

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put the amended motion to the vote.

The question is:

"That the situation arising out of the recent strike of some Central Government Employees and the action taken by the Government of India in connection therewith be taken into consideration and having considered the same, this House approves the action and the stand of the Government of India thereon."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are meeting at 2 o'clock because you have to discuss the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for three hours. The House stands adjourned till 2.0 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-five minutes past twelve of the clock till two of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HOME  
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA):  
Mr. Deputy Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1958-59, laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd December, 1959, be taken into consideration."

Sir, hon. Members may feel that this Report is rather stale and it should have been discussed by them earlier. Anticipating that, Sir, let me begin with that point. In the other House, the other day, when this Report came up for discussion, the hon. Speaker made a suggestion which we should accept even in this House. He said

earlier that after a report was laid on the Table—it was not only this Report but, I think, he meant it generally—it should be taken up within a specified period. I was not there but, I think, he suggested a fortnight's period, if I am not wrong. As far as the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes went, he suggested that there should be a sort of informal committee of Members of the House who could go into the merits of what was contained in the Report so that the debate could become not only more relevant but also more emphatic and not a rambling debate as usually it does, because a report like this does make the debate rambling. After all, Sir, the States run the agencies which implement the plans and here we have to go back to the States every time when we discuss this Report. Therefore, if that suggestion is accepted, it would help us to keep the Report fresh and the debate relevant.

Sir, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, a special officer is appointed for assessing the work and for safeguarding the interests of these people as laid down in the Constitution. The present Report before the House is the 8th Annual Report. This Report is to be discussed at the Centre by the two Houses of Parliament. There is no provision by which the States can be compelled to discuss this Report in their respective Assemblies. However, we would very much like that they in their discretion discuss that part of the Report which is relevant to them so that these grievances and complaints can be brought to the notice of the State Governments more emphatically. However, Sir, three States have already discussed an earlier Report—Bihar, Bombay and Assam—and we do want that the other States also do likewise, place these things before their Assemblies and get their valued suggestions and opinions.

SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ (Maharashtra): Are they not discussing it every year?

Commissioner for

**SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA:** We cannot compel any State to discuss it. It is left to each State to do it or not. We would suggest that they do it so that the rambling part of the debate could be avoided and any bottle-neck or handicap or impediment—whatever hon. Members mention here—could be focused there. Anyway, Sir, we do not want to run away from our responsibility because the Centre also provides a considerable amount of money and the Centrally-sponsored schemes have to go ahead for which we take the full responsibility.

Such a Report, Sir, being discussed in both the Houses at the Centre provides some splendid opportunity to consider as to what we have done and what is still undone. When we talk of the things done and the tasks undone, we must bear in mind that it is a slow process. There are two agencies to implement what we have laid down and what we have in mind, namely, the amelioration of the special classes or the under-privileged for whom we have been working for the last so many years. The first agency is the allocations that we make, i.e. money, and the legislation that some of the hon. Members suggest from time to time. The other is the human agency and both these agencies go to make for the success or the failure of the Plan targets that we fix from year to year.

Now, Sir, bearing in mind that thing, we have to see how far the human agency is developing its consciousness to work in this field in order to bring the cherished goal nearer day by day. Many hon. Members would like to give their valuable suggestions and naturally it would help the Government here at the Centre to have not only their first-hand reactions but also their valuable suggestions, their opinions and their experiences. That encourages us to undertake our task with further and fresh enthusiasm in the years to come.

Sir, since only three hours have been allotted for this debate, I should be very brief and I would not like to go beyond 15 minutes. I must say one

thing that the tribal population, according to the 1951 census, was 225 lakhs and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Scheduled Tribes Order of 1959 added another 13 thousand tribals to this 1951 number, and the Scheduled Castes were 553 lakhs. That is the 1951 census. Very soon we are going to have our 1961 census. Now there is always some point raised in the House that the list must be enlarged from time to time, whether they are Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Here we have to make up our mind whether we should encourage the enlargement of these lists or we should so arrange our lists that gradually we can show a decrease in the number so that at some stage we can say, "Well, we have brought these people up—at least the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes." If we take into account the problem of backward classes, I think, 80 to 90 per cent. of the population could go into that category, therefore, it would be worth while now to work in such a way as to make these lists shrink from year to year rather than enlarge them. I do not know the opinion of this House but that is what I feel about it.

