

[Shri Prithibi Majhi]

to amend Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India. Under this provision the State Government has to recommend for inclusion of a caste or a tribe in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That means, some tribes or castes, whether migrated or original, are always deprived of the privilege conferred by the Constitution. That is to say, they will never get justice unless the above-mentioned Articles of the Constitution are amended suitably because it is the State Governments, in the real sense, which are the sole authority in deciding the fate of a tribe or a backward caste, those who are yet to be enlisted in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Only if the particular State Government desires, the backward sections of its population will be included as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution of India, and not otherwise. In this context I must point out how the tea garden labour of Assam have been deprived of their Constitutional privilege since the inception of Indian independence. I may also point out that these people who were treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before 1947, were, after independence, de-scheduled. These are basically tribal people and they still preserve their ethnic character. For more than 150 years their forefathers were brought from places like West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other parts of India during the British regime and engaged in tea plantations in Assam. But the mystery is that their counterparts in other parts of India, as, for example, West Bengal, Bihar, etc., are enjoying the Constitutional privileges. In Assam, in spite of their constant demand, the Assam Government is objecting to include these backward classes in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the ground that if these people are included in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then the political picture of Assam

will be jeopardized which is nothing but a fiction and is not based on facts. It is only a presumption based on vested interests. Everyone can imagine the prevalence of illiteracy in this area. Out of the 55 lakh tea and ex-tea garden labour, there are only 1.01 per cent educated persons. This is a very serious matter. Not only in Assam, in most of the States such kind of stepmotherly treatment is given to certain backward classes of the population throughout the country in spite of a constant demand for justice. I, therefore, urge upon the Government through this Special Mention to lift the area restriction by amending Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution and let the Central Government decide for inclusion and exclusion of a caste or a tribe, because a tribal of Bihar is a tribal not merely in Bihar but is a tribal in any part of India, a particular tribe in one State does not cease to be so in other States; the tribe retains its character in any State. Therefore, the Constitution should safeguard their interests anywhere in India. Why should there be any restriction? Why should their fate be left in the hands of the particular State Government? Why this area restriction? Why this discrimination under the Constitution. Again and again I urge upon the Constitutional provisions so that backward Special Mention, to suitably amend the Constitutional provisions so that backward and migrant tribes do get justice.

#### REFERENCE TO THE NEED TO INCREASE THE PROCUREMENT OF WHEAT AND RICE FROM PUNJAB

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA

(Punjab) : Madam Deputy Chairperson, I rise to draw the attention of the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies to the following factors. Large quantities of wheat stocks pertaining to 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are still lying stored with Punjab State and its agencies and these stocks amount to Rs. 900 crores. The Food Corporation of India has started moving

its wheat stocks of 1986-87 while the State agencies which are holding the stocks for the Government of India have been left with the old stocks. If the Food Corporation of India or the Government does not take urgent steps to move the old stocks, apart from financial loss to the State, the valuable wheat stocks would deteriorate and will become unfit for human consumption which this country can ill afford. Now, there had been times when the State of Punjab had been asked to take up the procurement of wheat and rice on behalf of the Central Government on a no-profit-no-loss basis. But, because of the accumulation of the stocks and not clearing them expeditiously, the State has suffered in the last twenty years a loss of Rs. 215 crores. Now this appears to the almost a habit of the Food Corporation of India not to take over the stocks in time and move them out of Punjab. There are, I think, arrangements with the UP Government to the effect that stocks are taken over by the FCI *in situ* straight away and then it becomes the responsibility of the Food Corporation of India to see as to how to store them, how to move them or what to do with them. It is therefore my request that the Food Corporation of India working in the Punjab State should be streamlined and rationalised. Thank you, Madam.

#### REFERENCE TO THE NEED TO CHECK QUACKS IN DELHI

डा. बापू कालवाले (महाराष्ट्र) : उप-सभापति महोदय, मैं एक अनैतिक और बेबर्बरता पूर्ण व्यवहार कराने वाले अनपढ़, जिनको अंग्रेजी में क्वैक्स कहते हैं, ऐसे यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक वैद्यों के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आप जानती हैं कि ऐसे जो अनपढ़ हैं वे गरीब लोगों को फंसाते हैं और साथ ही उनको कम दर्जे की कम स्ट्रेन्ड्स की दवाएँ देकर उनकी सेहत को खराब करने का प्रयास करते हैं। मैं दिल्ली प्रदेश के लिए यह बात इसीलिए उठा

रहा हूँ कि इसके बारे में मेरे पास जानकारी है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि सामान्यतः यहाँ पर सात हजार या इससे अधिक यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक वैद्यों और हकीमों की संख्या है जिनमें से बहुत कम लोग ही रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रैक्टिसनर्स हैं। दिल्ली में सन् 1951 में एक यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी। सन् 1961 से यहाँ पर एक इलेक्ट्रिक बाडी भी काम कर रही है। सबसे बड़ी और बुरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने लेफ्टि गवर्नर की अनुमति के बिना यहाँ पर जो दवाखाने और डिस्पेंसरियां बन जाती हैं उनकी जांच करने के लिए जिन कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिए, वे नियुक्तियां नहीं की हैं। चेंबरमैन के कहने के बावजूद इंस्पेक्टर की नियुक्ति नहीं की जा सकी। यह बात पिछले 20-25 साल से बोर्ड के चेंबरमैन कह रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए कम से कम 8 इंस्पेक्टर दीजिए जो इन दवाखानों की जांच कर सकें और जो इस प्रकार के डाक्टर बने हुए हैं वे रजिस्टर्ड हैं या नहीं, उनकी देखरेख कर सकें, वे जो दवाएँ दे रहे हैं, उनका स्ट्रेन्ड्स क्या है, उसकी जांच कर सकें, लेकिन उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है। सन् 1961 में एक इंस्पेक्टर दिया गया था। लेकिन उसको भी करवाण के चार्ज में निकाल दिया गया। तब से एक भी इंस्पेक्टर इन सारे दवाखानों की देखभाल करने और जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए जैसे किसी के लिए बगीचा खल जाता है, दिल्ली शहर में भी इन क्वैक्स और अनपढ़ों के लिए बगीचा खुल गया है। ये लोग दिल्ली शहर की सेहत की सारी आबोहवा ही खराब करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली शहर में लगभग 80 आयुर्वेदिक हॉस्पिटल हैं और कुछ यूनानी दवाखाने भी हैं। उनको जोड़कर इनकी संख्या और बढ़ जाती है। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर यह काम हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार को गम्भीरता से कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए।