

सामने रखा और चेयरमैन साहब ने भी एक रूलिंग दी थी कि भाई, आप माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहिए कि वे इस सदन में आकर अपना बयान दें। सदन में सारी पार्टिज के लोगों के विचार सुनने के बाद मैं भी आपसे गुजारिश करना चाहूंगी कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब को आप कहिए कि 3 तारीख गुजरने से पहले वे राज्य सभा में आकर अपना बयान दें और जो चिंता यहां पर व्यक्त की गई है उस पर अमल करें। मुझे लगता है कि इस विषय पर हमारी चर्चा काफी हुई है। जब जो गवर्नमेंट मोशन लिस्टिड एजेंडें में हमारे सामने हैं उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें और उस ओर आगे बढ़ें। श्रीमती मेनका गांधी।

GOVT. MOTION

Thirtieth Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the Year 1989-91

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the Thirtieth Report of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1989-91 laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the 27th July, 1998."

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (KARNATAKA): Madam, the Motion moved reads like this: "That this House do consider the Thirtieth Report of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1989-91 laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the 27th July, 1998."

Madam, this Report has been submitted on 10.02.1991. It was placed before the Rajya Sabha on 27th July, 1998. That means, it was placed after seven years and five months. The question is, irrespective of party affiliations, whether we have got a political will and commitment towards the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Our population is about 98 crores. The Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes population is not less than 22%. Barring a few, the major chunk of population is living below the poverty line. Madam, they do not have land, they do not have employment, they do not have sufficient food to eat and they do not have sufficient shelter to live under. This is the plight of this section which forms a major chunk of the population.

The question is, whether this Report is relevant for the day. This Report had been submitted by the Commissioner and afterwards we have got the reports of the SC/ST Commission/ before the Parliament. These reports highlight the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. A number of reports have been submitted to the Parliament and to the Government since February 10, 1991. My submission is that the plight and the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have not been attended to properly. Their social and educational aspects also have not been protected. Then, what is the objective of providing reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? What is the objective of providing reservation in employment and promotion? The main objective in providing reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in civil posts and services of the Government is not just to give jobs to some persons belonging to these communities and thereby increase their representation in the services, but the main objective is to uplift these people socially and educationally and make some place for them in the society. These sections of the society have been clamouring and struggling for decades and decades. What does the Constitution provide for these sections? The relevant article of Constitution, which governs the entire reservation set up, is article 16(4). It says, "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any

backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State." Then article 46 says, "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."

The Congress Government has been protecting the rights of these classes for years. Unfortunately, after the Supreme Court's decision, this Government and the previous Government came up with certain memoranda, stating that they have issued it consistent with the Supreme Courts decision. The Department of Personnel, Government of India, has issued certain memoranda. The first memorandum was issued on 3.1.97, downgrading the seniority of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers. Then, another memorandum was issued on 2.7.97, changing the system of maintenance of rosters. Then, they issued another memorandum on 22.7.97 and withdrew the various relaxations provided in the recruitment. The memorandum of 29.8.97 discontinued special recruitment drive to fill the backlog of vacancies. The memorandum of 30.8.97 restricted the promotions to the lower rung of group 'A' services. These memoranda are taking protection under the Supreme Court's decisions.

Now, I will read out the Supreme Court's decisions also one by one. But, before coming to this, I would like to present the position of these classes before you. The falling fortune of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Government of India. Firstly, over the last three years, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Ministers has been falling. Secondly, there is only one Cabinet Minister from the Scheduled Castes and no Cabinet Minister from the Scheduled Tribes today. Thirdly, there is

not a single Secretary in the Government of India, either from the Scheduled Castes or from the Scheduled Tribes, as against four and one, respectively, till two years back. Now, taking into account the Law Ministry, which falls into a different category, there was a Secretary from the Civil Services till this year, and now there is a Secretary from the Scheduled Tribes. The representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been very nominal or falling. Then, Madam, the representation of the Scheduled Castes is well below the reservation in Class I and Class II category. As for the Scheduled Tribes their number is much below their percentage of reservation not only in Class I and Class II category, but even in Class III and Class IV. It is very much less despite various measures, instructions, rules and special drives in the last 50 years. This has been brought out in the National Commission's Report also. But, unfortunately, there is no commitment from any side.

Now, one by one, I will come to the decisions of the Supreme Court. I have pointed out four memoranda. I will give my comments on these office memoranda, dated 30.1.97, 22.7.97, and 28.8.97.

The Office Memorandum dated 30.1.97 seeks to adversely affect the seniority of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe officers, who already stand promoted, on the ground that such promotion exceeds their 50 per cent limit stipulated by the Supreme Court judgement in the Indira Sawhney case.

Then, the Office Memorandum dated 22.7.97 seeks to withdraw the relaxation in the recruitment and promotion of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe officers.

The Office Memorandum dated 29.8.97 discontinued the special recruitment for the speedier filling up of the backlog vacancies of the Scheduled Castes. The Memorandum takes note of the Supreme

Court judgement in the Indira Sawhney case which stipulated that not more than 50 per cent reservation can be provided against vacancies filled up in a year, including the carry-forward vacancies. Once again, the Office Memorandum makes it permissible to consider the backlog vacancies as a separate block and treats the existing and blocked vacancies together. It is necessary to evade the implementation of Office Memoranda dated 30.1.97, 22.7.97 and 29.8.97.

Now, if this judgement goes against the interest of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, then, you will have to reconsider what action we had taken, what action the Government had taken and what action the Department of Personnel had taken. I would like to know whether they are going to review the judgement or whether they are going to bring in any legislation, if it is required, particularly, for the class which is below the poverty line. I would like to know whether you have got the political will and whether you have got a commitment towards these laws. If there is a commitment, then, if required, why can't you bring in an amendment to the Constitution? This is the point which is made not only by the Scheduled Castes Commission, but it is there even in the other reports.

Then, Madam, comments on the Office Memorandum dated 2.7.97 alters the vacancy-based roster system, that is, the existing roster system. This has brought about the implementation of the Supreme Court judgement in the Indira Sawhney case, which has fixed a maximum of 50 per cent limitation on reservation. Our Party, the Congress Party, is committed to giving reservations, protecting their interests. Madam, the other day, just before the elections, a statement was made by the BJP and its allied parties saying that they were prepared to move an amendment to give them reservation beyond 50 per cent. I would like to know whether they are going to stick to this commitment. If so, we will support them.

If it is only on paper, then it will be very difficult. The Government's position is that the constitutional validity of Article 16(4A) of the Constitution, which seeks to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reservations in matters of promotion in certain class or cadre posts has been challenged. The Government says the Office Memorandum dated August 13, 1997, which continues the policy of reservation beyond February 20, 1997 in promotions and which would otherwise cease after November 15, 1997, had also been challenged before a court of law. But the

point is even though it had been challenged, no stay order had been given by the Supreme Court. I would like to know whether the Government is obliged to give effect to Article 16 (4A) as well as the Office Memorandum dated 13.8.1997.-

So far as the grievances of this class are concerned, no forceful effort is made to redress them. High class lawyers are available in the country, but whenever there is a case concerning the interests of this section of the society, nobody takes interest. Moreover, barring a few,

there is no one committed to implement the reservation policy. Even in the case of atrocities on women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, particularly in the rural India, when the same is reported in the Police Station, the S.H.O. does not rush immediately. He takes days thus spoiling the entire case. They care more about the powerful sections of the society. Even if the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are murdered or their women are paraded naked, nobody takes cognizance. This is the plight of the people of this section of society. Even if they go to the police station, their cases are not registered or their complaint is not registered faithfully and the guilty is not arrested; Moreover, nobody comes forward to represent their case. Even in rape cases, the prosecution does not

take interest. Even if their cases go to the court, the guilty go scot-free and are not punished. This is happening in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in paragraphs 27 and 28 of its report has also noted the inadequate representation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at high places in Group A and Group B posts, which is contrary to the spirit of the 77th Constitution Amendment.

The Commission has also made some remarks regarding the Department of Personnel. "The commission also notes the inappropriate response of the Department of Personnel in hesitating to recommend the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotions in all classes of posts in accordance with the 77th Constitution Amendment. The attitude of the Department of Personnel should be deprecated and condemned." These harsh words are used because so long as such things happen in the country, nobody will get up and help this section of the society.

