बना लिये हैं। अब यह कह कर कि चूंकि उन लोगों ने बतौर इजाजत के गवर्नमेंट लैंड पर अपने वास्ते मकान बना लिये इस लिए उनको वहां से मकानों में ताला लगा कर बाहर एविक्ट किया जाय, यह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं है। भलबता उस लैंड पर कि जिस पर कि उन्होंने यह मकान बना लिये हों, उस लैंड की कीमत उन मकानों में बसने वाले हरिजनों से बसूल कर ली जाय।

आखिर मैं मैं जना चला यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूं कि हम कानून तो बना देते हैं और यह भी पास कर सकते हैं कि फनटचे-बिल्टी कोमिनेजेशन औरेंस है मगर जिस तरीके से उस पर अमल होना चाहिये आज वह अमल नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि फनटचे-बिल्टी को कंमिनेजेशन औरेंस करार दिया जाये जो कि मेरे स्थान में शायद अभी तक नहीं है। लेकिन कानून बनाने से भी जरूरी बात यह है कि आज हरिजनों के दिलों में से डर की भावना निकाली जाये और सरकार अपने अमल द्वारा यह सिद्ध कर दे कि वह सिर्फ उनके वास्ते कानून बना कर ही संतोष न कर ले वरन् यह देखे कि उन कानूनों पर ठीक ठीक से अमल होता भी है या नहीं।

आखिर मैं मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कमिश्नर साहब जिन्होंने बारबार यह धिया किया है कि उनकी जो सिफारिशें हैं उन पर

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पूरे धीर ठीक तरीके से प्रमल नहीं करती हैं, इस साफगोई के लिये मैं उनको बन्धनबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने साफ तौर पर यह शिकायत की है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उनकी सिफारिशों पर ठीक से प्रमल नहीं करती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में होम मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा और उन से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कमिश्नर साहब जिनको कि उन्होंने मुकर्रर किया है अगर कमिश्नर साहब की बातें नहीं मानी जाती हैं तो फिर कमिश्नर साहब को रखने की जरूरत ही क्या है और उस हालत में आप कमिश्नर साहब और उनके मुहकमे को रखते ही क्यों हैं और उनको हटा क्यों नहीं देते? मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि कमिश्नर साहब जो सिफारिशें करते हैं उन पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूरा प्रमल हो। अन्त में मैं आपको बन्धनबाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये थोड़ा समय दिया।

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Before the hon. Deputy Minister replies, I would like to have one minute.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देने के लिये बुलाने जा रहा था। और उससे पहले आप एक मिनट ले लें।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा भी यही खयाल है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये पालियामेंट और असेम्बलीज में भागे के लिये भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर जब भविष्य में कभी पालियामेंट में बहस हो तो उस पर विचार प्रकट करने के लिये नान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये भी कुछ रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये, उनका कुछ कोटा होना चाहिये और सारे का सारा समय केवल शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों द्वारा ही न ले लिया जाये। इसलिये मैं भागे के लिये यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

83(A1) LSD-8.

हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस के लिये नान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों के लिये भी कुछ रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये ताकि वह न हो कि सारी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वाले ही सारा समय ले जायें।

Shri Mansen (Darjeeling): Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Datar, intervening in the debate said that besides the funds allocated for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes they also get the benefit from the funds allocated for the NES and CD blocks. This might be true in other areas, but I might point out that in the tea garden areas, particularly, in the Terai, Dooars and Darjeeling, the policy seems to be that NES and CD blocks should not work in tea areas. That is what the policy seems to be. About the Tribal Welfare Department in Terai and Dooars a large number—almost 99 per cent—of the working population consists of tribals, but whenever I have craved the indulgence of these officers to do some work in the tea gardens they always say that the affairs of the tea garden should be looked after by the management themselves. In this regard I want a categorical statement to be made by the hon. Minister as to whether the Government have any particular instructions that Tribal Welfare Department should not work in tea gardens.

One more point and only one sentence I shall say. A Social Welfare Study Team has been formed by the Planning Commission. It is very strange that in the Committee not a single representative of the tribals has been included. Secondly that Committee, as far as I know, has not toured the areas which are predominantly inhabited by the tribal people. For example, in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts there are peculiar Scheduled Tribes, like the Leches, Totos and Bhutias. This Committee has not studied them. So, I suggest that a tribal member be included in this Committee and that its life be further extended. Instead of subjecting the Report of this Committee to scathing criticism later, it

[Shri Manaan]

is better to extend its life and do the job over again.

