

का मालक है - जो जिस का मकान है
 वह उस का मालक है लेकिन मुसलमानों
 की हमूमी ज़मीन नहीं और उन के मकान
 नहीं आँखों की रो से वह नहीं दे
 सके - नो पंडित जवाहरलाल ने कुछ को दिला
 दिया। मैंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है
 जिसमें किसी भाई को गुस्सा आए और मरा
 दावा है कि इसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान गौरव नहीं
 कर सकता, सरकार गौरव नहीं कर सकती, मैं
 गौरव नहीं कर सकता जो इस सरकार के बनाने
 वाले हैं। आखिर एक मुसलमान जिस जमीन
 का मालिक है उसका वह मालिक क्यों नहीं
 है? कोई भी वजह तो आज एक नहीं हजारों
 मिसालें मौजूद हैं। एक की ज़मीन है, मकान
 का मालिक है लेकिन हम न दे पाए क्या मज-
 बूरियाँ हैं। इस पर फ़ख़र तो नहीं किया जा
 सकता। मंडल नहीं भी नहीं कर सकते मैं
 भी नहीं कर सकता।]

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The
 question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be
 passed"

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE REPORTS (1962-63
 AND 1963-64) OF THE COMMI-
 SIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES
 AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WEL-
 FARE (SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHAN-
 DRASEKHAR) : Madam, I beg to move
 the following motion :

"That the Twelfth and the Thir-
 teenth Reports of the Commissioner
 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
 Tribes for the years 1962-63 and
 1963-64, be taken into considera-
 tion"

Madam, this time we are taking up
 two reports of the Commissioner for
 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 for discussion simultaneously. The re-
 port of the Commissioner for the year

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी मैं बड़ा खुश हूँ कि
 मिनिस्टर साहब ने बा-इत्तफ़ाक़ कहिए कि फ़र
 माया कि मुसलिम वक्फ़ बोर्ड जो बनेगा इसमें
 अवाम को हक़ दिया जाएगा कि वह अपने
 नुमाइन्दे चुने।

एक मिनट और लिया चाहता हूँ। मंडल
 साहब ने मेरा नाम लिया और कहा कि अब्दुल
 गनी साहब ने कहा कि तमाम हकूक मुसलमानों
 को हासिल है। मैंने सिर्फ़ एक पहलू से बात
 कही है वे मुसलमान जो उजड़ गये थे अपने ही
 देश में रहते थे, अपने देश बाँधियों के हाथ से
 उजड़ गये थे। उस देश का आईन यह कहता है

1962-63, though was placed on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1964, we could not discuss the report because, though we tried at every successive session to have this discussion, this was postponed because urgent matters of importance were on the agenda, and meanwhile the other report for the following year 1963-64 was also laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd May 1966. So now we have come before the House to have a discussion on the two reports, and I do feel sorry that there has been a lot of delay in getting these two reports discussed. I must give a little explanation as to why there has been so much delay.

The Commissioner is expected to submit the report by the end of September every year. And soon after the report comes to the Government, we have the report translated into Hindi, which takes 4 to 5 months, because the report is a voluminous one. And after that the report will have to go to the printing press and in spite of the priority given to the subject by the Government Printing Press, it takes a few months. And then it is brought to the House and laid on the Table of the House. And even there it has taken a lot of time, and we are now trying our best to see whether the period for printing could be shortened by entrusting this work to the private printing presses. Even for the report for 1963-64 there is this reason why it was laid on the Table of the House as late as in May 1966. The Commissioner, because of his ill health, had taken a little longer time to submit the report. Therefore there was a longer time taken, and I hope the House will bear with me for this delay.

The Commissioner in his reports has made a number of recommendations, and these recommendations have been examined in our Department, and they have been referred to the State Governments who are the concerned authorities to implement all the various welfare programmes. In the recommendations of the Commissioner, they mainly relate to the working of the welfare programmes in the field, and he has