Then, Sir, another point that I would like to emphasise here is that some special allocation is made under the Plan for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the notified tribes. One must always remember one thing. If we take into consideration our complete Plan, First, Second or even the forthcoming Third Plan, two-thirds of it is for the benefit of these backward sections of the people of India. Therefore, this is only a special provision by which we want to give some extra measure of benefit to these under-privileged people. In the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of about Rs. 50 crores was set aside for tribal welfare and one must frankly admit that out of this sum of about Rs. 50 crores, the performance in the first three years has not been up to expectations at all. There were many reasons why the performance was not good, for example, inaccessibility of the hilly tracts, lack of technical per-

[Shrimati Violet Alva.]

sonnel to show effective results, the reorganisation of the States, and so on. Nevertheless, after these three years of rather awkward experience, with great satisfaction one is able to state that momentum is gathering in this field of tribal welfare, and we hope that at least 85 per cent. of the allocations would be utilised before the Plan period is over.

In regard to the Scheduled Castes, the progress has been very much better and somewhere between 94 per cent. and 95 per cent. of the allocations is expected to be utilised before the Plan period ends. Then we have the small section called the De-Notified or the Criminal Tribes as they used to be called before. In the case of these Criminal Tribes, the position is not so happy for many reasons. All of us know, as a result of tour in the States, regions and districts, that the problem of these people is rather intricate and complicated, and it is rather difficult to bring in all these people within the orbit of the real benefits. However, every State is tackling this issue and a considerable measure of improvement has been achieved. The rehabilitation of these tribes would be the main objective, because these people had some criminal propensities and they have to be weaned away and brought back to normal life. Rehabilitation in their case would be confined to the field of agriculture and industry.

Hon. Members would naturally ask as to how we assess all these things. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has given some statistics from which we can infer some information. We have also got other agencies that go into the question of assessment. I am quite sure that somebody is going to suggest the appointment of a committee to evaluate the work done so far, but such an agency is not necessary nor is it going to be very feasible to assess the work done. The Estimates Committee itself went into this question and suggested certain remedies. Some recommendations have been imple-

mented and in regard to others which are not feasible, we have said so. We have got the Elwin Committee's Report. This Committee went into the working of the tribal blocks. That Committee's Report is under examination. There was a suggestion that certain blocks were not functioning well. We are going into that question to see how the situation can be improved.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: (Uttar Pradesh): Will this Report be published?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: We are just now examining that Report, and only after we have gone into it thoroughly we can take any decision. It is a very long document running into some hundreds of pages. Anyway, we shall give the benefits of what it contains to the hon. Dr. Kunzru.

There was a Committee on Plan Projects under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Renuka Ray. I think most of the Members must have read what that Committee had to say. A Tribal Commission has now been appointed according to the provisions of the Constitution. That Commission has already started working and has issued a very elaborate and a detailed questionnaire to Members of Parliament as well as to others, and if only those who are really interested in this task of ameliorating the conditions of these people would take the trouble of giving us their views based on their mature wisdom, experience and training in actual work, then this fund of data would enable the Tribal Commission to come to a correct assessment and put before us social workers as to what should be done.

Then, Sir, nothing escapes the eyes of the hon. Home Minister. Recently, a special conference of Ministers of Welfare from various States was called. From time to time, at least once in a year—and this year it will be twice, I think—conferences are held with the State Ministers and the hon. Home Minister goes into the whole question with the State Ministers. He has made this his special care, and he

goes into this question in great detail to find out as to how this work should proceed and how we should achieve the maximum success in the minimum period of time.

The Third Plan is now being formulated, and it is but natural that we should expect a larger allocation, but it is not the allocations alone that matter. Very often, complaints are received about money not reaching the proper quarters, money being spent half-way, money being locked up or even being mis-spent or misappropriated. All kinds of allegations are made on this account. We would welcome a larger allocation because if the work gathers momentum then it naturally means more money but then, Sir, greater momentum has to be achieved in the field of human agency.