श्री बास्नीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से केवल एक मिनट में अपनी बात सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह सयास रहे कि एक मिनट पर आप कायम रहें।

श्री बास्नीकी : आज सदन में अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही है और अभी कुछ ही देर में मंत्राणी महोदय बहस का उत्तर देने वाली हैं।

मैं तो केवल यही कहूँगा कि हमारे देश में भंगियों की स्थिति अभी भी दयनीय है और उनके साथ असुविधा का व्यवहार पहले की ही तरह जारी है। यह गलत बात है कि देश से असुविधा खत्म हो रही है बल्कि हकीकत यह है कि यह अभी भी जारी है। भंगी समाज और स्कैवेंजर्स अभी भी नीचे दबे हुए हैं। शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के कमिशनर साहब ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है :

"The working conditions of the scavengers and sweepers require to be improved as early as possible, as the dirty and inhuman conditions under which they have to work have contributed to a great extent in treating them as 'untouchables'".

गृह-मंत्रालय के हरिजन-कल्याण-बोर्ड के अधीनस्थ भंगी जांच कमेटी उनकी अवस्था की जांच के लिए बनी है यह इनकवायरी कमेटी उनके बारे में जो रिपोर्ट देगी उससे पता चलेगा कि कैसी उनकी बकिंग कंडिशन है। भंगियों द्वारा सिर पर फासना डोने के सांछन को हटाने के लिये कमिशनर साहब ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर जैसे धमल होना चाहिये, धमल नहीं हो रहा है और भंगियों द्वारा सिर पर फासना डोने जाने की बात अभी भी जारी

है और वह खत्म नहीं हो रही है। मैं भंगिणी महोदया का ध्यान विशेष रूप से इस ओर दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि वह इसके लिये कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि यह खराब प्रैक्टिस खत्म हो।

मैं कोई शिकायत नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूँ कि बकीकों की तथा अन्य जितनी भी सहायिका मिलती है, वे ऊपर ही ऊपर बंट जाती हैं और नीचे के लोग उन से वंचित रह जाते हैं। पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में यह व्यवस्था थी कि इस तरह के लोगों को, जो कि स्कैवेंजर कम्युनिटी के थे, सहायिका दी जाती थी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा और खास तौर से उन की बकिंग कन्डीशन को, जो कि आज भी बहुत खराब है, सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। आज भी उन की हालत गिरी हुई है। और अगर भंगियों के लिहाज से असुविधा-निवारण को देखा जाये, तो हम इस परिणाम पर पहुंचते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। आज भी उन के ऊपर जुल्म होता है। मैं एक उदाहरण दे कर इस तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। गुडगांव में आठ आदिमियों को नंगा कर के पुलिस ने उन पर अत्याचार किया। आज देश में सब जगह हरिजनों पर भयंकर अत्याचार किया जा रहा है, उन पर दबाव बढ़ रहा है, कल भी हो रहे हैं और भागजनी भी हो रही है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्राणी जी के विचार जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस तरफ क्या हो रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऊपर ऊपर जो काम होगा, उस का कोई भी लाभ नहीं होगा। जो काम नीचे से शुरू किया जायेगा, उसी से वास्तव में हरिजनों को लाभ होगा। जैसे नारी होने के लिहाज से माननीय मंत्री जी का मां का हृदय है और वह समझती है कि कौन पीछे है। भंगी समाज को गांधीजी समाज की मां कहते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस बारे में इस दृष्टि से विचार किया जाये।

Shrimati Alva: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the debate on this subject of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has, indeed, overshoot its mark in the sense that we have not been able to finish it in the scheduled time, with the fact that despite that attempt, we have gathered no rich harvest in the shape of concrete and constructive suggestions as they should have come from the many hon Members who took part in it.

I am very grateful to the many hon Members who participated in this debate. Nevertheless, I sympathise with Shri Shree Narayan Das. There should be no reservation in this debate. The sooner the privileged ones step in, the quicker shall we solve the problems that are facing the country.

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch Castes): That means, more time should be given.

Shrimati Alva: That is for the House to decide. That is for the Speaker to rule. That is not my province.

Mr Deputy Speaker: That is for the Members themselves. When the motion is put to them, they take no exception. When their own decision is enforced, everybody feels offended.

Shrimati Alva: In this vast and ancient land, this is no new problem as some hon Members want to make it out. The problem is as old as the hill, as ancient as the land, and is like the cancer that calls for newer and quicker methods of eradication. Therefore, it becomes the responsibility not only of the Government, not only of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but it becomes the responsibility of each and all. Therefore, if those Members who spoke with so much passion and zeal, could also with the same passion and zeal of a real and true missionary, would go round the country and find the difficulties, it would help. As I said the other day, we are open to suggestions; we are

open to advice. Our policies are not rigid. Therefore, what you see around the country must be brought to our notice.