also made some suggestions as to how to make improvements in the working of certain programmes. Besides these reports of the Commissioner, the Department receives reports from the State Governments, who are also alive to the need for ensuring that the welfare programmes are implemented effectively. From our records the House is aware that in the last three Plans, outlays on the welfare programmes for the Backward Classes have been steadily increasing. In the First Plan, Madam, the amount was Rs. 25.98 crores, resulting in the utilisation of 67 per cent, whereas in the Second Plan the amount rose to Rs. 77.54 crores and there we had a utilisation of 86 per cent. And in the Third Plan we hope to spend about Rs. 102 crores out of the Rs. 114 crores earmarked, which may give a utilisation of 89 per cent. When we analyse this utilisation, the shortfalls in the utilisation are mainly due to the State Governments' contribution being not available. When we take the Central sector programmes, where we are contributing cent per cent., the utilisation has been near about 106 per cent whereas, when we take the State sector programmes, where there is a shortfall because there are not adequate funds available at the hands of the State Governments to make the matching contribution, the utilisation has been 83 per cent. And now, before finalising the Fourth Plan and drawing up the draft Fourth Plan, we have had meetings of the Ministers in charge of the welfare of Backward Classes last May, and a number of these programmes were also discussed at the meetings of the two Central Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and a number of improvements were considered, and one such improvement is in the working of the Tribal Blocks. The House is well aware that in the Fourth Plan this country will be having about a thousand Tribal Development Blocks. Now the T. D. Blocks cover 66 2/3 per cent. Tribal population in an area of two hundred square miles with a population of 25,000, as was decided upon and taken up in the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan even concentration of 50 per cent will be taken up. Even then 30 per cent of the tribal population

[Shrimati Maragatham Chandra-
sekhhar]

would be left out of these Tribal Blocks. Apart from this, analysing the working of the Tribal Blocks the area being small, we have proposed to take up area development, development of a larger area in a district covering a number of Tribal Blocks, to enable us to take up welfare programmes for improving and strengthening the economy of the tribal population living in this area, to make it possible for the irrigation projects, communication, secondary and technical education to serve more than one Block. And this area approach was discussed at the Conference of the Ministers and also at the two Board meetings, and this surely will help us to draw a larger proportion of funds allocated for the District Plans. Then I would like to say about the educational programmes taken up by the Government to enable these two communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and also, to a certain extent, all the other Backward Classes, to improve their economic as well as social development, and here I would like to just place these facts. Whereas in the First Plan the number of scholarships awarded to the Scheduled Castes was 37,077 and the number awarded to the Scheduled Tribes was 8,494, they rose in the Second Plan to 1,61,472 for the Scheduled Castes, and 25,856 for the Scheduled Tribes. In the first four years of the Third Plan we awarded 2,39,503 scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and 43,741 to the Scheduled Tribes. An all out effort is made by the Department to enable all the eligible candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to get scholarships and if a liberal allocation could be made all the eligible candidates of the Scheduled Castes with a liberal 'means test' will be offered scholarship. We have received certain complaints and we ourselves know there have been delays in the disbursement of these scholarships. To avoid these delays a number of steps have been taken. One such step is to allow the heads of institutions to have the authority to disburse the funds to entrust them with the authority of distributing the scholarships and disbursing the funds. Allowing a

certain amount as advance with the heads of institutions has been thought of.

Taking services, I do not think I can say that I am happy about the progress made so far, though there has been a little increase, in the matter of reservations in the Class I and Class II services. I have not been happy at all

AN HON MEMBER. What about Class III?

SHRIMATI MARAGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR. Though in the case of Class III also it is not very good speaking from memory there the percentage is 7 or 8. But in the case of Class I and Class II the percentage is only 1.5 and 3 respectively. So the position is not at all a happy one. We have had a number of discussions with the persons concerned and this matter was also discussed at the Ministers' conference and also at the two meetings of the Board, and a number of suggestions have been made. We are making a study of them and we are also having consultations. We are going to have consultations with the Ministry of Home Affairs who are the people concerned with the Services.

As regards the IAS and IPS, as the House is well aware our pre-examination training centres have enabled us to get in 1965 as many as 25 persons selected to the IAS and IPS. Seven of them got selected to the IAS and eighteen into the IPS. And so seeing the results of these pre-examination centres we have gone ahead with them and we are thinking of giving some training for some of the lower grade examinations also such as those for assistants grade stenographers, clerks and also for some of the State Services. We have seen that the number of scholarships given and the amounts spent for them have been steadily going up, but the number of persons from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who get selected to these Services has not increased much and the reservations are not being properly utilised. So we feel there is something lacking and the lack of this kind of a training may be one of the reasons. Therefore we are go-

ing ahead with these pre-examination training courses for the IAS and the IPS and we hope that this will make an appreciable dent in this direction