When talking of the under-privileged, why should we not talk of the privileged? The same amount of consciousness that we want to try to create and to give to the under-privileged has to be created in the case of the privileged classes also because human nature is weak and the evil is centuries old. It has to be done away with in a given period of time. If we take decades and decades then it means that we have failed. Therefore, the human side becomes paramount. Therefore, to those who criticise or call these tribals or untouchables or scavengers as such, I would say, only to the extent to which your hearts and minds are clean, to that extent you can bring them closer to your hearts.

Then there are many other points about education, recruitment to the services and so on. Post-matriculate scholarships are now given from the Centre, and we have decided that as far as possible, every student coming from the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes should receive scholarship so that he is not handicapped. The chronic complaint is that the scholarship does not reach them in time. It has now been de-centralised and the Ministry of Education is disbursing the scholarships through the States. It is true that in the initial

stages there were great difficulties and complaints but now the picture is clear, and we hope that in the years to come there will not be any such complaint for the simple reason that we mean business. This naturally takes one to the question of employment. Every boy and girl must get employment. Now we come to the most controversial point, recruitment. There is a feeling that recruitment is not done with greater speed, but, Sir, one has to bear in mind that recruitment is coming up and is gathering speed. This can be only in the field of new recruits in services, not in the field of the older services. Now, promotion is only based on merit. After a boy or girl is recruited, promotion can only be on merit. I do not think anybody here would agree with the suggestion that promotion should also be done because of one's backwardness only, because then we shall always remain backward and will always want preferences and reservations and merit will not come up.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND (Madhya Pradesh): But that has been accepted. Promotions will be not only on merit but also on considerations of backwardness. Government has accepted that.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Yes, that it will be on merit.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: No, not only on merit.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: The standard of merit will have to be specially observed but the backward employees will be shown preference.

I now come to the question of Coaching Centres. It was thought that special coaching was necessary for these people for appearing in these public examinations. The Allahabad University was the only University that had made provision for coaching classes. Of course, cent per cent. assistance was given by the Centre. We have requested the State Governments to ask the other Universities in their areas as to whether they

[Shrimati Violet Alva.]

would also like to accept this suggestion. In any case what we would like is that there should be at least one more Centre in the South.

Then we come to the non-official organisations. They have done a good deal of work but even so their audit reports have to come from time to time. We have relaxed on this point and say that they can carry on from one year to the other provided their audit report comes in before the first instalment falls due.

I do not wish to take up more time of the House except to say a word about the double-member constituency. Whether to keep them or to do away with them; this was mentioned in the President's Address and after that it was taken up by the hon. Home Minister with the Chief Ministers of States, and I may even say that a draft Bill is ready with the Law Ministry and as soon as a decision is taken it will be pushed through. But if hon. Members have any suggestions to offer in the meanwhile, the hon. Home Minister would very willingly go through them. I do not want to say anything more at this stage except that I do want to reiterate that it is the human agency along with money and legislation—and not the other way round—that is going to bring the desired goal within our reach.

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have before me 14 names and we have 140 minutes left excluding the time required for reply by the Minister. So each Member will have not more than 10 minutes.

SHRI D. P. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have heard patiently what the hon. Deputy Home Minister has said in regard to this Report. I have gone through this Report carefully and I find that year after year we discuss a similar Report

and possibly our criticisms also are on similar lines. I cannot say that much progress has been made in view of the criticism that is made from year to year. I am not such a fault-finding person as to say that the criticisms made on the floor of this House and in the other House have not been taken into consideration or that the recommendations made in the Reports have not been considered and that something has not been done, but what is achieved year after year is not something that we can very much boast of.