For all the sins of commission and omission, this Government is charged. And yet, how far can a Government go? It is the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who has stated in his report that the tempo has grown in expenditure and work. With the tempo growing in expenditure and work, I find the temper is also rising in the House. It is a good omen that the tempers rise because with that raise of temper, we expect you to join us, because money and legislation cannot buy the solution, and it is only through concrete suggestions that we can arrive at a solution. Shri Naushir Bharucha made a suggestion about land the other day, and he brought it out to our notice how the abolition of the *vattans* has brought some kind of relief in the Bombay State to these people, that is, the landless people, in the shape of emoluments. That spirit must grow. And how can it grow with governmental agencies?

Today, the task is well in hand as it never was before, twenty or thirty years ago, could you speak of this problem in the manner in which we have done today? I think we have tackled it fast enough, though I do admit, and I feel along with those who have spoken about it—believe me when I say I feel in the same passionate way—that we should go faster enough. Therefore, I have stated that belief and action must be wedded. Unless belief and action are wedded by each one of us in our approach to the problem, we shall not be able to solve, and many a day we shall sing this song year in and year out, many a report will come and go, and yet the problem will be baffling and defying us.

But, nevertheless, we want this underprivileged section of our society to gain not in standard of living but in standard of life. I want here to make a very fine distinction between

[Shrimati Alva]

standard of life and standard of living. It is our duty to give them a standard of life. It is the standard of life by which they will come up to the level of any other section in society; it is not the standard of living, which has a tinge of sophistication in it. We want to raise their standard of life. Therefore, we have provided in the Second Plan, Rs. 91 crores over and above the general schemes of the Five Year Plans, which cover the people generally and overall for the whole country.

Poverty there has been in this land for ages past, and poverty is passed on from sire to son. It is only now that independent India wants to raise her stature, by which she can look up and march ahead and say that no section of her people suffer any kind of stigma or shame. The removal of the grinding poverty will raise the standard of life to what we look forward to in these people.

I say once again that it is only the women who can be the liberating force in any section of society, educate the girl, and she will educate a family. So, educate the women. The women were backward; who fought for the women? We have gained now. Therefore, there is no room for pessimism any more that this underprivileged section of our community is going to remain where it is for many a year to come.

In such a vast land ridden with superstition, religion and fanaticism, how can you take a step forward without purity of heart? Unless I believe every word I say, unless I practise everything I put forward in my speech, I cannot go ahead. What we require today are missionaries, not workers so much. They must have strength of conviction and the fervour of the crusader that this shall not be, that this stigma shall go because the nation has to achieve a stature. It is not for you or me or a section of the society; it is for the glory of India that we have laid down these guaran-

tees in our Constitution. We derive our sanction from that. It was the Father of the Nation who showed us the way, and that dream must be fulfilled in the shortest possible period of time.

It has been stated, and very rightly, that this is the best Report so far. Is that progress or not?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No.

Shrimati Alva: Shri Sharma does not think so. I would commend to him to read this Report once again, if he has read it at all. He has gone!

There were many points raised about the expenditure on the Commissioner's office, but we must realise that it is an expert agency where all the data is collected, where all the material is gathered. Ours is not a unitary Government. Why do we forget that fact? We have to take the States with us, whether they go as fast as we want them to go or slower than what we are doing. It is not a unitary Government, and therefore the States are concerned in these welfare activities, and therefore the Report of the Commissioner must mention the loopholes that exist, the progress reports that do not come.

Despite the loopholes, we still feel that the tempo has grown, and this House is aware that the tempo is growing. If you and I can join this tempo, it will grow still more. If we can speak outside the House also with the same passion and, as Shri Gaikwad has said, bring pressure of opinion, I am sure it will grow.

I do know that in rural life it is very hard because orthodoxy does not die, because poverty does not die. How can orthodoxy die, how can this stigma be eradicated, how can the sin be washed away unless there is economic uplift? It is a socio-economic problem.

It is not seen so much in the cities. as some hon. Members have stated. In the cities there is a rising equality, and therefore no one questions you who you are. But you go to your village, you go to the district, you go to the rural area. It is poverty that grinds this section down, and therefore, the first thing we should attend to is education, the second thing is economic uplift.