Madam, the Department of Personnel has prepared a draft Bill for appointment and reservation of seats in educational institutions for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Bill is pending with the Department of Social Justice, that is why that Bill has not yet been introduced in Parliament. The Department of Personnel is opposed to its introduction. If such a Bill is introduced, it would bring about uniformity in the reservation policy and would be made applicable to all the States of the Union, this would be in the larger interests of the SCs and STs. The

Congress Party has stated that we should provide these facilities to people of this section. We will support this policy.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU
(Karnataka): Janardhana Poojary Ji, if

don't mind, I would just try to get myself enlightened. The Office Memorandum, which you have read before the House, is a very serious affairs, but it had taken place in 1997. At that time the United Front Government was in power, to which your party was giving support. That should have been opposed at that time itself. Now, at least if the Congress Party comes forward, it is a good thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Naidu, we are discussing this particular subject after seven years. So, there should not be any interruption from this side or from that side. Whatever you want to say, you can do so through Mr. Gautam.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Madam, the hon. Member has made a relevant point. In the beginning itself I had stated irrespective of whatever party is in Government there is a lack of will. So far as this class is concerned. I can tell you, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had brought up all this in order to give them protection. The relaxation and various other things were brought about by him. but, unfortunately, afterwards that was given up. You all know by whom it was given up. The point is whether it should have happened. Madam, their economic condition is such, when they come to educational institutions to gain admission, whether it is in colleges or in other institutions, these people do not have sufficient food to eat; they do not have somebody to guide them properly. They do not have sufficient facilities. Even in the rural areas there is not even an electric light to read. Under these circumstances they come up. The Government of India has provided a Budgetary allocation, so far as scholarship to these people is concerned, and so far as other related educational facilities to them are concerned. The hon. Minister can go through that and see whether those; allocations have actually been spent or not. What is the amount that has been spent? Why has it not been spent? I would like to know whether anybody is looking into this. For your

information, Madam, when I was a Minister, in the banking sector, one per cent of the Scheduled Castes were to be given advance at a differential rate of

interest which was 4 per cent. We gave one per cent. Out of that 33 1/3 should have been given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When I took charge, not even 50 per cent was given. Yes, I had arranged loan melas. Ultimately, what has happened? We have covered up to 51 per cent. More than half of the population was given that facility as against 33 1/3 to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Yes, a hue and cry was raised throughout India, even inside the Parliament and outside the Parliament that bank would become bankrupt. Yes, we did it. Now, the question is whether that commitment is there. Why are you not spending this amount? There is a budgetary allocation. The Parliament had passed that Budget, but it is not flowing to these weaker sections. That is why I have stated unless there is a commitment, there is a dedication, they cannot be brought above the poverty line. If you are not corrupt, nobody will object. I did not even take a glass of water from any person. Yes, I fought for weaker sections. I would like to say I did it boldly. Even before we started the debate, some statement was made that we had given loans. There was no hue and cry when Rs. 50,000 crores was due from big industrialists. Nobody had raised an objection. These weaker sections had no voice. My submission is here is the Parliament. We should wake up. We should see to it that these programmes are implemented. Now, what is happening? There are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Associations. They are serving in the Government. Now, we are giving all these protections and facilities to the weaker sections. Who will safeguard their interests? the other sections of the society will not safeguard their interests. Even today who will look after them? We have fought for them. We have got them these things. They have to go and see that

these provisions are implemented. They have to discuss it with the Department. Unless this is done, nothing will be done. So, my submission is if any change is required in the law, the Government should go in for it. The persons who are in this Government or in the other Governments or who are at the helm of affairs should have that commitment. If the Minister concerned does not have the commitment, things will remain as they are.

I had put a question in this House regarding implementation of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and -Scheduled Tribes. The concerned Minister did not give a suitable reply. This clearly shows that they do not have

a commitment to implement it.

Madam, what I submit is that the day is not far off when there will be some revolt, revolution. Please pardon me for saying so. Some mafia gang or some militants would recruit these people in any number. Why is it happening? In every caste there are poor people who are living below the poverty line. We should see to it that they are brought above the poverty line. The parents send their children to schools and colleges in spite of not having meals two times a day. When these students come out of colleges, there are no employment opportunities. India consists of 98 crore people. Out of this 22 per cent or 29 per cent of the population do not have land holdings. In the beginning itself I had submitted that they also from part of the society.

Now, if there is no employment for these people, what will happen? I know the¹ notorious person of Bombay who is not living in Bombay. He is creating militancy in Bombay and outside. He is getting people. When we come out of the college, if we do not get employment, what will happen? We will wait for one year, two years, three years or four years. Afterwards, there will be disappointment, frustration and

ultimately, what will happen? A person who is working in Bombay is getting Rs. 20,000/- or Rs. 25,000/-. These unemployed people know this thing. They also know that they are going to die, they will be booked under one pretext or the other. They will be killed. So, they are prepared to kill others. These people who have no employment are available in abundance. What will happen to the nation if this happens? I am a member of one of the Department-related Standing Committees. The other day, one of the Chairman has made a submission before the Committee saying, "earlier we were managing the Board with 2,80,000 people. Now, we are managing the Board with 85,000 people." Then I had put a question as to what has happened to these two lakh people. He said: "We have sent them out and it is an achievement." Then I put a question to him that if he had developed the Board and had created employment for five lakhs of people, it would have been an achievement. Then I put a question to him: "Before which forum are you speaking?" So, if we do like this, what will happen? Now, my submission is that in this class also, the same thing will be happening with the memorandum regarding the relaxation in direct recruitment. It is being taken away. So, there also, the employment to the Scheduled Tribes is denied. Under these circumstances, I submit that the Government should take the House into confidence and come with a proposal for development in the field of education, in the field of economic development and also in other fields. Nothing can be achieved unless it is done. So far as this Department is concerned, more funds should be made available. So far as the question of atrocities is concerned, I request the Government to see that special courts are set up throughout India. The last submission is that so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, this report has made one recommendation for setting up a separate Commission for the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to quote that:

"In view of the developing crisis in respect of tribal areas and the tribal society, it has become necessary to make a separate constitutional arrangement for the tribal communities under article 338 of the Constitution in consistence with the recommendation of the Debhar Commission, 1960 and in accordance with the suggestions of all the subsequent Committees, the Shalo Committee, the National Committee for the Development of Backward Classes and Backward Areas."

Lastly, in our party manifesto also, the Working Committee has come forward with a programme, that is, with a definite stand that there should be a separate Commission for the Scheduled Tribes. Before concluding, I would like to read one para of the report.

"Needless to say these three reports have raised several basic issues. The Constitutional arrangements have failed to provide relief from injustice leading to a sense of utter despair. In the highest court of the land the Commissioner is on one side, while the entire administrative set-up is on the other side. Questions of violations of the Constitution have been raised in respect of those sections whose protection and welfare are the responsibility of State. How ironical it is that even after filing of suit in a court of law, no prompt steps were taken like a flash of lightning to set these matters straight, to end injustice and to put an end to exploitation! Perhaps the whole system buried itself in the filing of a reply."

So, Madam, I hope that the Government has the political will to give all the protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as envisaged in the Constitution. Thank you.

श्री बंगारू लक्ष्मण(गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, यह जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है 1979 और 1991 की रिपोर्ट--" थार्टियट रिपोर्ट ऑफ़ दी कमीशन

फॉर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स", पर आज सदन में चर्चा हो रही है। इस रिपोर्ट को पेश किए हुए 7 साल हो गए हैं और 7 साल के बाद सदन में इसकी चर्चा हो रही है। अब इसमें वास्तव में देखा जाए तो संविधान के संद जो बात लिखी है "आर्टिकल-338-6 के अंदर की रिपोर्ट को "एक्शन टेकिन रिपोर्ट" के साथ सदन में पेश किया जाना चाहिए और इस कारण से सरकार इस मामले में हमेशा देर करती रही है और जब सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा होती है तब तक यह सारी "रिपोर्ट इररिलीवेंट" हो जाती हैं, उस पर गौर करने लायक बात बहुत कम होती है। इसीलिए शुरू में मैं यही चाहूंगा कि अगर समय हुआ तो सदन को यह विचार करना चाहिए। इस आर्टिकल को हमें अमेंड करने की आवश्यकता है और जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आ जाए रिपोर्ट को पेश हो जाना चाहिए और छः महीने के अंदर "एक्शन टेकिन रिपोर्ट" भी सदन के पटल पर आ जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे कोई बात बन सकती है, वरना दस साल के बाद मुझे लगता है कि अगली रिपोर्ट होगी वह तो अगली "सेंच्युअरी" में ही "डिस्कस होगी। इससे तो कोई मतलब नहीं निकलता है। इसलिए इस "आर्टिकल" को अमेंड करने की आवश्यकता है। वैसे ही आजकल बहुत कम रिपोर्ट पेश की जाती है। यद्यपि "शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स के राइट्स" के बारे में जो सिविल राइट्स प्रोटक्शन एक्ट है उसमें यह बताया गया है कि उसी "एन्थुअल रिपोर्ट" सदन के पटल पर रखी जाएगी और उस पर भी विचार होगा। लेकिन मैंने अभी तक नहीं देखा कि उस रिपोर्ट को यहां पर पेश किया गया है। इसी प्रकार प्रिवेंशन आफ एट्रोसिटीज अगेंस्ट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स" का जो एक्ट है उसकी भी रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रख करके चर्चा होने की बात है लेकिन आज तक उस पर भी कोई चर्चा नहीं हो रही है, यह इस बात की ओर भी संकेत करता है कि जो इस देश की 25 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या का सवाल है- अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति, इनकी समस्याओं के प्रति हमें संवेदनशील होना चाहिए। हालांकि मौखिक रूप से तो "लिप-सिमैथी" तो बहुत होती है, एक "नेशनल कांसेंसस" दीखता है लेकिन जब आचरण की बात होती है, जब इनको कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश होती है तो लगता है कि हम लोग पीछे हटते दिखाई देते हैं। इसीलिए मैं पुजारी जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि इस विषय पर राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। इसको वोट बैंक की बात आ जाती है तो हर एक के "वेस्टेड इंटररेस्ट" इसमें डवलप हो जाते हैं।