Sir, while going through the Report I found that a number of suggestions have been made in regard to the administrative set-up that should be there in each one of the States to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I wonder—because I do not find sufficient indications in the Report—how far those recommendations, so far as the administrative set-up is concerned, have been implemented. Sir, there was a suggestion that the person who is the Head of the Department in charge of the welfare of the backward classes, that is, the Director should be the Joint Development Commissioner. I do not know how many of the States have agreed to this proposition. There was also a suggestion given by the Home Ministry that there should be regular and more frequent consultations and meetings of the Assistant Commissioners—for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Departments of Welfare concerned. I do not know again how far this advice given by the Home Ministry has been implemented. Sir, I am of the view that unless and until there is greater co-operation, unless and until there is greater co-ordination, unless and until people who are in charge of the welfare and well being of the tribals and of the Scheduled Castes consult the different Departments concerned with the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whatever we might say here, or whatever the Report might

contain, not much progress can be made and most of the schemes that will be drawn up and most of the ideas that will be thrown about will simply not be implemented. Sir, we find that the money sanctioned for Centrally sponsored schemes for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 was to the tune of Rs. 8,56,00,000 while the expenditure incurred was about Rs. 4,12,00,000. That is about the Centrally sponsored schemes. So far as the States sector is concerned, the money sanctioned for these two years was to the tune of Rs. 17,82,00,000 whereas the expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 13,91,00,000 and odd. Obviously, there is a big gap; as it is, we are not spending much over the amelioration of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. It is true that much of the money that we have spent otherwise for developing the country goes to benefit these people also but the special allocation made for the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the backward classes is not fully spent. This shows that there is something the matter with the machinery which has to see that all this money is well spent. So we find that during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan only about 26·29 per cent. of the allocated money has been spent over Centrally-sponsored schemes and in the States sector only 41·39 per cent. has been spent. This is indeed a very sad state of affairs. I do not know what is the good of saying every year in this House and in the other House that things are not being done, that the States are not taking to the work entrusted to them as energetically as they should, that we do not have any control over the States and that we cannot do anything in the matter practically except to tell them that they should do certain things in this connection? I am of the opinion that some machinery should be devised to see to it that the schemes that are drawn up either by the Centre or in the States are carried out

and implemented. What kind of machinery that will be, I do not know. I think it was said in the other House that there should be some kind of a chasing machinery to see to it that things are done expeditiously. I am of the view that some kind of a Board or some kind of a Committee armed with proper authority should be put in charge and this Board should see to it that the schemes meant for the betterment of these backward brethren of ours are implemented. I would therefore put it to the hon. Deputy Home Minister to consider whether a machinery of that kind can or cannot be devised because unless that is done I do not think that we shall be able to make any progress in the matter however much we may want to make progress.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the six-monthly reports which the States are expected to send to the Centre, to the Home Ministry, are not really sent in time. Not only that, but the reports which are sent are very defective reports and they do not give any idea as to why certain schemes which were intended to be implemented were not implemented. Unless and until these reports are full and free from these defects, it will not be possible to find out the ways and means of removing the difficulties which are there.

Sir, I would like to emphasise two or three more points. One is about the Dandakaranya project. It is going to be a very big project and it is intended, as has been mentioned in the Report also, that the interests of the tribals will be safeguarded. I do not know what exactly the schemes are. The Home Ministry has not been able to tell the Commissioner as to what those schemes are for the betterment of the lot of the tribals in the Dandakaranya area. I have a fear that in our enthusiasm to develop that area for the benefit of another set of unfortunate brethren, the interests of the tribal people may be overlooked.

[Shri D. P. Singh.]

It is said that 25 per cent. of the land reclaimed in the Dandakaranya area should be made over to the Scheduled Tribes. I do not know how far we shall be able to do that, unless we have proper schemes and unless the Assistant Commissioners of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States concerned are very much associated with the drawing up and implementation of the schemes meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that area. I would like also to mention in this connection that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes here in the Dandakaranya area are more numerous than the rest. So, this must be taken into consideration.

Another problem which has always faced us is the question of the lot of scavengers and sweepers. Scavengers and sweepers are the most down-trodden among the backward classes. It is absolutely necessary that a great deal is done, without any loss of time, to better their lot. It is absolutely a slur on us that scavengers and sweepers should carry night-soil over their heads. I do not know if any country claiming to be civilised can really put up with it even for a single moment. What is it that is really being done in order to abolish this? I do not think that we have made much progress in spite of the fact that we discuss this question every time that the Report is discussed. A number of schemes are there. Also, the Government of India in the Home Ministry has been advancing loans, has been giving aid to the State Governments to help the abolition of this kind of wretchedness. It has been suggested that handcarts and wheel barrows should be used and that sweepers should then be able to avoid carrying night-soil in the manner in which they are doing. In the first place, this problem is not being tackled all over the country. It is certainly not being tackled even in most of the towns and cities. It may be that in some of the towns and cities attempts have been made and something has been done.