About the Scheduled Castes there is the special problem of untouchability and this has been engaging the mind of the Government and I know that almost all the hon. Members will be speaking on this subject will not hesitate to say something about the unfortunate state of things as regards untouchability. We have appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Elaya Perumal and this committee has visited a number of States. We have extended its life up to the end of September and its report will be submitted to the Government soon. This Committee is to examine the question of untouchability and also to make recommendations in regard to the economic uplift and educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes so as to enable them to take steps to improve their condition. Another committee has also been appointed at the same time to go into the question of abolition of the customary right of scavenging and the report of this committee is expected shortly. With all this I am sure hon. Members will share with me the feeling that the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not simple ones. They call for sustained endeavour not only on the part of the Government but also on the part of the public including all hon. Members. As I have tried to explain, the expenditure year to year has been gathering momentum, but in spite of that much more still remains to be done and during the discussion here I am sure hon. Members will be kind enough to make their constructive suggestions and offer their advice so that we may be able to carry forward this programme.

The question was proposed

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD (Maharashtra) : Madam Deputy Chairman, generally speaking it is the practice in this House as well as in the other House to have the report submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes put before the House for consideration every year.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

Mr Vice-Chairman, in the year 1966 we are considering the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63 and his Report for the year 1963-64. Two Reports are there before us for our consideration. It is not understood why these Reports were not put before the House long before. The hon. Deputy Minister explained just now that there were certain excuses. I have seen that the Report for 1962-63 was to be considered by this House, as it appeared in the calendar of the Rajya Sabha. It appeared twice in the calendar of the Sabha but it was not taken into consideration. I fail to understand the reason why it was not considered. I know that the Report for 1963-64 did not appear on the agenda all these years. Government could not get time to consider this Report. This very fact shows how the Government takes interest in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. In my opinion, the Government is ignoring the problems of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes.

There are several items mentioned by the Commissioner in his Reports which are now under our consideration. If I only go on reading the headings of those items even then the whole of my time would be eaten up by that process. Therefore I intend to tackle only a few of the heads or items mentioned in these Reports. The points that I will tackle will be Untouchability and its removal, education, land and agriculture, housing services and finally economic improvement.

As regards the removal of untouchability I can say that untouchability has not at all been removed. As a member of that Committee which was mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister just now—fortunately I am a member of that Committee—I toured through some of the States. We found that untouchability is existing as before. We found that public wells are not open to the people of the Scheduled Castes. Public

hotels in the rural areas are not open to them. You will always find that there are separate tumblers or pots provided for the Scheduled Caste people. And the people of the Scheduled Castes are not allowed to walk on the public road. That is happening even today.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore) : In which State ?

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : In Mysore State, and in other States too.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY : Mysore ?

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : Yes, Mysore State and I am coming to that. I will explain. In some places the Scheduled Caste people cannot take a marriage procession on the public roads. And then no barber will shave the Scheduled Caste people in the rural areas. Now my hon. friend was just intervening and saying that in Mysore it will not be so. I am also very proud of Mysore State; I know it is a very progressive State. But when the Committee visited that place, and particularly that particular area, we observed that the Scheduled Caste people were not allowed to pass by public roads having chappals on and this fact was brought to the notice of the Minister as well as the Secretaries there in Mysore.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Madras) : In Mysore town ?

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : Yes; Mysore town proper. That area is still there and if my hon. friend goes and visits that place he will find it out. I was also wondering how in Mysore such a thing could happen. And not only this; in that particular area there are some hotels and in those hotels I found separate tumblers and pots provided for the Scheduled Caste people. That is in Mysore proper. As far as villages are concerned, wherever our Committee visited, we found in the rural areas separate pots were provided. Of course, I will not attach much importance to this in the villages or in rural areas but such a thing happening in Mysore city proper, it was not proper.

Then we made enquiries in the rural areas and we found that the barbers were not at all shaving the Scheduled Caste people. As regards processions being taken out by public roads, you might have read in the papers that in U.P. and other States marriage processions are not allowed to be taken by public roads. In Pachgaon village in Mathura District recently when a marriage procession was to be taken out it was stopped by the Caste Hindus. A report was sent to the Sub-Inspector of Police that the marriage procession was not being allowed to pass through. He went there with some police constables and saw for himself that there were a large number of Caste Hindu people with lathis in their hands preventing the marriage procession of the Scheduled Castes. Of course the Sub-Inspector with a few constables could not do anything.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Kerala) : How many miles away from the capital is that place ?