हरेक यह कोशिश करता है कि इसका किस प्रकार से उनके लिए उपयोग हो और पिछले 50 साल से दुर्भाग्य से यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि इस सिस्टम के अंदर "वेस्टेड इंटररेस्ट" जो है, यह हर "लेवल" पर आ गया है। राजनीतिक, वह भी "वेस्टेड इंटररेस्ट" हो गया है। उसको भी इस "बैकवर्डनेस" पर, यह जो पिछड़ापन है, उस पर भी उसका "वेस्टेड इंटररेस्ट" हो गया है। "एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एपरेटस" का भी "वेस्टेड इंटररेस्ट" बढ़ गया है और जो लोग नीचे हैं, "बेनिफीशियरीज़" हैं, उनको भी लगता है कि दो साल के बाद, तीन साल के बाद चुनाव होंगे, राजनेता आएंगे, यहां पर कुछ न कुछ वायदें करेंगे और इनमें से बात बनती जाएगी। तो इस प्रकार की बात उनमें भी आ गई है। तो इसको निकालने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि यह वह समाज है जो पिछले सैकड़ों वर्षों से अलग-थलग कर दिया गया है। हमारे देश में जब 1947 में देश का विभाजन हुआ था, कुछ लाखों की संख्या में पाकिस्तान से, बर्मा से, कुछ "सीलोन" से भी लोग यहां पर आए थे। उनके "रीहेबिलिटेशन के लिए रीहेबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री" बनी और उन लोगों को "रीहेबिलिटेट" करने में दस साल लग गए और आज कोई नहीं बता सकता कि कौन पाकिस्तान से आया? कौन कहां से आया? "रीहेबिलिटेशन का कार्यक्रम पूरा हुआ लेकिन सैकड़ों सालों से जो लोग "डीस्टेबलाइज़" हो गए हैं, समाज से दूर फेंके गए हैं, समाज से दूर रखे गए हैं, उनको "रीहेबिलिटेट" करने के लिए दुर्भाग्य से जो "कंसटेंट" प्रयास होना चाहिए हर लेवल पर, "कमिटमेंट" के साथ, वह नहीं हुआ है और इसलिए आज यह देखने को मिलता है कि समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। अब कहा जाता है कि संविधान में हमने आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की है। नौकरियां में ही नहीं, ऐजुकेशन में भी हमने आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की है लेकिन आंकड़े यह बताते हैं, योजना भवन के आंकड़े यह बताते हैं कि इन सारे "कंस्टीट्यूशनल सेफगाइर्ज़" के जो बेनिफिट हैं, वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के अंदर दो परसेंट लोगों को मिले हैं और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स के अंदर ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक "परसेंट" लोगों को मिले हैं। बाकी लोग अभी भी इन "कंस्टीट्यूशनल सेफगाइर्ज़" से दूर हैं।

यहां पर हम लोग आर्थिक विकास की बात करते हैं। हर पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंदर इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ आंबटन हो रहा और पिछली छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना से एक "स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान" और उससे पहले "ट्राइबल सब प्लान", इसका भी "कान्सेप्ट" आचरण में आया है। इन अब चीजों के बावजूद आज हम पीछे मुड़ कर जब देखते हैं तो जो "नाइन्थ प्लान" के लिए

डाक्यूमेंट तैयार हुआ, उस “नाइन्थ प्लान” “डाक्यूमेंट में यह कहा गया है कि जितने भी पावर्टी ऐलिविएशन प्रोग्राम्स” के लिए गए हैं, उन “प्रोग्राम्स” के बाद यह देखा गया है कि उसमें जो “बेनिफ़ीशियरीज़” थे, उनमें से 80 फीसदी लोग दोबारा फिर गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जा रहे हैं। Eighty per cent of the people are slipping into the poverty line. This is what the Plan document says. इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जो योजनाएं हम लोग यहां इस देश के अंदर बना रहे हैं, उनमें भी उनको आर्थिक दृष्टि से, अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने की दृष्टि से, आर्थिक दृष्टि से उनके कुछ “परमानेंट एसेट्स” बढ़े जिनके कारण उनका विकास हो, इस दृष्टि से प्रयास नहीं हुआ है। “सबसिडीज के रूप में तात्कालिक प्रयोजना लेने की दृष्टि से जो स्कीम्स हो सकती हैं, केवल उनको ही इम्प्लिमेंट करने की कोशिश की गई है और इसलिए यह मांग बार-बार आ रही है कि आज का यह जो “एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव एपरेट्स” है, इस “एपरेट्स” के द्वारा विकास की ओर पूर्णरूपेण ध्यान नहीं दिया जा सकता है, इसके लिए अलग एक स्ट्रक्चर की आवश्यकता है और इसलिए यह मांग हो रही है कि नेशनल लेवल से लेकर “डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल” तक अलग से प्लानिंग हो, अलग एक मशीनरी हो, “इम्प्लिमेंटेशन” में मशीनरी और जो सरकारी योजना पैसा है, वह जनसंख्या के अनुपात में 17 “परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट”, 8 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स”, कुल 25 “परसेंट” पैसा जो है, 25 “परसेंट फंडज”, उस “एजेंसी” को “ट्रांसफर” करे और उस एजेंसी के अंतर्गत सीधे केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रधान मंत्री उसके अध्यक्ष हों। राज्यों के स्तर पर मुख्य मंत्री हों, इसके लिए नये “रिक्रूटमेंट” करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, आज जो मशीनरी है, उसी में से निकालकर अगर “कंसर्टिड एफर्ट” होगा तो मुझे लगता है कि आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि में कुछ काम हो सकता है, जैसा कि सबको मालूम है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले अधिकांश अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग खेतिहर मजदूर हैं जो मजदूरी के द्वारा अपना जीवन यापन करते हैं, लेकिन इसमें से, “शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट पापुलेशन” में से 20 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास छोटी मात्रा में ज़मीन है, छोटे किसान हैं, “मार्जिनल फार्मर्स” हैं, “स्मॉल” हैं। उनके पास पानी की सुविधा न होने के कारण अधिकांश लोग फिर खेतिहर मजदूरों की तरह से काम कर रहे हैं, इस बीस “परसेंट” में से केवल पांच परसेंट “लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास पानी की सुविधा है, “इरीगेशन फैसिलिटी” हैं, सिचाई की व्यवस्था है, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार अगर इस दिशा में आर्थिक दृष्टि से