There is one more point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House and that is, allotment of land which falls surplus or allotment of waste land and land which comes as a result of the *Bhoodan* movement, to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Bihar, for instance, the *Bhoodan* movement has collected quite a good deal of land. About 17 lakh acres of land, collected in the *Bhoodan* movement, have not yet been distributed. It is absolutely necessary—if you want these backward brethren of ours to come into their own—that land is given to them. All kinds of excuses are trotted out, that they are not capable of cultivating those lands, etc. In Rajasthan, for instance, it was said that they wanted to give land only on a co-operative basis. The backward people are not capable of co-operating amongst themselves and, therefore, it is no use giving land to them. That kind of argument does not appeal to me. I think it is absolutely necessary that land, either through co-operative societies or to individuals separately, is distributed among these people. Unless and until they have some kind of property, unless and until they feel that they are also like others owning some property that they are not being discriminated against and all that, unless they have that feeling, it will not be possible for these backward brethren of ours to resist encroachment on their rights.

One thing more and I conclude. Mr Deputy Chairman, from what I have stated it is clear that satisfactory work has not been done to better the lot of our backward brethren. Monies allocated have not been spent and in the absence of proper and regular records it is difficult to have a correct idea of the targets achieved. It is necessary, as I have said, that a machinery is devised, so that this unhappy state of affairs comes to an end. A Co-ordinating Board or Committee, armed with necessary powers, should be in overall charge of the task of looking after the welfare of backward

classes. It is imperative that these unfortunate brethren of ours are rapidly brought to the level of others. Their continuance in the present state is a slur on us all.

**श्री किशोरी राम (बिहार) :** उप-सभापति महोदय, कमिश्नर साहब ने इस रिपोर्ट में जो कई तरह के कन्स्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव दिये हैं और जो बराबर हर रिपोर्ट में देते रहते हैं उनके ऊपर राज्य सरकारें अच्छी तरह से ध्यान नहीं देती हैं और न उनको अमल में ही लाती हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि देश के तमाम हरिजन माननीय पन्त जी के आभारी हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने हरिजनों के कल्याण के वास्ते तथा समाज के नव-निर्माण के वास्ते बहुत सहानुभूति-पूर्वक और हृदय से प्रयत्न किया है। योजना कमिशन ने हरिजनों की आर्थिक विषमता को और सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिये जो धन राशि का व्यौरा रखा है उसको भी राज्य सरकारें अच्छी तरह से खर्च नहीं कर पाती हैं। इसके कई कारण हैं। यह तो आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हरिजन लोग अपने को कई कारणों से कमजोर पाते हैं लेकिन देश और नये समाज के निर्माण के वास्ते तथा जातिवाद को मिटाने के लिये और लोगों के पिछड़ेपन को तथा तंगी की हालत को बदलने के लिये राज्य सरकारों के कल्याण-विभाग को नान-शेड्यूलड कास्ट के हाथ में देना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारी सरकार यह चाहती है कि सामाजिक संघर्ष को खत्म करके जल्दी से जल्दी इन पिछड़े हुये लोगों की हालत में सुधार लावे।

अभी हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने स्टाइ-पेंड के बारे में बताया कि राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार किस तरह का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जो रकम राज्य सरकारों को या यूनियन प्रशासनों को पिछड़ी जाति के मैट्रिक से ऊपर वाले छात्रों के वास्ते दी