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : It is very near the capital. A few miles from here.

SHRI G. P. SOMASUNDARAM (Madras) : There are two such places one here in the north and one in Madras State down south. Which one are you referring to ?

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : Not Madurai; I am referring to Mathura which is in U.P. This appeared in the Press. Then a report was sent to the District Superintendent of Police who also visited the place along with some constables. And you will be surprised to know that the Caste Hindu people gathered in large numbers and they said that under no circumstances would they allow the marriage procession to be taken by the public road. This was then reported to the District Magistrate and the District Magistrate himself went to the spot and he also found that the people were not prepared to allow the marriage procession to go by the public road. All this happened in June last. When he asked them to allow the procession to go by the public road the people came

forward with lathis in their hands; not only that, they started throwing stones at the marriage party as well as on the police and the District Magistrate. When the Magistrate and some police constables were injured, then there was an order for firing and two persons were killed—this is what I heard—but even then marriage procession was not allowed to go by the road. This is the state of affairs as far as taking out marriage processions by public roads is concerned.

As far as wells are concerned, you will find everywhere the Scheduled Caste people are not allowed to draw water from them equally with others. This is the case throughout the country.

It is said that the sin of untouchability is being eradicated from the country very rapidly but that is false information. That is not correct. After independence what do we find is happening? Suppose something happens and the Caste Hindu people do some wrong and if the Scheduled Caste people go to the police or to some officers immediately the Caste Hindu people will go to the representatives, the so-called M.L.As or M.Ps of the constituency and will tell them...

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD PAHADIA (Rajasthan) : It must be...

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : I do not know whether it happens in his constituency and I do not want to say whether it is Congress or non-Congress constituency, but this is the state of affairs. And when it happens these M.L.As and the M.Ps go to the officers concerned and threaten them that they should not take any action in the matter. Even after that if they find any officer taking some initiative in the matter they approach the Ministers concerned and I have seen some officers being transferred from one place to another which may be a very unpleasant place for them. Some sort of harassment or ill-treatment is also meted out to the officers. This is the State of affairs as far as untouchability is concerned.

Now, I do not want to go into details.

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD PAHADIA : Do; the Reports themselves are detailed ones.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : It will take a long long time. I will only deal with the question of education. It is said that education is spreading very rapidly. It is so, I do admit, to some extent but not fully. You will find that even then the literacy of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people has not come up to the level of others. So they are still backward, and we feel that further attempts should be made in this direction. For your information I will quote a paragraph from the Report for the year 1963-64.

It is said here in the Report :

"Out of the allocation of Rs. 686.39 lakhs, made in the Third Five Year Plan for construction and maintenance of hostels, under the State Sector, for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, an expenditure of Rs. 73.52 lakhs was incurred as against the allocation of Rs. 88.34 lakhs during the year 1963-64. In 1962-63 as against the provision of Rs. 124.27 lakhs for this purpose, an expenditure of Rs. 105.67 lakhs was incurred"

You find from this that whatever amount is allotted for this purpose is not being spent. You will see that Rs. 14.82 lakhs was not spent in the year 1963-64 and Rs. 18.60 lakhs was not spent in 1962-63. These amounts in my opinion must have lapsed.

On the same page you will find mention about hostels for girls. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was provided for the construction of hostels for Schedule Caste girls and Rs. 10 lakhs for hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls. But you will be surprised to know that only Rs. 20,000 were spent for the Scheduled Caste girls' hostels, whereas Rs. 3 lakhs were spent for the Scheduled Tribes' hostels. In the case of Scheduled Castes you will

find that Rs. 19,80,000 was not spent. I fail to understand the reason why the amount was not spent. I know it very well that there were demands, because throughout the country there are several hostels started by private agencies and they have constructed their buildings. They demand money. Even then you will find that they are not at all given the aid which has been provided in the Budget. Only in name it is provided in the Budget. Actually it is not spent. For the Scheduled Tribes Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided, but only Rs. 3 lakhs has been spent. It means that Rs. 7 lakhs was not spent. Such is the position of all schemes, I do not want to mention all the schemes one by one, but you will find that lakhs and lakhs of rupees are not spent, although we provide for it in the Budget. What does this show? Why does this happen? The simple reason is that the persons appointed to manage the schemes are not sympathetic towards the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe problem. I hope you will excuse my saying so. I suspect that they must have some caste prejudices in their minds. Government should pay attention to this matter and please see that the sanctioned schemes are implemented and whatever amount is provided for is spent.