I do not know how hon. Members say that money is wasted. Money is bound to be wasted to some extent, the only thing is that we have to keep it to the minimum. As a housewife I can say that money is wasted every-day in my home. The budget could be stricter if I staped there. Nevertheless, even if money is wasted, here are the MPs and MLAs; it is for them to go and see and report to us, and suggestions are always welcome. Let us minimise this wastage more and more

That brings me to the problem of properly trained personnel. It is true that we suffer from lack of proper personnel. We suffer from this lack of personnel because we have not got the required number of trainees or men and women who believe in the cause. There are many who rush to work, there are few who will work for the mere calling. There has to be a calling, an avocation which summons you to do something, and therefore the training of the right personnel is very necessary. In the Tata School of Social Sciences, workers are trained in this field, Adivasis also. We are trying to gather more and more men and women. It is not the number of rupees that you must count. It is the number of heads that you must count, the real genuine workers who will interpret a rupee and turn it into ten rupees for you. That is where the nation has to make advance. That is where each individual counts. Collectively and individually, if we make up our minds, we can go far ahead.

Now, I come to scholarships. Almost every hon. Member has touched the subject of scholarships. From Rs. 30 lakhs we have raised the amount to Rs. 225 lakhs. I gave the break-up of the figure the other day while opening the debate. I have also explained and tried to remove the misapprehension that was lingering in the minds of some. The scholarships are decentralised from this year for the simple reason that there was a grievance against the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs that they did not reach in time, with the result that the needy students, both tribal and others, were not able to gather the benefit and carry on their academic work. It is true, and it is a very practical thing which every man and woman understands. If a student is not given his free time, it completely defeats the purpose, mentally more than even academically. If a boy or girl has not got the wherewithal to pay his or her fees and sits in the class, it is psychologically killing him or her. That was the trouble. We have now evolved a new pattern. It may be, as Shri Barman has said, that this is also not going to work. Let us not be so pessimistic. Even if it does not work, we shall seek advice from him and find a new solution again. Let us find a solution from day to day so that we can come to some kind of working arrangement by which our youngsters will not suffer. I call them youngsters because gradually this opinion must grow in the country, that our hostels should not be labelled tribal or Harijan hostels. They should be general. This opinion must grow in the country. Are we going to perpetuate this label by running these institutions? But the call must come from the people. We as Government provide the money. We guarantee, we earmark, so much for scholarships, so much for hostels, and so much for other things. But the call must come from the public, that they do not want this reservation, this water-tight compartment any more; throw it more and

[Shrimati Alva]

more open so that the stigma is not felt.

Therefore, we must inculcate in the heads of the young ones who are studying in schools and colleges that this is a thing of the past, that today in the New India, they must not feel and have this inferiority complex.

I do not think the fear that Shri Barman expressed that the scholarships that come from both the States and the Centre for the Scheduled Caste students will not be enough to go round, is justified. I think there is no such fear in the immediate one or two years. We have provided well.

But if this situation does arise, we are prepared to reconsider with whatever means at our command. We are always considering. We are always examining these issues. We do not want any child to suffer. It is because India is growing gradually and education is not yet free in the country; otherwise, this question would never have arisen. If we could give free and compulsory education to our youngsters, this problem should never arise. Nevertheless, if at all such a situation does arise, we shall give it due consideration with all the seriousness at our command, and with the means which we may have or may have, we shall try to do our best.

Shrimati Ganga Devi talked of scholarships. In the old system, ad-hoc payments were made. She rightly said that there were students who gave it up. I do also feel the same from my own conviction and academically, because I have not had a single concrete case before me, but I feel that only those who had the means and were the children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe parents did go to college in many cases for the simple reason that they could not wait. You cannot wait and attend a college unless your father has the means to buy your books. So that for that reason, I think the House should welcome this decentralisation and

watch the working of it as keenly as we are going to do from our end.

Then, we come to the special multi-purpose blocks. There are 43 multi-purpose blocks. Somebody rightly pointed out that some blocks are not working well. It has been time and again, said that all our schemes are not working well. The Prime Minister himself says that some schemes work very well and some do not work very well. It is true that when an experiment is made on such a vast scale, everything does not turn out as you want. All the cakes in your oven will not be evenly baked. Therefore, *it is with patience and forbearance* that we can proceed. But, with a spirit of criticism without constructive suggestions backing your speeches, it is difficult for us to carry on the work.

Some of these blocks are over-sized indeed. There is no doubt about it. The tribal population is small in some of them as was pointed out. Somebody said no committees should be appointed. I think it will be a happy day when we can do without committees and commissions. But that happy day is far away. We shall have to bear with committees and commissions, for every time we come to a bottle-neck we want some expert body to show us how we can proceed and jump over the hurdle. It is a simple affair.