जाती है वह तो कुछ हद तक संतोषजनक है लेकिन हरिजन या आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों के वास्ते छात्रवृत्ति के लिये जो धनराशि दी जाती है वह आवश्यकता से कम है। कुछ राज्यों को आवश्यकता से कम रकम मिली है और कुछ राज्यों को आवश्यकता से ज्यादा। सम्पूर्ण देश में हरिजनों या आदिवासी लोगों की एक जैसी आवादी नहीं है। कम से कम यह रकम, जो कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय इसमें लिये देता है उसमें बिहार राज्य को, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को, मध्य प्रदेश को, मद्रास को और उड़ीसा को पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा मैट्रिक क्लास से नीचे के छात्रों के लिये जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है वह किस आधार पर दी जाती है यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है। हमारी स्टेट में राज्य सरकार जो छात्रवृत्ति देती है वह जाति तथा लोगों के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिये और उनके माता पिता के आर्थिक अवस्था के आधार पर देती है, जैसे डोम, मेहतर, मुसहर और लड़कियों को कम्पलसरी छात्रवृत्ति देने के बाद जो बच जाता है वह बाकी अन्य हरिजन जाति के लोगों को दिया जाता है। लेकिन बाकी जाति वालों को जो सहायता मिलती है वह समान रूप से आवश्यकतानुसार नहीं मिलती है और अक्सर यह देखने में आता है कि यह काम विपरीत ढंग से होता है क्योंकि कहीं कहीं एक दो विशेष जाति के छात्रों को तो बहुत कुछ छात्रवृत्ति मिल जाती है और दूसरी जाति के छात्रों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार सहायता से वंचित रखा जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं अपने जिले की बात कहता हूँ। मेरे पास इस समय जो प्रोसीडिंग है उसके अनुसार इस साल जो छात्रवृत्ति अवार्ड हुई है उसकी संख्या ६२८ है और इनमें से डोम वगैरह जातियों को, जिनकी माली हालत खराब है, देने के बाद २३५ छात्रवृत्तियाँ किसी एक विशेष जाति को मिली हैं जब कि अन्य बारह तेरह जातियों को जो उक्त जातियों से बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, और जिनको प्रत्यक्ष सहायता

## [श्री किशोरी राम]

की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है, उनको नहीं दी गई। इस तरह से पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के एकांगी उत्थान होने से बाकी लोग उन सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते हैं जिससे समाज में उनको उचित सम्मान व स्थान नहीं मिलता और उनके साथ समानता भी नहीं बरती जाती।

छात्रवृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में मैंने गृहमंत्री जी को कुछ दिन पहले निवेदन किया था और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कालेज में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों का काफी फायदा हुआ है और लोग सन्तुष्ट भी हुए। लेकिन स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों के वास्ते जो सुझाव दिया था उसको राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक अमल में नहीं लिया। मेरा कहना इस सम्बन्ध में यह था कि पहली क्लास से लेकर सातवीं क्लास तक छात्रवृत्ति—पेटी ग्रांट, बुक ग्रांट—उठा दी जाय और आठवीं क्लास से ग्यारहवीं क्लास तक सभी लड़कों को कम्पलसरी छात्रवृत्ति दी जाय। ऐसा करने से किसी एक विशेष जाति के लोगों को ही छात्रवृत्ति नहीं मिलेगी बल्कि सामूहिक रूप से और समान रूप में सब को मिलेगी और सबका एक समान उत्थान होगा।

इसी तरह हमारे देश में जैसी भूमि की व्यवस्था है उसको देखते हुए उसके भी वितरण में एक अजीब तरह की समस्या हमारे सामने है। भूमिहीनों के बीच वितरण का जो तरीका है उसमें तमाम हरिजनों को फायदा नहीं पहुँचता है। कुछ लोगों को तो आर्थिक कमजोरी के कारण और कुछ लोगों को पक्षपात या जातिभेद के आधार पर बराबर रूप से भूमि नहीं मिलती है। इस प्रकार जिनको भूमि की जरूरत है उनको नहीं मिल पाती है और जिनकी थोड़ी बहुत भूमि है भी तो उनको सबसिडी ग्रांट नहीं मिलती है। सबसिडी ग्रांट देने में भी उसी

तरह से पक्षपात किया जाता है जिस तरह से स्टाइपेंड में होता है।

(Time bell rings.)