कोई अच्छा कार्यक्रम, ठोस कार्यक्रम करना चाहती है तो जिनके पास जमीन है, उनको पानी देने की व्यवस्था ऊपर से करनी चाहिए, इसके लिए योजना बननी चाहिए और यह योजना अगर लागू होगी तो निश्चित रूप से उनको कुछ न कुछ फायदा हो सकता है और यह अच्छी योजना हो सकती है। उसी प्रकार से जहां “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” के लोग हैं, हालांकि इस रिपोर्ट के अंदर भी 13वें प्रतिवेदन में ऐक्शन टेकिन रिपोर्ट में पहला आइटम वह है जिसमें कहा गया है “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” के लोगों ने “कम्पलेंट की है कि हमारे नाम से “लोन” हो रहे हैं। हमारे पास बैंक के अधिकारी और दूसरी ऐजेंसिया के अधिकारी आकर कहते हैं कि तुमको इतना लोन देना है जबकि वास्तव में हमने लोन नहीं लिया है। हमारे नाम से किसी और ने लोन ले लिया है, हमारे नाम से किसी ने खा लिया है इसलिए हम क्यों इसकी किशत दें? इसलिए “कमीशन” पूरी “इन्क्वायरी” के बाद यह “रिकमेंडेशन किया है कि ऐसे “केसिस” जहां पर रइस प्रकार के “फर्जी लोन” हैं, उनको माफ कर देना चाहिए। सरकार ने “ऐक्शन टेकिन रिपोर्ट” के लिए “फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर” को भेजा और “फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर” ने कहा कि “लोन वेवर” जो हैं, यह अच्छा “कॉन्सेप्ट नहीं है, यह संभव नहीं हो पाएगा इसलिए आप “डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऑफिशियल्स” को लिख दीजिए कि इन मामलों में इन्क्वायरी” कर दें। अब कौन “इन्क्वायरी” करेंगा? वहीं “इन्क्वायरी” करेगा जिसने इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ियां की हैं, अब इस प्रकार की “ऐक्शन टेकिन रिपोर्ट” हो गयी है। इसलिए लोग विस्थापित हो रहे हैं। विस्थापित होने के बाद इनको “रीहैबिलिटेट” करने के लिए जिस प्रकार की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रही है। एक बार वह विस्थापित हो जाते हैं तो अपने सारे रोजगार से वह अलग हो जाते हैं और उनको गुजारा करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। धीरे-धीरे पिछले कई वर्षों से यह भी हो रहा है जो जमीन “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” के लोगों की है, वह जमीन “नॉन ट्राइब्स” जाकर ले रहे हैं, उन्होंने उस पर कब्जा कर लिया है। कई सरकारों के पास यह मामले पड़े हुए हैं। आज देश के अंदर आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं, “नॉन ट्राइबल्स” आंदोलन कर रहे कि हमें भी इस जमीन पर मालिकाना हक मिलना चाहिए जब कि वह जमीन “शेड्यूल्ड” में होने के कारण “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” की ज़मीन है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि संविधान के अंदर आर्टिकल 339 (1) के अंदर लिखा है कि “शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए और वहां पर रहने वाले ट्राइबल्स के वेलफेयर” के लिए एक अलग से “कमीशन” संविधान के आने के दस साल बाद बनेगा। यह

आर्टिकल 339 (1) में लिखा हुआ है लेकिन पिछले चालीस साल से इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ है और इस कारण से जो मीन “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” की थी, वह धीरे-धीरे उनके हाथ से निकल गयी है और जितने भी “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” हैं उनको और अंदर धकेला गया है जिसके कारण दूसरी प्रकार की समस्याएं इस देश के अंदर उत्पन्न हो गयी है। अभी जिस “रिजर्वेशन” के बारे में कहा गया है, यह सच है पिछले साल सरकार पांच “मैमोरेण्डम” ईश करके “शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट” शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन दिये गये हैं उन “रिजर्वेशन” को समाप्त करने की कोशिश कर रही है। मैं ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि ये सारे ही पांचों “आफिस मेमोरेण्डम” 1997 में निकाले गए हैं हवाला तो यह दिया गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के कारण इनको निकाला गया है।

उन्होंने रोस्टर बदला है “शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट” को इससे पहले नौकरियां मिलत थीं। उसको ले जा करके चार पर रखा है और इसी प्रकार से आगे रखा है। वास्तव में रोस्टर बदलने की बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तो कही है लेकिन उस समय से करने के लिए कहा है जब सारा रिजर्वेशन जो 22.5 परसेंट हैं वह पूरा हो जाए। यह कोटा पूरा होने के बाद रोस्टर को इस प्रकार से बदलने की बात कही है। अब सरकार के जिस “डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ परसोनल ट्रेनिंग” ने यह “मेमोरेण्डम” निकाला है क्या यह दावे के साथ कह सकता है कि 22.5 “परसेंट रिजर्वेशन” पूरा हो गया है? “अगर ऐसा है तो इसको अमल में लाने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का कहना मानना चाहिए। सब लोग जानते हैं। दुर्भाग्य तो यह है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से “रिप्रजेशन” कितना है “शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट” और “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” का। ये आंकड़े भी प्रस्तुत नहीं हो रहे हैं। पहले तो हुआ करते थे, लेकिन पिछले कई वर्षों से सरकार ने यह देना बन्द कर दिया है। आज तो हालत यह है कि लाखों “पोस्टेंट” ऐसी पड़ी है जिन पर “शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट” और “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स” का दावा बनता है। लेकिन उनको नौकरी पर नहीं लिया गया है। विशेषकर “क्लास वन पोस्ट”, “ए और बी कैटेगरी” की जहां पोस्टेंट हैं वहां पर बहुत बड़ा बैंक-लॉग पड़ा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा है कि उनका जो 50 परसेंट वाला “सीलिंग” है वह उन “एरियाज” के लिए लागू नहीं होता है। जैसे “शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एरियाज” हैं, वहां पर यह 50 परसेंट वाला मामला लागू नहीं होता है। लेकिन यहां दिल्ली में बैठे हुए “डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ परसोनल” वालों को वह सब पढ़ने के लिए समय नहीं है, उसमें से “आपरेशनल

पर्शन” जो हैं उसको तो उन्होंने निकाल लिया है और 50 परसेंट वाला मामला ध्यान में रख लिया। पिछला बैंक-लॉग भरने का कार्यक्रम या “स्पेशल रिक्रूटमेंट” वाला कार्यक्रम बन्द हो गया है। इस पर कई दिनों से, कई महीने से लगातार आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं। मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल पूर्णतः सहमत हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर निर्णय करना होगा, इस पर कई प्रकार के “रिकमण्डेशन” आ गए हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के न्यायमूर्ति रामास्वामी ने भी अपनी “ओपिनियन” इन पांचों “मेमोरेण्डम” पर दी हुई है। उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कहा है कि यह जो मेमोरेण्डम निकाला गया है यह वापस लिया जाना चाहिए। हर “मेमोरेण्डम” पर उन्होंने अपनी “ओपिनियन” दे रखी है। सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इस पर विचार करे और विचार करके इन “मेमोरेण्डम” को समाप्त करे, ताकि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को जो वायदे हमने किए हैं, जो “कमिटमेंट” दिए हैं “फोर” फादर्स” ने दिए हैं, “कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली” ने किए हैं, आजादी की लड़ाई के समय में दिए हैं, उन “कमिटमेंट्स” को निभाने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए मैं इस सरकार से भी दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इन “मेमोरेण्डम” को वापस लेने की तुरन्त कार्रवाई करे। इतना ही नहीं, विकास की दृष्टि से जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए इन अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों की भागेदारी को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। जहां-जहां कोर्ट के “जजमेंट” आए हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो “जजमेंट” होता है वह लॉ होता है। मुझे उस पर कोई “कमेंट” नहीं करना है। लेकिन मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति और “वीकर सैक्शन” के लिए कई बातें संविधान के अंदर लिखी गई है। आखिर इनका भी कोई प्रतिनिधि उस बैंच पर बैठना चाहिए, इनमें से भी किसी को वहां पर बैठाइये। आखिरये लोग क्या कहना चाहते हैं, इनकी क्या राय है, इनको भी सुनने की आवश्यकता है। योजना बनती है जहां, “स्पेशल कम्पोजेंट प्लान” और “ट्राइबल सब-प्लान” की बात होती है उस “प्लानिंग कमीशन” के अन्दर भी कोई “मेम्बर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट” और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नहीं है। अगर उस “कम्युनिटी” से भी कोई आदमी वहां पर आता है तो कुछ बात बन सकती है।

[4.00 P.M.]

इस लिए मैं सरकार से एक बात फिर विनती करना चाहूंगा कि इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें, जैसा कि उसने “नेशनल एजेण्डा फोर गवर्नेंस” में कहा कि “सोशल

चार्टर बनाएंगे और पूरी भागीदारी देंगे। आपने “मिनिस्ट्री” का नाम “चेंज” किया है और “सोशल जस्टिस फार एमपावरमेंट” की बात कहीं है। आज “एमपावरमेंट” को आचरण में लाने की आवश्यकता है। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN (Kerala): Madam Vice-Chairman, we are discussing a Report which was submitted seven years ago and about those people who constitute 25 per cent of the total population in our country. This reflects the attitude of our society towards the most backward section in our society. When we want their assistance of the freedom struggle, we call them the *Darid-ra Narayan*. At the initial stage, it was headed by intellectuals, advocated, doctors, landlords and they were behind the British people. There was no mass force. Then, at that time, when we began to talk about the *Daridra Narayans*, they came. There was mass upsurge in this country. We got freedom. Now, after 50 years we did not get time even to discuss a Report which is seven years old!