Therefore, even in this matter we have proposed that a committee be appointed to concentrate on the problems of these multi-purpose blocks—how to make them effective and well worth for the Tribals.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): May I know why there are a few multi-purpose blocks?

Shrimati Alva: There are 43 blocks.

Shri Supakar: Not enough.

Shrimati Alva: It is with the Ministry of Community Development

and it is all the time being examined as to the number of blocks and the places where they should be situated

Shri C M Kodaria (Mandvi—Reserved—Sch Tribes): May I know whether the Advivasi Seva Sangh has passed some resolution to pass some blocks to the non-agencies?

Shrimati Alva: I shall come to that later on. I am coming back to the problem of the tribals. The tribals need more attention than even the Scheduled Castes for the simple reason—as hon Member after Member has said—that some of the tribal areas have not even heard the name of the Prime Minister nor the name of the Home Minister and, perhaps, they have no idea of what kind of democracy we are running. (Interruptions) Some of them are dying out. We are making all efforts to see that they are rehabilitated and are in healthy and economic condition. The Todas, for example, are dying out and we have been able to do something for them and they are getting back to health and better life. So also, there were some tribal people in Himachal Pradesh to which our attention was drawn and we were able to do something for them—I think it was the Doghri community.

Therefore, wherever some hon Member finds that some tribes are dying, it is for him to give suggestions and it is for us to look into the matter and see that we preserve these tribes, rich in their culture, rich in their simplicity and rich in their integrity.

I want to say that the simplicity and the integrity of the tribals are worth our imitating. As Mr Barman says, civilisation carries many evils to them. We have to learn so much from them. At the same time, we have to teach them so much.

Some other hon Member talked of roads and of exploitation. It is for us to step in and see that proper co-operative methods are taken up so that this exploitation is stopped in the best possible way.

Now, it is very heartening for a woman to feel that the tribal women have become vocal and they are able to tell you what they feel about our schemes. They are able to tell you that the school master does not come and when he comes he makes the children gather faggots. That is the progress we have made. I do not know how then can we say that we are not progressing. We have progressed substantially. Otherwise, could you think of tribal women coming to me and saying that these are their grievances, this is what we are doing and this is not what we are not doing? That is progress.

An Hon Member: What is the percentage?

Shrimati Alva: The percentage depends on where you go. I would like you to find out the percentage. (Interruptions)

18 hrs

An Hon Member: What is the percentage given to the Assam tea labourers?

Shrimati Alva: I am not a walking-talking dictionary or directory. You will have to ask me a question and I shall give you a reply. How much time shall I have?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As much as she likes.

Shrimati Alva: Is the House prepared to sit longer?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long does she require?

Shrimati Alva: About 15-20 minutes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): She may continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request the hon Members to have a little patience because this should be concluded today. Tomorrow we are so fixed up that there will be no time absolutely. I request the hon Minister to be brief.

Shrimati Alva: I must state a few figures to show the progress and it will take a few minutes. I come to the physical targets achieved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as figures are concerned, they can be laid on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Alva: I shall finish it with speed. For the education of tribals alone, we have given 1,42,103 scholarships, 78 higher schools, 59 adult education centres, 175 hostels, 150 hostel buildings and supplied books to 30,556 students and nearly 26,000 students were given mid-day meals.

The main thing in economic uplift is to supply bullocks, buffaloes, pigs, poultry, manure, seeds, etc. and nearly 6,000 families have been benefited. About 883 demonstration farms were opened, which is not a small number indeed. I want to convince the august House that we are going ahead with the funds at our command and the workers at our command with all the zeal we have. 289 gain golas were opened—this is only for the tribals; 22,308 acres of land were reclaimed and agricultural co-operative societies were established. 408 cottage industries training centres were started, which is not a small figure, for the whole of India. 459 students were given technical and vocational training and 897 trainees were trained before. 969 co-operative societies were opened.

These figures will convince anyone that we have done well. Our attention was drawn to scheduled areas and to article 339. I may tell the House that a Commission is proposed to be appointed shortly which would go into the whole question with a view to suggest improvements of the scheduled areas.

Then, the scavengers' problem was raised. This reminds me of a speech made by one of the hon. Members last year that there was so much caste system within the Scheduled Castes themselves that it baffles even the best

planners. Therefore, we appeal not only to the workers in the field, but to the Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes, to everybody that we should speedily remove this feeling among the Scheduled Castes themselves....(Interruption.) I am saying that this feeling has to be removed among themselves and unless this is removed it is very difficult to deliver the goods to the scavengers on a large scale. Nevertheless, Rs. 6 lakhs have been provided and 2,567 wheel barrows were provided to do away with that inhuman method of carrying night-soil on one's head. It is for the municipalities to come forward. All of us live in towns where there are municipalities or in districts where there are local boards and civic boards. It is for us to carry this suggestion to them so that this most inhuman method of carrying night-soil becomes a thing of the past. The scavengers can then look up to us and start a new life.