After getting degree education you will find that several persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are without employment. In all departments it is declared that vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, but even then they are not appointed. We are fed up with hearing the time excuse of unsuitability of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. In my opinion, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not at all unsuitable. They are made unsuitable. When a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate is appointed in any office—that is my experience and I have seen it with my own eyes—you will find that it becomes very difficult for the man to work in that office. If he finds any difficulty and goes to anybody in the office, nobody will give him co-operation or guidance, but it will be

said. You go and refer to the file. By doing so it becomes impossible for the man to work in the office. That is the position which is existing today.

The question arises as to why, even after independence, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are treated so indifferently by the so-called advanced class people. My reply is that before reservation it was the monopoly of the so-called advanced classes to enjoy all the fruits of these seats. They do not like others coming in their way. Even at the time of recruitment it is alleged that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not up to the mark. Who is there to decide the fate of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people? The religious ill-wishers, who are sitting on top and who have their prejudices against the Scheduled Caste candidate, decide the suitability of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate. Can anybody expect welfare of sheep and goats at the hands of wolves and tigers? Have you ever seen that in life? Can anybody ask the cat to take care of the rats? I think nobody will say so, but this is what is happening. Similar is the fate of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who are being handled by their ill-wishers. The Government should change their outlook and come forward with a broad vision and help the down-trodden people. Just see how strange it is. Parliament makes laws. They make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all departments, but they could not do so in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Lok Sabha Secretariat and in the establishment of the Supreme Court. They do not do that. I fail to understand the reason and the policy of this Government. There is a proverb in Marathi :—

लोकासांगे ब्रह्मज्ञान

आपन कोरडा पाषाण

It means that one teaches Brahma Gyan to others, but cannot implement it oneself.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes used to re-

commend it in each of his Reports in the past, but now he has failed to do so. The reasons are best known to him only. I do not know the reason why he has not recommended this. I think he may have been disappointed at his recommending and recommending and the Government not paying any attention to it. I, therefore, request that there should be reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Lok Sabha Secretariat and even in the Supreme Court. There should be reservation in promotions to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. It should be enforced by Government. If you just read the figures . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You have to wind up in three minutes.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : I just want to draw the attention of the House as well as the Government to this. It was also explained by the hon. Deputy Minister just now. I do not want to read for all the years, but only for the years for which the Reports are under consideration. What is the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people? The percentage is as follows as on 1-1-1964 :—

| | <i>Scheduled Castes (per cent)</i> | <i>Scheduled Tribes (per cent)</i> |
|-----------|--|--|
| Class I | 1.87 | 0.28 |
| Class II | 3.23 | 0.16 |
| Class III | 10.46 | 1.63 |
| Class IV | 18.14 | 4.36 |

I wonder how long the Government is going to continue and tolerate this state of affairs, whether the Government is going to take some initiative in the matter and see to it at least, when Government is spending lakhs and lakhs. They say that there is enough education given to the Scheduled Caste. Where have they gone? Why are they not appointed? As a member of that Committee I visited throughout the States. On the waiting list in the employment exchanges you will find several names. They are graduates, matriculates and so on. But when we ask

them as to why they are not appointed, then they say they were called by so and so committee and so on. All these excuses are given. So, this should not be continued. Government should be firm on this point and see that recruitment is made.