It is a very sad thing that has happened in this country. When we discuss their plight in our society, what is their position after 50 years? Did they become land-owners or landless after 50 years? After 50 years of freedom they lost their land. They are landless. What is their economic position in our society? Has it improved? We are not in a position to say that their economic position has improved. So, Madam, while we are discussing about their position, I have some experiences. Recently, the organisation to which I belong had done good work. A survey was conducted in almost 23 districts, in 15,000 villages, in Andhra Pradesh. Even now, there are two glasses in the villages one for the Dalits, and the other for the forward class. Untouchability was abolished under article 17 of our Constitution. Why are there two glasses? Not only in Andhra Pradesh; even in Tamil Nadu, there is a famous district

which is the birth place of Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker. He was in the forefront in the fight against the upper class of our society. Even in his village, there are two glasses for drinking water; one for the Scheduled Castes and the other one is for the upper castes. This is there in Tamil Nadu also. It is also there in Maharashtra. I do not want to talk about North India. The same thing is going on. Why? I was in Maharashtra the day-before-yesterday. We were discussing about the condition of agricultural workers and the Dalit people. It was reported from the Dhule district. One adivasi was beaten to death. What is all this? In the last two years, six deaths due to similar type of attacks were reported from a particular locality where zamindari is dominant. So, this question has remained unaddressed. The question is whether the *dalit* killings are a question of law and order or the result of a deep structural crisis in the Indian society. That is what we have to address ourselves to. We, the parliamentarians, have to address ourselves to what is going on in this country. Is the life in agrarian India being regulated by norms of a civilised society and the norms of a modern state? That is what we have to discuss. While we are discussing about SCs and STs, let me point out that 70% of the SCs are agricultural workers and 90% of the STs are agricultural workers. Is there any legislation to support the agricultural workers? I have the reply from a Minister here. It was given on 20.7.1998 in this august House. This is a reply by the Labour Minister regarding a Bill for the agricultural workers. I quote the first paragraph of the reply. It says, "Although a Bill to provide for regulation of employment and conditions of service and to provide for certain welfare measures to the agricultural workers has been provided, it has not been possible to take it to its logical conclusion on account of varying perceptions of State Governments arising out of widely different socio-cultural and agro-climatic conditions, agricultural practices and employer-employee relationships obtaining in diffe-

rent States". There are so many other things in this answer. What is this approach? Are we ready to pass a comprehensive legislation for agricultural workers, for safeguarding their rights, for implementing the Minimum Wages Act? What is going on in this country? All the States are announcing the Minimum Wages? But is there an authority to implement the Minimum Wages for agricultural workers? No such authority exists in any of these States, except West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala. How are we going to deal with the problems of landless agricultural workers, the SC and ST people in our country?

There is another question regarding land. While we are discussing about SCs and STs, the only issue that is discussed is reservation. Who is getting reservation? We talk about reservation in high posts, doctors, engineers and so on. But that is only a microscopic percentage of the SCs and STs. Most of the SCs and STs are agricultural workers. Then, what is the attitude towards land reforms? We are not talking about land reforms. So many of my esteemed colleagues spoke here. I have due respect for them. But are we talking about land reforms now? Without having land reforms, how can we uplift the SCs and STs? They are landless. What is the situation of the land that we have distributed? The *Patta* is with the SC or ST man and the land is with the landlord. We are all happy. We make good speeches. There are good replies by the Ministers in the Parliament that to such and such extent the land has been distributed. The land is distributed but the SC/ST people don't have the possession. That is the tragic situation in this country. Then, we should think about the educational status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here I would like to quote a news item of the *Indian Express* dated 19.11.98 titled 'Kids trek for three days through forests for justice.' This news item says that 23 school children from a tribal village in Maharashtra walked to Nasik to

complain about cruel teachers, bad food, etc. In this country of Mahatma Gandhi, 23 school children walked through the forests for three days in order to seek justice! We are hearing all these things even after completing 50 years of our independence. It is a matter of shame for this country.

Madam, as far as the land reforms are concerned, there should be a change in our attitude. Earlier, there were regular meetings for discussing the implementation of land reforms. But, it has stopped now. We should revive that practice of assessing the implementation of land reforms in different States. For the time being, I am not requesting for drastic land reforms. But, my request is that whatever existing land reforms are there, they should be implemented properly. The Government should give instructions to the State Governments; and should hold the meeting of Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers to expedite the land distributions so that the existing land reforms could be implemented properly.

This Report rightly mentions some other aspects. It was drafted in the early years of this decade and at that time globalisation process was not very much

there in the horizon of our country. But, there is an apprehension in this report about the impact of globalisation. Now the globalisation process is going on. The employment opportunities are coming down. In the name of globalisation, we are transferring surplus land to the big business houses and multinational companies. It has been reported from Orissa that some land has been given to the Tatas. It has also been reported from Madhya Pradesh that some land has been given to a multinational company. The same thing is going on in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and so on. So, in the name of globalisation, we are curtailing land reforms in this country. That is one apprehension which has been expressed in this Report. As a result of

globalisation, the employment avenues are coming down. You are aware that the public sector undertakings are in a very difficult situation. In these PSUs, some reservation is given to the SCs and STs. If we close down these PSUs, then the SCs and STs will lose employment avenues which are available there.

Madam, privatisation is going on at a fast pace in our country. We are providing a large number of employment facilities in our private schools and private colleges. We are paying to these private schools from the Government exchequer. But, there is no reservation for the SCs and STs in these institutions. The Government should take a decision that there should be reservation for SCs and the STs in these private schools.

Madam, there is one more issue which is related with this Report. Shri Janardhana Poojary mentioned about providing reservation to the SCs and STs in promotion. The Government should intervene in this regard. The reservation issue is always being used for creating problems among different castes. The reservation for the SCs and STs is different from the other reservation.

This is a Constitutional guarantee. We have to ensure that whatever is assured in the Constitution is implemented and given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in due time. There should not be any delay. The backlog in the appointments should be cleared. Appointments should be done immediately.

Regarding the stipend and the lump-sum grants given to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are not being given in regular intervals and that should be given in due time. Regarding the land distribution, I think, the Central Government should call a meeting of the State Governments and ask them to accelerate the land distribution for agricultural workers.

With regard to Government sponsored programmes spending Rs. 4,000 crores or

Rs. 5,000 crores every year, the result is not commensurate. There is the Panchayati Raj system but still, unfortunately, bureaucrats want to control it. With regard to welfare issues, I know of a particular incident in a particular Taluk in Kerala. During the last 50 years, they have spent more than Rs. 75,000 per head for the welfare of the tribals. Rs. 75,000 per head and still people are staying without a pucca house. What happened to this money? This is very important. The money has been taken by the bureaucrats. But, the bureaucrats are saying that the politicians took the money. They are against politicians. What happened actually? The bureaucrats took the money. Then for any enquiry with regard to this, not even a single IAS officer is ready to order an enquiry. If he makes an enquiry then that will be against his seniors, who came first and took the money. Now, the junior person will not take that responsibility. So, my humble suggestion with regard to the implementation of the programmes is, we have to assess the thing and that there should be a proper study. There is failure and no success. A nation wide study should be undertaken with regard to the implementation of the Government-sponsored programmes for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have to ensure that the real persons get the benefit of the programmes.

Another tragic thing is, in some States though there are elected heads of Panchayats, they cannot go to their Panchayat offices. We have to take a note of this. I also want to say that the question relating to land is the foremost for agricultural workers. The States of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura have drastic land reforms and there is no problem of untouchability or school dropouts of children belonging to SC/ST families. Land related issues are very vital for them. There was a report by the UN, a comparative study with regard to mid-day meals scheme of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. It showed that the dropouts in Kerala

were comparatively less than Tamil Nadu. In Kerala there were land reforms. In Tamil Nadu, even though they are spending more money, they have dropouts. The UN report says that. Land reforms is the base for the uplift of most of the downtrodden sections of the society. Therefore, when we are discussing about the implementation of this kind of a report, the Central Government should take note of the problems of land related issues.