Shri M. C. Jain: What about Malkani Committee's Report?

Shrimati Alva: It is not here today with me, but the Malkani Committee's Report will also contain recommendations which we shall examine and adopt as far as possible.

Then I come to religious conversion. Conversion on the scale on which it used to be in India is a thing of the past. Anyone is free to change his religion, but it must come with an inner conviction. No longer can any missionary be allowed to convert on a mass scale. If you or I feel that we need a change of religion, it must be free for us to do so. It is a fundamental right guaranteed in the Constitution. But I want to mention that the Tribals do not lose their tribal character by conversion. They remain Tribals, whereas the Scheduled Castes lose their character at the time of conversion. How can you carry in religions that accept universal brotherhood like Islam and Christianity this scheme of Scheduled Castes?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: By conversion these things go.

Shrimati Alva: Buddhism is also a way of life. Therefore, by conversion they can claim the benefits on the plane of socio-economic backwardness. Only on the plane of socio-economic backwardness they become the other backward classes, and it is for the Government, for the social workers and for the agencies, both official and non-official, to consider them so. But to carry caste system polluting religions that do not have this scheme is something which sounds very strange.

Sir, every one of the Members has demanded that the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be prepared. Hon. Members know that there is a rush to be included among the Scheduled Castes, there is a rush to be included among the backward classes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: No, no, Scheduled Castes are living as Scheduled Castes.

Shrimati Alva: All that I want to tell Shri Gaikwad is that sometimes on this side of the border a caste is Scheduled and on that side of the border a caste is not Scheduled. Therefore, the move should be to bring the first caste out of the Scheduled list rather than put the second one in the Scheduled list. That, I think, would pave the way for better progress. They would go into the other backward classes. The sooner we expand and enlarge the other backward classes the better it is for our minds, the better it is for our progress. Sir, I think I have made myself clear on these two important points about conversion and the list.

Then comes the question of forced labour. There was a time in this land when from father to sons poverty was passed on.

श्री बलमोदी : बीस दिन हुए दुसम्बलहर
में ६० किसानों ने एक लड़के - को जान से
मार दिया ।

83(A1) LSD-9.

Shrimati Alva: Sir, I am not yielding. Let me have my say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister is not yielding. Let her proceed.

Shrimati Alva: Sir, wherever there is grinding poverty, there will be forced labour. Wherever there is economic ill in this land, there will be forced labour.

An Hon. Member: You admit it.

Shrimati Alva: Forced labour in what sense? Forced labour because of lack of economic benefit. Now, we have done away with child labour, but children are still being employed. Therefore, in the same fashion this evil may continue for some time. Nevertheless, we have to make an effort and remove this. It is more economic exploitation rather than anything else. In the Bombay State, as Shri Bharucha pointed out, they have abolished the institution of *watans* and they have brought in the system of emoluments. They earn their wages for the work they do on the land. This system must grow.

Then I come to the question of housing.

Some Members expressed satisfaction on the housing plan that is going on in the country. Nevertheless, wherever there is a colony coming up and if I happen to be there, I go and see to satisfy myself that it is a good as you and I would like to have. In some places I have found that there was no provision for latrines. In some places I have found that there was no privacy for women and children. We have to put these things right, and this is where we welcome your suggestions. As you go round the country, show us these little things that are missed, perhaps by oversight, perhaps by bad planning and perhaps by neglect. We have to give them a standard of life. You cannot give a family a standard of life unless you have set up a latrine in the house or created the civic sense or given the women a little corner for their privacy to bathe their infants and themselves. This is

[Shrimati Alva]

where constructive suggestions are welcome from everyone of the hon. Members here.

I do not wish to proceed any more except to refer to the reservation of seats.

Shri Manasen: What about the other backward classes?

Shrimati Alva: About the other backward classes, I mentioned the other day in my opening speech. There is no time. Let me rush through. About the reservation of seats, one of the hon. Members said that nine are here in this hon. House and 15 are in the legislatures all over India. What does it mean? It means that money cannot buy a good worker, a conscientious candidate. It is good progress that nine and 15 Members respectively are there without the reservation given to them.

An Hon. Member: What is the proportion?

