

जो अमीर लोग सड़क पर गाड़ियों में चलते हैं, यह सड़क केवल उन्हीं के लिए नहीं है, यह देश केवल उन्हीं का नहीं है। जो मेहनत से कमाई करने वाले लोग हैं, हमारे संविधान ने उनको livelihood का अधिकार दिया है, mobility का अधिकार दिया है, फिर आप किस कानून के तहत इन रिक्शा वालों को उनकी रोजी-रोटी से मेहरूम कर रहे हैं? उनके लिए किसी रोजगार का इंतजाम किए बिना, उनका कोई पुनर्स्थापन किए बिना आप उन्हें इस तरह से क्यों रोक रहे हैं? यह सब जगह हो रहा है। हम लोग रास्ते पर चलते हुए देखते हैं कि एक साधारण सिपाही तुरंत डंडा लगा देता है, उनको डंडे से पीटने लगता है, कहता है कि इससे सड़क जाम हो रही है। एक परिवार में हर मੈम्बर के पास गाड़ियां हैं। वे गाड़ियों से चलते हैं, सड़कें उनसे जाम हो रही हैं। छोटे से रिक्शे सट-सटकर आपस में चलते हैं। एक रिक्शे पर चार आदमी, आठ आदमी, बैठते हैं। बच्चे स्कूल जाते हैं, सामान भी ढोते हैं, लेकिन आप देखते होंगे कि एक गाड़ी में एक आदमी, दो आदमी चलते हैं, उसकी लंबाई और चौड़ाई को देख लीजिए, उसके अगल-बगल जाने वाले रास्ते को देख लीजिए। प्रतिबंध जाम पर लगना चाहिए, पॉल्युशन पर प्रतिबंध लगना चाहिए। एक परिवार में जो लोग एक से अधिक गाड़ियां रखते हैं, उन पर प्रतिबंध लगना चाहिए, लेकिन ये खुदवार लोग, खटकर खाने वाले लोग...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हो गया है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : ये मेहनत करने वाले लोग, इन पर प्रतिबंध लगाना कहीं से भी उचित नहीं है।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री शांता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

Clearance of relief material sent by the Indian Red Cross Society from Colombo port

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, last week, during Question Hour, on 23rd July, 2009, the first question raised by Shri Shreegopal Vyas was on the camps of Tamil victims in Sri Lanka, The Government admitted that the total number of Eelam Tamil refugees in the camps was 2,87,970. The Government also said that the Government and the High Commission were monitoring the situation and providing extensive humanitarian assistance to the IDPs in relief camps.

Sir, disturbed, perturbed and concerned about the plight of Tamils in Eelam, the Tamil diaspora, particularly from the West, sent 840 tonnes of relief material in 27 containers by the ship, M.V. Captain Ali. The Sri Lankan Government disallowed the ship saying that it was carrying cargo sent by the LTTE for propaganda. The ship was stationed near Chennai for days. There was hue and cry from the people of Tamil Nadu. Finally, the Government of India saw to it that Sri Lanka accepted it. The containers were unloaded in Chennai; the Indian Red Cross took charge of it and shipped it to Colombo by M.V. Captain Colorado. The cargo reached Colombo on 9th July. But because of the tussle between the Sri Lankan Red Cross and the Indian Red Cross over port charges and transportation charges, the relief materials lie in the Colombo Port since July 9. The Indian Government has washed its hands off saying that it got the materials shipped to Colombo. The Sri Lankan Government publicised the humanitarian face of it by allowing it to come to Colombo and did nothing after that. But the relief materials have not reached the refugees for whom they were intended. It is not a simple relief material, Sir. A lot of emotions from the umbilical-cord relations are

attached to it. If this is the way the matter is treated, I wonder whether the relief materials sent earlier by the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu had also met with similar fate.

I urge the Government of India, particularly the External Affairs Minister, to intervene, sort out the matter and see to it that the relief materials reach the refugees for whom these are intended.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. All the Members associate themselves with what he has said. .Now, Shri D. Raja.

**Failure of the National Commission on Scheduled Castes to present
Annual reports to Parliamentary Regulatory**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am raising an issue which is very important. I hope the entire House takes note of this.

Sir, there has been an increase in violence against dalits and people belonging to Scheduled Castes. There has been an increase in atrocities committed against them. There is all-out social and economic exclusion of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and dalits in the country. I do not want to take the time of the House in listing out visible forms of crimes and injustice done to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes.

There is a National Commission for Scheduled Castes. It has been given enhanced powers; it has been given the responsibility under Article 338. The Commission has to investigate; it has to monitor the implementation of safeguards provided to the Scheduled Castes under various arrangements and, in doing so, it has to cover a wide gamut of activities which include implementation of laws, provisions relating to compensatory discrimination such as reservations in recruitment, promotion and admission to educational institutions, economic development including educational development. This Commission is required to submit a report every year to the President, and the Government is required to lay it on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament, after incorporating the Action Taken Report. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted seven Reports since 1992-93 onwards. The newly constituted National Commission for Scheduled Castes had submitted its first Report in 2004. The Government has not placed any report on the Table of the House since 2001. I find an amount of * on the part of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in not submitting the Annual Report to the President regularly. I find * on the part of the Government to place the Report on the Table of the House with

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.