I would like to say one more thing and that is a matter which has to be rectified by the Central Government. This relates to Kamur district in Kerala. In a particular area, 6,000 acres of land is occupied by the Central Government for an agricultural farm. 71 Scheduled Tribes families are there. The Central Government is not permitting them to even dig a well there. This is a tragic thing. They are not permitting them to dig a well. There are this kind of anomalies. This should be rectified and this type of a long time gap should not be there while discussing this kind of reports. We are discussing this only for the sake of a Constitutional duty. We are discussing the report after 7-8 years. This kind of a delay should not be there in future. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI SANATAN BISI (Orissa): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Madam, though the Report has been submitted after a long time and we are discussing the Action Taken Report, I humbly submit to the House, that even if there has been a delay, I believe the Minister concerned will seriously take into consideration whatever suggestions or proposals we are making here. I have gone through the Action Taken Report. At page three, welfare measures to be taken have been very clearly stated. It is also stated that the Ministry of Welfare is also implementing several Central and Centrally-sponsored schemes for the welfare and development of the SCs and STs. So far as that programme is con-

certed, guidelines are very clear with regard to the Action Plan for Special Component Plan;—(a) to allocate funds to the SCP in proportion to SC population percentage in the total population of the State; (b) to open separate budget head for the SCP in order to prevent diversion, under-utilisation and misutilisation of funds earmarked for the SCs; (c) to make development plans concerned with the welfare and development as the nodal agency for formulation and implementation of SCP; (d) to ensure that all schemes under the SCP are in accordance with the specific needs and priorities of the SC people; (e) schemes in core sectors like agriculture, dairy development ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JIBON ROY: Madam, the Minister is neither listening nor is she taking down any notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many important points are being raised in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): She is very much listening to the speeches in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are discussing the same issue which we are discussing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: They are going to get a reply to all the points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SANATAN BISI: Madam, I was reading something, (e) schemes in the core sector like agriculture, dairy development, leather, wearing, textile, handloom, etc. are formulated under the SCP for the economic development of the SCs. Madam, my submission to the House and to the Minister concerned is that this is the Annual Report for the year 1997-98. I happened to be a Member of the Standing Committee on the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Labour. We have toured several States. In all the States, we read out all these things and not even a single State

was able to say anything regarding compliance.

You see the plight of these ' people.

These are the Annual Reports. I

ao not know what the Ministry is doing. I do not know whether they are monitoring it or not. How can they achieve economic development? Madam, I can give many instances. Only during tours we come across all these things. I would like to give instances how the present Ministry is taking the SCs and STs so casually regarding their welfare and economic development. Madam, this is the Annual Report of 1997-98. I would like to quote this Report and the answer given in this House. So far as the State Plan is concerned the amount is such and such. So far as the SCP for SCs is concerned, the amount is so much. These figures are contrary to each other, if we see the Economic Survey of 1997-98 of the Government of Orissa. It is stated at page 27.5 that during 1996-97, the flow of funds to the Special Component Plan was of the order of Rs. 494.51 crores which includes Rs. 369.31 crores from the State Plan and Rs. 101.25 crores from the Central Plan and the Central Social Plan. Madam, I do not want to go into the details.

The reply was given on 20th July, 1998. There was no mention in the reply of what was there in the Annual Report and what was there in the Orissa Government's report. I am not going into the details. Further, I would like to submit that there is a report given by the Department of Welfare, Government of Orissa. The figures are not there. The figures are completely different. I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether they are monitoring all these things. I want to know whether they had made any effort in all these years? I want to know as to how much money had been given to the State and how much assets had been created? I would like to know whether any assets have been created, because it is for the development of the people? When we ask any question about all these things, we are not getting any information, either from the State or from the Ministry. This is how the

implementation of the Special Component Plan is being done. It is a very important factor for the development of the SC/ST people.

Secondly, in the Performance Budget of the Ministry of Welfare for 1996-97, it has clearly been stated about the special central assistance to States for the Special Component Plan for SC/ST areas. It says, "...with a view to enlarging the scope of utilisation of the special central assistance for the Special Component Plans, new guidelines were issued in July, 1993, according to which, special central assistance would also be used for the infrastructure development programme in blocks having 50 per cent or more Scheduled Caste population." When there was a question to that effect, the reply was, "As per the 1991 census, there are 24 blocks having 50 per cent or more SC population in four States. The information is being collected and placed before the House." My question was about the amount invested on infrastructure development programmes during 1996-97 and 1997-98 under the Special Component Plan for

Scheduled Caste people. This is the way in which the Ministry is functioning. How would the SC/ST people be benefited? To provide money without showing any interest is of no use. The blocks have already been identified. As per the Performance Budget, it was there since 1993. But, till 1998, we have not been able to know what infrastructure development has been made in those 24 blocks which have been identified earlier. This is the state of affairs.

The other point is, that there is a great difficulty in obtaining caste certificates. As per the reply given on 20th July, 1998, the State Governments and the Union Territories Administration have recommended inclusion of 76 and 273 communities as independent entries in the list of SC/ST respectively and another 148 and 290 communities have been recommended for their specification

as synonymous with certain existing SC/ST communities. But, till now, nothing has been done so far as those communities are concerned. The population of 148 and 290 castes is not getting any benefit, though there is an order of 1950 and decisions of the Supreme Court and High Court. This is the callous attitude of the department.

The last one is, so far as the State of Orissa is concerned, one can find how unilaterally those things have been done. Last time when there was a discussion on SC/ST in this House under a Calling Attention Motion, I had very clearly pointed out the mistakes of the department. I would like to quote from the Brochure on Reservation for SC/ST people in secrete. It is the 7th Edition, published in 1987. It is concerning the State of Orissa. At page 375, it says, "According to the Constitution (Scheduled. Castes) Order, 1950, as amended, only the Dewar community has been specified as Scheduled castes throughout Orissa State. But, in view of the judgment delivered by the High Court of Orissa in the case of Narayan Behra Vs. State of Orissa, Dhibara, Keuta and Kaibart have to be treated as synonymous names with the Dewar community which has already been specified as a Scheduled Caste in relation to Orissa State. The formal inclusion of these names in the list of Scheduled Castes can be done only when a legislation is enacted by Parliament in this respect.

The Scheduled Caste certificates to the eligible persons will be valid only if they are issued in the relevant name of the community entered in the Presidential Order i.e., Dewar. Before issuing such a certificate it has also to be verified whether the persons belonging to these communities fulfil all other conditions of eligibility set out in the Presidential Orders that is, the person should be a resident of the locality in specific relation to the respective Scheduled Caste from the date of notification of the Presidential

Order. For the last three years, I have been raising this point. So far as this paragraph is concerned, nowhere it is mentioned either in the Orissa High Court judgement or in the Supreme

Court judgement. They have inserted an extraneous matter into this. I have been demanding that it should be deleted, it should be amended. But, it has not been done till now. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to look into the matter and do the needful.

Lastly, I would submit that during our tour with the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare, we examined various industrial houses, banks and public sector undertakings. We found that even though this brochure is there, relevant provisions are there, various orders of the Governments were not being implemented. Even some of the departments did not know about this brochure and the Government orders. So, I would request the hon. Minister that at least from now we must take a serious note of all these things and let us implement all these things with all faith. This is my submission. Thank you, Madam.

DR. (MS.) P. SELVIE DAS (Nominated): Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I hope, sufficient time would be given to me and I would not have to hurry through. The hon. Members spoke before me have pointed out that the report given by Dr. B.D. Sharma, the Commissioner is being taken up after seven years, which itself shows how much significance we are giving to this report and how much importance we are giving to the down-trodden people of our country. Of course Dr. Sharma has done three studies and he has written three reports. In the first report, he has concentrated on the condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and examined them with reference to the framework of the system itself. Well, I do not want to go into the methodology. He concludes by saying that the defect is in the main

policy itself and in the execution of the policy. I really feel there has been a great deal of violation of the Constitution. The Commissioner is right in saying and I am right in justifying his statement that the people did not get what they ought to have got, according to the constitutional rights. Only a very handful of people in our country, belonging to this group, would have come up. And very few people are vocal in that group. They are afraid of being vocal because the little they have got, they will lose, whether he is a politician, whether he is a Cabinet Minister in a State or at the Centre. With due apology, I would like to stress that I have not made the above statement as a politician, since I am not one till now.

I have made this observation as an educationist. Even if they like to do it for their own people, they are afraid. I am from Karnataka, and a very few bureaucrats are there from this group. They do not even recognise their brothers and sisters. It is not that they do it wilfully. But, it is out of sheer fear. This just shows to what extent our society has been treating these people. Those who have done very boldly in certain states, have lost the opportunity of becoming Chief Secretaries, though they had an opportunity.

Then, you have been talking about so many welfare measures in terms of benefits. I can say about scholarship. One of our hon. Members also spoke about scholarship. I had been the Principal of a college for ten years. I do not know whether they have increased the scholarship amount during the last ten years.