Shrimati Alva: We need not fight on that principle. We have not come up to that stage. If each hon. Member is prepared to do his best, then we shall talk of proportions as early as next year. About the reservation of seats, it is the Home Minister who is giving it active consideration and it will get the priority it deserves and it will be decided in time.

Sir, there is nothing more to add. There were very many points. I think I have been able to give a survey of most of the points raised, though some here and there may have been left out. But I want to convince the House that as compared to yesterday or 30, 40 or 50 years ago, the forgotten man has arrived; the forgotten man has arrived on the promised land; and the great march has begun. And, therefore, with the poet, let us say that "we are all to be blamed until we see that in this human plan nothing is worth the making that does not make the man".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"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."

The motion was adopted.

18.14 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, I wish to announce that the House will take up the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill tomorrow as the first item of Government Business to be followed up by other business as already announced.

This, as you know, is a very important Bill and we have to get it passed by this House before the 30th. It is, therefore, essential that it should be taken as the first item of Government Business.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): I must strongly protest against this repeated change in the order of business. It completely upsets our work and our time schedule also. The Government must also understand that if they have a time schedule, the Members also have a time schedule. I strongly object to this sort of repeated alterations in the programme.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is no question of repeated alterations. As you know, it is a very important Bill. We had not included it in the agenda. In the very nature of things, we could not have included it in the agenda. Hon. Members must realise that the nature of the Bill was such that we could not include it. There were top secret things.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You are changing the programme.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are not changing. The hon. Member must appreciate why this Bill was not included in the agenda. There were top secret things. It might have made people speculate and earn money and all those things. Therefore, purposely, we did not include it in the agenda. We informed the Speaker privately that we are going to do it and therefore we have done it. It is a one-clause Bill. I will never have troubled the hon. Members, but in the very nature of things, it could not be brought earlier. Hon. Members must co-operate with the Government in such matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would not take this responsibility on myself. I would leave it to the House. If it is prepared to accept that, certainly we

can take it up. I can only assure hon. Members this much that because there would be no time for hon. Members to give any amendments, I can waive the notice that is required and I will not object to any amendment being moved on the account that it was not given sufficiently in advance. Is it the pleasure of the House that this may be taken up tomorrow morning?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we will take it up tomorrow morning.

18.16 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 28, 1959/Vaisakha 8, 1881 (Saka).

[Monday, April 27, 1959/Vaisakha 7, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS TO 13421—57	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2049.	Border raids.	13421—26	3535.	Match Industry	13464
2050.	Cess on the export of ores.	13427	3536.	Food output in Punjab.	13464—65
2051.	Coal mines rescue rules.	13427—29	3537.	Radio listeners	13465
2052.	Uranium mill in Bihar	13429—30	3538.	Loans and grants to Rajpura Township	13465—66
2053.	Weavers' Co-operatives in Bihar	13430—31	3539.	Employment Exchanges.	13466
2054.	Collection of arrears of rent	13431—35	3540.	Training of Craftsmen	13467
2055.	Displaced persons Camps in Orissa	13435—37	3541.	Handloom Industry, Bombay State.	13467—68
2057.	Dandakaranya Scheme.	13437—40	3542.	Use of Polythylene in building construction	13468
2058.	Employees' State Insurance	13440—45	3543.	Off-take of cement from U.P. Factories	13468
2059.	Import of photographic materials	13445—48	3544.	Export of oil seeds.	13469
2060.	Sadar-i-Riyasat and Kashmir Premier's visit to Russia	13448—50	3545.	Appointment of auctioneers for Government-built evacuee properties.	13469
2061.	All weather road connecting West Pakistan with Gilgit.	13450—52	3546.	Retrenchment of Stavedore Labour	13469—70
2063.	Violation of air space in N.E.F.A.	13452—54	3547.	Cottage and Small-scale Industries.	13470—71
2064.	Modernization of Cotton Textiles and Jute Mills	13455—57	3548.	Visit of Soviet Tea Experts to India	13472
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			3549.	Import of unmanufactured tobacco	13472
S.Q. No.		13457—87	3550.	Match factory at Dehra Dun	13473
2056.	Import of art-silk yarn.	13457—58	3551.	Technical Training in Madras	13473
2062.	Assam Railways and Trading Company	13458	3552.	Dearness allowance for Port and Dock Workers	13473—74
2065.	Firing on U.N. Observer team by Pakistan in Kashmir.	13458—59	3553.	Zonal distribution of tea areas	13474
2066.	Rare Earth Plant, Alwaye.	13459—60	3554.	Establishment of pharmaceutical industry.	13474—75
2067.	Employment bureau at Delhi University	13460	3555.	International Trade Fairs.	13475
2068.	Kashmir	13460—61	3556.	Employment Exchange in U.P.	13475
2069.	Radio Station for Sikkim	13461	3557.	Export of Ferro-Manganese.	13475—76
2070.	Non-Indian News Agencies	13462	3558.	Export and Import Advisory Councils.	13476
2071.	Press Council.	13462	3559.	D. Division of C. P. W. D.	13477
2072.	Extension of Indo-Tibetan Trade Agreement.	13462—63	3560.	Import licences for Plants and Machinery.	13477
2073.	All-India footwear Institute, Agra.	13463			
U.S.Q. No.					
3534.	Protection to Industries	13463—64			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