As regards municipalities and *zila parishads*, nowhere did I find this percentage of Scheduled Caste people recruited. In some municipalities I found that not even a single Scheduled Caste had been appointed. Similar is the case with the *zila parishads*. Why? They are semi-government bodies. When Government is financing these bodies, Government can say that these rules are applicable to the *zila parishads* and municipalities and they must observe all these rules. But that is not

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being done. I therefore request you that Government should take due care and see that it is done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You have taken 25 minutes. Please wind up in a minute or so.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : I will take some time more. I will speak on the next day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You will not get time on the next day. You have to wind up as early as possible.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : Sir, may I bring to your kind notice that when this question was raised by me in the morning, I was assured that whatever time was required by me would be given.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : That is not possible, Mr. Gaikwad. Three hours and thirty minutes are allotted and I have a list of 19 Members. You can yourself pro rata distribute the time and tell me how I can give you more than 25 minutes.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : Knowing it full well I had put the proposal that the time limit should be extended, because we are considering the reports for two years, and you are giving only 3½

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad.]

hours for considering them. I can request you earnestly not only in my case but in the case of all other Members who want to speak that they should reserve three or four days for the consideration of these reports. What is this ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Three hours and thirty minutes mean full one day.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इनके साथ साथ हम लोगों को भी कहना है। दो साल की रपट है और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस पर पूरा समय देकर लोगों को सुनना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Then on the next day we may have to sit through lunch.

श्री राजनारायण : जो बातें इन्होंने कही हैं बिनकुल करेक्ट, सही हैं।

AN HON. MEMBER : What about tomorrow ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Tomorrow is a non-official day.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : I will be requiring about 15 to 20 minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You have to finish today. It cannot be allowed.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : I am avoiding as far as possible . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You are wasting time. You would have made two other points by now.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : It is a shameful thing on the part of the Government that they could not recruit the reserved quota of the Scheduled Caste community even after nineteen years of independence. They must pay more attention to this problem and the quota

of the Scheduled Caste people reserved for them should be recruited.

Now we will take the problem of land and agriculture. There is considerable land available in the country. When it is said that land should be given for cultivation to the landless people . . .

SHRI SYED AHMAD (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : You do not worry about that.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : They have given figures regarding what land is available in what State. You will find that land is lying vacant. There is the acute problem of food scarcity and there are persons demanding land for cultivation. In spite of all that these lands are not given to the people only because in the rural areas the landlords put obstacles in the way of giving lands to these people. If these lands are given to these people, they would not be in a position to get cheap labour. That is why they put these obstacles when officers go for investigation into the matter. Government should take care of that. Whenever lands are given to these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have seen with my own eyes not only in one State but in so many other States that the crops have come up four or five feet high, but the villagers leave their cattle to graze and the crops are destroyed. This state of affairs should not be continued. You know that a countrywide land agitation was made by the Republican Party of India where there was this demand that land should be given to the landless people. But that has not been implemented.

AN HON. MEMBER : How long are we sitting ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : Till he finishes.

श्री राजनारायण : 31 रुपया रोज भत्ता लेते हैं हम, क्या ऐसे ही ?

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : Sir, as regards land I have spoken. As regards housing I have to say this much. In

Ker. almost all the Scheduled Castes always construct their houses on the landlord's land. It means that they become the slaves of that landlord. Whenever he wants, he can evict them. So this state of affairs should not be continued. Not only in Kerala but in other States also you will find that this is the position. So Government should take care and see that instead of giving money, I will go to the extent of saying that instead of giving money for construction of houses at least house sites should be provided to all, whoever demand it, throughout the country.

As regards the economic problem, that is most important. Unless and until the economic problem of the Scheduled Caste people is improved, nothing will happen. Everybody will ask me what can be done. I can say that there are several schemes by which this can be done. I mean to say that the Scheduled Caste people should be given import and export licences, iron and steel, cement, all these things by which they can earn their livelihood and can come to the level of others. In all the railway stations they should be given permits for tea stalls. Here I most respectfully bring to your notice that several thousand shops have been constructed here in Delhi but no shops have been allotted to the Scheduled Caste people. I do not want to mention how they are distributed and what underhand methods are going on. But Government should

take care of that. If not, they should reserve certain quota for the Scheduled Caste people and they should be encouraged in order to improve their economic condition.

I can go even further and say that there is not a single High Court Judge among them. There are suitable persons among them for high posts and High Court Judges should be appointed, Supreme Court Judges should be appointed, Ambassadors should be appointed and Governors should be appointed. There are Cabinet Ministers. When they can do good work like that, can they not do this work? Even outside this House there are so many people, I can produce them. So when the time comes, Government should take that opportunity and see that these people are given real help in order to improve their economic condition. Opportunities should be created in order to improve their economic status.

With these words I conclude. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday the 5th August, 1966.