Even if there has been an increase, it would be only very minimal. Out of a hundred rupees that a person gets, 50 per cent does not go to the candidate. This has been the case and I am not exaggerating it. That is how it is being executed. The supervisors, the principals and the people who are in the administration never heard it or heeded to it. Specially in girls institutions, the girls feel humiliated because it is mentioned that

the person is a Scheduled Caste person. These girls are humiliated very badly and are segregated in the college premises when their names are put on the notice board also. Madam they go and received the scholarships stealthily. When they go in that stealthy manner, they do not have the courage to question about what they should be getting. I am only trying to explain their position. Seven years back what the Commissioner, Mr. Sharma, said is the same today or it is still worse.

Then the Reservation Policy. Madam, if we have to take the Education Department, I would like to point out how many Vice-Chancellors and how many professors we have in our country. Let us take the two big universities in the heart of the capital. One is the Delhi University and the other is the J.N.U. I think we can count them on the fingers. And if I have to talk about the University where I was the Vice-Chancellor during 1988—91; in the beginning there was only one SC/ ST Professor in all 60 departments put together? I am not talking about the affiliated or other institutions; only the departments. For 60 departments, only one Professor was there because at the lower level, no recruitments were made. Even though a recruitment policy was there. We justify saying that the recruitment policy was brought in and the roster system was brought about. It was thought that lot of importance was to give on the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people by recruitment policy because Number one post is for the Scheduled Caste people; number two for Scheduled Tribes, number six again Scheduled Castes and number seven Scheduled Tribes and so on till hundred. In addition it was said, all right, you advertise three times and if candidates in that group are not found then the posts are to be converted into general category. All the three times, the candidates would come and they would say that the candidate was not suitable. I do not understand what this word 'suitable' means to people who are on the recruitment boards? It has also been said that the Government has made

a policy that if a candidate is not suitable, if you don't find him suitable, then you just give him three months training, six months training or whatever you think. If he is dull give him one year training. But, straightway they will say, 'not suitable'. So, three times you will jolly-well say, 'not suitable' and dereserve the number one post the number six post and whatever the post is, up to hundred will be converted into general category.

Secondly, when we recruit them, there are really some outstanding candidates who come from this group also. There are four posts and out of that one post is for the Scheduled Castes? All right, there is a candidate who is outstanding, why don't you consider him under the General Category when all other requirements are fulfilled so that another Scheduled Caste candidate could get it? No, nobody would agree to it. It is such a big crime to do such a thing.

Well, another thing that I would like to say is about the constitutional rights and safeguards provided. Well, Madam, every State, I think, has got a Civil Rights Enforcement Cell. In my 42 years of experience, I, being the head of the Department, have reported several cases, through the Government, to the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell. Not even one case where a person who committed the crime had been punished. I can boldly make this statement. Unparliamentary words have been used for the Scheduled Castes people and they have been humiliated to the maximum. A Scheduled Caste woman's saree was pulled out in the public, in the University Campus, what action has been taken. I am talking about safeguards only leave alone welfare measures. They are being exploited very badly. Even among Scheduled Caste people they have been divided — divide and rule policy was Practised.

Another thing that really bothers me is the- women belonging to the Scheduled Caste are the worst sufferers. When we say all Scheduled Caste people are

landless, How can you imagine a Scheduled Caste woman to have a piece of land? So, she will be at the mercy of the landlord. How is she exploited? The only thing that she has got to preserve is her sex. She will be sexually exploited. So, these are all the things which are bothering us. Who will hear these things? They are not vocal. They have nothing with them. They are economically backward. They are socially backward. They are culturally backward. They are educationally backward. Where will they go? Who will listen to them?. Nobody. We are talking about the Fundamental Right given to them in the Constitution. As on today, even Scheduled Caste people in positions are suffering. Their agonies cannot be expressed to other people. Instead of prolonging these things, they must be educated. It is no use repeatedly saying that they are backward. Every one of us know that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are most backward, downtrodden in our society. They are treated very badly by

the people. This is the statement I would like to make. Instead of elaborating as to how they are being treated, I would like to say what we have tried to do for them in the last 50 years and what we are going to do for them in the near future. Nothing much has come out, maybe a handful of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be in positions. We may appoint one person at the top and another person here and another person there. As an hon. Member mentioned, how many persons belonging to the weaker sections are there in the Union Cabinet,, how many persons are there as Governors, how many persons are there as Vice-Chancellors, how many persons are there as Judges and how many persons are there as Professors. Even if they are appointed, they are posted in remote areas. I would like to say let us first educate them so that they can be aware of their own Fundamental Rights. Most of them even do not know the Fundamental Rights given to them in the

Constitution. Here I would like to say how poor and ignorant they are. It is not that they do not have intelligence. They do have it. God has created them. But environment has made them such that they have really become dull.

I would like to share one experience with this August House. When I was sitting in the Recruitment Board—it is better not to mention everything in de-tail—I found one Scheduled Caste person did well. A renowned professor said, "How could he be a Scheduled Caste person?" I asked him, "What made you think so?" He told me, "The candidate has answered so well. He was looking so nice. He was well-dressed. He was calm and composed." Why I am saying this experience to make the Hon'ble Member to know that this is the attitude of our educated lot towards the Scheduled Caste people. Now, let us educate them. We have said that we are giving education to everybody in our country. Let us concentrate more on the Scheduled Caste people. Let us not segregate them by saying this is the hostel of the Scheduled Caste boys, this is the hostel for Scheduled Caste girls. I do not like it at all. In this connection, I told the Government of Karnataka, let us not call these as Scheduled Caste hostels because they should mix up with other people and other people should accept them. We must educate them. To start with have resident schools for these boys and girls at the district level. Please impart them knowledge and wisdom so that they are brought on a par with other people.

Dr. Ambedkar said, "Educate them and allow them to agitate." They are going to agitate one day. They are slowly coming up. But they are living with the kind of hope that this Government or that Government might do something for them. But if that hope becomes a disappointment, it is going to be really very bad for our country. I would like to say that the roster system has to be revised to a great extent. First they said that there will be a roster system in the recruitment. Nobody appreciated the roster system in

the promotion. It should be there up to Group-B level, they said. Now it is abolished. Why should they not have the promotion at all levels even at Group-A level? What is wrong in that? For six long years, I sat on the Departmental Promotion Committee. A Scheduled Caste person might be outstanding, very good. But just one year before the promotion, he suddenly will become very poor. How do you take the average? The last report is the most important report and all the bureaucrats stricly go by the last report. If he is the poorest of the lot, he does not get the promotion. This is existing not only in Group-A service but also in Group-B and Group-C services. If you take a look at the recruitments made therefor in A, B and C Groups it is far below the quota? Not only that, even

Group-D their quota is not filled up. As per the new recruitment rules, he/she must have passed his 8th standard just to wash the bathrooms and sweep the rooms.

This policy should be changed and what I request repeatedly is that we should educate the people. Let us change our policy, let us amend our constitution. It hurts me to see that after 50 years of independence, both men and women, among Schedule Caste people, are in a worse position, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI V.P. DURASAMY: Madam, in Lok Sabha, while marking the attendance, it is very clearly written there, reserved constituency and general constituency.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): I hope you are going to speak on this subject. So, Mr. Duraisamy, when your turn comes, you speak on this. All right. Now, Shri Ish Dutt Yadav.