U S Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
3561.	Hindustan Machine Tools (P) Ltd. . .	13477-78
3562.	Effect of Import res- trictions on indus- tries in Punjab . .	13478
3563.	Production of art silk yarn	13479
3564.	Ex-soldiers of I.N.A. .	13479-80
3565.	Plan publicity in Pun- jab.	13480
3566.	Labour Co-operative Societies in Punjab .	13480-81
3567.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme . .	13481
3568.	Field Publicity Staff Unit at Impnal. . .	13481-82
3569.	Consumer price index numbers for Impnal. .	13482
3570.	Mismanaged and closed tea gardens. . . .	13482-83
3571.	India's Trade Balance with U.S.A.	13483
3572.	Grant of loan to refugees of Kuowai (Impura).	13483-84
3573.	Small Scale Industries	13484
3574.	Weavers' Co-opera- tive Societies in Punjab.	13484
3575.	Press attaches . . .	13485
3576.	Himachal Pradesh Labour Department .	13485
3577.	Permits for Trade with Tibet.	13486
3578.	Repatriation of Indians from Malaya	13486-87
3579.	Ancillary Units for Steel Plants Components around Jamsnedpur .	13487
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		13491-92

The following papers were
laid on the table:

- (1) A copy of Notification
No. D. O. 754 dated the
11th April, 1959, under
sub-section (6) of Sec-
tion 3 of the Essential
Commodities Act, 1955.
- (2) A copy of each of the
following Report under
sub-section (1) of Sec-
tion 639 of the Com-
panies Act, 1956.—
(i) Annual Report of the
National Small Indus-
tries Corporation Private
Limited for the year

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

1957-58, along with the
Audited Accounts

(ii) Annual Report of the
Hindustan Cables Pri-
vate Limited for the
year 1957-58, along with
the Audited Accounts.

(iii) Annual Report of the
export risks Insurance
Corporation (Private
Limited for the period
from the 30th July,
1957 to the 30th Sep-
tember, 1958, along
with the Audited
Accounts.

(3) A copy of the Annual
Report of the National
Productivity Council
for the year 1958-59.

(4) A copy of the Audited
Accounts of the Emp-
loyees' State Insurance
Corporation for the
year 1957-58 under
Section 36 of the Emp-
loyees' State Insurance
Act, 1948

OPINIONS ON BILL—
LAID ON THE TABLE .

Sardar Amar Singh Sar-
gal laid on the table a copy
of Paper No. 1 contain-
ing opinions on the Sikh
Gurdwaras Bill which was
circulated for the purpose
of eliciting opinion thereon
by the 30th July, 1959.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA

Secretary reported a message
from Rajya Sabha that
Rajya Sabha had no
recommendations to make
to Lok Sabha in regard
to the Appropriation
(No. 2) Bill, 1959
passed by Lok Sabha on
the 20th April, 1959.

STATEMENT RE: DE-
MAND FOR SUPPLE-
MENTARY GRANTS
(RAILWAYS) FOR 1959-60

The Minister of Railways
(Shri Jagjivan Ram)
presented a state-
ment showing Supple-
mentary Demands for
Grants in respect of the
Budget (Railways) for
1959-60.

	COLUMNS	COLUMNS
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED	13493	MOTION RE. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ADOPTED
Fifty-third Report was presented.		13503—13664
REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED	13493	Further discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1957-58 concluded. The motion was adopted.
Fifteenth Report was presented.		
STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER	13493—13504	AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1959/VAISAKHA 8, 1881 (Saka)—
The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding Tibet and his talks with Dalai Lama.		Consideration of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, consideration and adoption of the Resolution re. Recommendations of Railway Convention Committee and discussion on the Report of Indian Delegation to 41st (Maritime) Session of International Labour Conference.
BILLS INTRODUCED	13504	
(1) The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill.		
(2) The Road Transport Corporation (Amendment) Bill.		