श्री ईश दत्त यादव(उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, आज इस सदन में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के संबंध में आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो रही है और आज हम तब चर्चा कर रहे हैं जब आजादी की स्वर्ण जयंती भी

मना चुके हैं। पचास वर्ष बीत गये हैं। आजादी के 51वें वर्ष में हमने प्रवेश किया है और आज अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की स्थिति में सुधार तो जरूर हुआ है लेकिन जो अपेक्षा थी समाज की मुख्य धारा में उनको लाने की, आज वह नहीं हो पाया है। इसका क्या कारण है, इसके पीछे जाना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए वर्ण व्यवस्था होती है। सब मनुष्य समान रूप से पैदा हुए लेकिन कुछसे अलग किया गया और जिन लोगों ने अलग किया है, जिस भावना से अलग किया, वह लोग और उनकी भावनाएं आज भी काम कर रही हैं। ठीक हैं कि संविधान ने, हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने, इस देश के कर्मचारों ने व्यवस्था की और अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की पीड़ा का अनुभव किया। इसलिए उन्होंने व्यवस्था की पीड़ा का अनुभव किया। इसलिए उन्होंने व्यवस्था की कि इन वर्ग के लोगों का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक, हर तरह से विकास हो और समाज की मुख्य धारा में आकर वह जुट जाएं। लेकिन संविधान की व्यवस्था को और संविधान की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जितने कानून इस देश के अंदर बनाए गये हैं, उन कानूनों को सही मायने में लागू नहीं किया गया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सनातन बिसि) पीठासीन हुए]

जो सरकारें थीं या आज भी जो सरकार हैं, उन सरकारों ने और वर्तमान सरकार ने भी मन से और इच्छा शक्ति से इसको लागू नहीं किया है। और जिन लोगों के ऊपर संविधान का अनुपालन कराने का और इस देश के अंदर जो कानून बने हैं, उन कानूनों को लागू कराने का दायित्व था। उन लोगों की मानसिकता बढ़ती नहीं और मानसिकता सरकार की नहीं बदली और संविधान और कानून को लागू करने वाले अधिकारियों की मानसिकता नहीं बदली। जैसा कि अभी हमारी पूर्व वक्ता मैडम कह रही थी कि जहां वह वाइस चांसलर थी वहां सात डिपार्टमेंट में से एक में भी कोई नहीं था। एक था प्रमोशन में भेदभाव, और दूसरा संविधान में जो व्यवस्था है अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास और कल्याण के लिए, उसका भी राजनीतिक दृष्टि से सही ढंग से पालन नहीं हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि संविधान में एमपी बनाने के लिए, एमएलए बनाने के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कर दी गई और इस देश के अन्दर मिनिस्टर भी हुए, एमपी भी हुए और एमएलए भी हो गए और नौकरियों में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी गई। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कर दी गई और इनको नौकरी भी मिल गई। लेकिन

वास्तविक रूप में इसकी समीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी कि आज जो 25 परसेंट आबादी है अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की, इस 25 प्रतिशत में से पांच प्रतिशत से लेकर सात प्रतिशत तक लोगों ने लाभ प्राप्त किया है, वह चाहे एमपी हो, एमएलए हो या मिनिस्टर हो या सरकार की छोटी से लेकर बड़ी नौकरी में हों? अभी भी 20 प्रतिशत लोग संविधान की व्यवस्था का लाभ उठा नहीं पा रहे हैं। आज गरीबी है। आप देश के किसी भी कोने में चले जाइये, समाज के इस वर्ग के लोगों को हमेशा ही उपेक्षित किया गया है। इनकी आबादी को अलग नाम दे दिया गया है। बोला गया है कि यह अनुसूचित जाति की आबादी का है, वह हरिजन जाति की आबादी का है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इसको मिटाने के लिए क्या कोई काम किया है? इनको समाज की मुख्यधारा से जो अलग किया गया है इनको मुख्य धारा में जोड़ने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया है। आप इनकी आबादी में चले जाइए, इनके गांव में चले जाइए, पूरे गांव में एक-दो आदमी सरकारी नौकरी में मिलेगा। गजिटेड अफसर शायद कई गांवों के बीच में एक मिल जाए, एक जिले में शायद पांच-दस गजिटेड अफसर मिल जाएं, तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कुल लोग मिल जाएं, लेकिन 95 प्रतिशत आबादी के जो हमारे अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के भाई हैं, उनको कोई लाभ नहीं मिला है। सरकार ने जो योजनाएं उनके लिए चलाई, सरकार की वह योजनाएं निकम्मी साबित हुई हैं और इन योजनाओं में भ्रष्टाचार आ गया है। स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नाम पर, पंडित नेहरू जी के नाम पर, दूसरे बड़े नेताओं के नाम पर तमाम योजनाएं चलाई गईं, इनको आवास मुहैया कराने के लिए, इनको रोजगार देने के लिए। लेकिन आज अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के कई लोगों के लिए जो कालौनी बनाई गई, उनमें से किसी भी कालौनी का मकान पांच-सात साल से अधिक नहीं चल पाया है। आज भी इनके लिए गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इनके लिए रोजी-रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान की व्यवस्था भी पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पाई है। पांच फीसदी लोग सुखी जरूर हो गए हैं। लेकिन आज भी 95 फीसदी की हालत वही है जो आज से पचास साल पहले थी। इसका मुख्य कारण यह कि उनको समाज ने आज तक भी मान्यता नहीं दी है। मान्यता न देने का कारण यह है कि आज की उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनके लिए दवाई की व्यवस्था, पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था और मकानों की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। मेरी राय में इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि नौकरियों से सब लोगों की गरीबी दूर नहीं हो

सकती। क्योंकि देश के अंदर इतनी नौकरियां नहीं हैं कि अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के सब भाइयों को नौकरी दे सकें। इनकी आबादी 25 फीसदी है और 25 फीसदी को नौकरियां दे नहीं सकते। इन 25 फीसदियों को हम एमएलए, एमपीज और मिनिस्टर नहीं बना सकें। सरकारें भी मिनिस्टर नहीं बना सकें। सरकारें भी मिनिस्टर बनाने में भेदभाव करते हैं। चाहे हमारी सरकार रही हो, चाहे पिछली सरकार रही हो। हमें जानकारी है कि वर्तमान सरकार में भी एक ही अनुसूचित जाति के मिनिस्टर हैं। आज हम इनके विकास की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इनको आगे बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन इसमें भी हम कृपण हैं। कृपया इस मायने में है कि इतना बड़ा मंत्रिमंडल बनाया गया और एक केबिनेट मंत्री ही अनुसूचित जाति के बनाए गए।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए एक सबसे जरूरी उपाय है जमीन का बंटवारा क्योंकि सबको नौकरियों पर नहीं लगा सकते।

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI R. KUMARMANGALAM): Sir, there is a point of order.

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्रीसनातन बिसि): बैठिए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर हैं।

श्री रंगाराजन कुमार मंगलम: आई थिंक, इन्होंने एक शब्द इस्तेमाल किया था सरकार के प्रोग्राम के बारे में। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है वह अनपार्लियामेंट्री है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्रीसनातन बिसि): अगर पार्लियामेंट्री है तो हम उसे ढूंढ लेंगे।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: महोदय, मुझे ध्यान नहीं रहा और अंजाने में मैंने कह दिया तो उसके लिए मैं खेद प्रकट करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): You withdraw it.

श्री बालकवि बैरागी: आप रंगा साहब से कह दीजिए कि निकम्पी की जगह वे आकर्मण्य लिख दें।

श्री रंगाराजन कुमार मंगलम: ऐसे ही आपने कुछ पहले किसी और सरकार के बारे में कहा था

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: मुझे ध्यान नहीं है, अगर कहा है तो उसके लिए खेद है। वह निकाल दिया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री सनातन बिसि): हां, हां, वह तो आपने बोल दिया। आप बोलिए।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी: आप उस शब्द को निकलवा दीजिए और सरकार सहित निकलवा दीजिए।

श्री ईश दत्त यादव: महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर इनकी दशा को सुधारना है तो सबसे पहले इनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति को सुधारना होगा। इसके लिए इनको हमें जमीन में हक देना होगा और भूमि सुधार का कानून देश के अंदर लागू करना पड़ेगा जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को छोड़कर पूरे देश में कहीं भी भूमि-सुधार कानून लागू नहीं किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर स्वर्गीय चौधरी चरण सिंह ने हजार विरोध के बावजूद भी भूमि सुधार कानून को लागू किया और उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर यूपी जैड-ए एक्ट उन्होंने बनाया और यूपी जैड-ए एक्ट बनाने के लिए जो पुराने कानून टेडेसी एक्ट के थे उनको रिपौल किया। उसके मुताबिक जो टिलर आफ दि लैण्ड है वह उसका स्वामी हो जाएगा, इस तरह से लोग स्वामी हुए। लेकिन फिर कानून बना और जमीन की सीलिंग हो गई। सीलिंग होने के बाद जो बची हुई लैण्ड हो और जो गांव सभा की जमीन हो उसके आंबटन की व्यवस्था में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को प्राथमिकता मिलेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री सनातन बिसि): यादव जी, हमको हाउस का सेंस लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री बालकवि बैरागी: महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है। अभी मैंने और गौतम जी ने चेरमैन साहब के चैम्बर में जाकर कहा था कि यह रिपोर्ट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।...

[5.00 P.M.]

इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस दो दिन कर करने का परमिशन दें।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: अभी दो घंटे ही हुए हैं और दो घंटे बाकी है। बहस बाकी है। अब हाउस को एडजर्न कर दीजिए। बाकी कल कर लीजिये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANATAN BISI): I adjourn the House till 11 a.m. tomorrow, the 2nd December, 1998.

The House then adjourned at five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1998.