इस देश में नशाबन्दी कानून भी लागू होने जा रहा है और नशाबन्दी कानून लागू होने के फलस्वरूप हर साल पच्चीस परसेंट दूकानें उठा दी जायेंगी। बिहार राज्य में ताड़ी की दूकान करने वाले बहुत ज्यादा हैं और दूकान उठ जाने के बाद उसको कोई दूसरा रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता है और न उसको खेती के लिये जमीन मिलती है। इसके लिये भी मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मद्य निषेध कानून लागू करने से पहले इस सम्बन्ध में उचित प्रबन्ध करने का उपाय सोचें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी सरकार गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को जो अनुदान देती है उसका अस्पृश्यता निवारण तथा प्रचार के वास्ते जो तरीका अपनाया जाता है वह पुराना है और उसका नये तरीके से प्रचार करना चाहिये। उसमें अधिक गोलमाल होता है इसलिये इसका जो ऑडिट होता है वह सरकारी ऑडिट होना चाहिये।

डा० धर्म प्रकाश (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट प्रायः हर साल हमारे सामने आती है और दोनों सदनों में इस पर विचार भी होता है। आज न तो कोई आयोग इस बात से अनभिज्ञ है कि वास्तव में हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या क्या है और न सदन का ही कोई सदस्य ऐसा है जो इस बात से अच्छी तरह परिचित न हो कि वास्तविक समस्या क्या है। मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि आज अगर इनकी अवस्था गिरी हुई है अथवा इनका समाज में निरादर होता है तो केवल इस कारण कि वे अशिक्षित हैं, पढ़े लिखे नहीं, वे गरीब हैं, धनवान नहीं और वे अच्छे भले घरों में रह भी नहीं सकते जहाँ कि उनका मान व आदर हो। ऐसी अवस्था

में मोटी मोटी बी-तीन बातें हैं जिनके बारे में यदि हम एक बार बैठ कर यह निश्चय कर लें कि यह करोड़ों प्राणियों का प्रश्न है, यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, इसको हल करना ही है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बार बार रिपोर्ट आने की जरूरत न पड़े और न इस आयोग को रखने की जरूरत पड़े कि जो जाकर तलाश करता है कि उनकी तकलीफें क्या हैं। कौन नहीं जानता है कि उनकी क्या तकलीफें हैं? आज अगर उनकी बस्तियों में जायें तो शर्म से गर्दन झुक जायेगी हमारी। वे नर्क में रह रहे हैं, उनको ऐसी जगह रहना पड़ रहा है जहाँ जानवर भी नहीं बांधे जा सकते। यह हालत आज हम स्वतंत्रता के जमाने में देख रहे हैं। तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देखने और सुनने का विषय अब नहीं रह गया है। अब तो सवाल इस बात का है कि इस समस्या को हल कैसे किया जाय? आज दो पंच वर्षीय योजनायें समाप्त होने जा रही हैं। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने आ रही है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ—और बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ—कि कोई वजह समझ में नहीं आती कि इसमें सौ करोड़ रुपया आप रख रहे हैं तो क्यों नहीं एक बार दो, चार सौ करोड़ रुपया रख कर इस समस्या को हल कर दें ताकि हमेशा के लिये ये इंसान इंसान बन जायें—जो उनका अधिकार भी है।

मैं आपसे नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग यह कहते हैं कि साहब, इनके ऊपर तो बहुत रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, इनको बहुत अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं और इनकी हमेशा और भी मांगें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। किन्तु यह कोई आप एहसान नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह एहसान नहीं है, बल्कि उस पाप के प्रायश्चित्त में आप सब कुछ कर रहे हैं जो सदियों से उनको दबाया और सताया गया है और आज भी दबाया और सताया जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं आपसे प्रेमपूर्वक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें उदारता का प्रश्न नहीं है। इसमें

इन्सानियत का प्रश्न है, इसमें मानवता का प्रश्न है, इसमें इंसान का तकाजा है कि जो लोग मजे में रहते हैं, मजे में खाते पीते हैं और मौज के साथ सब कुछ करते हैं उनकी तरफ आप देखें और इधर उन इन्सान रूपी हेवानों की तरफ भी देखें कि जिनको जिन्दगी बसर करना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

मैंने रिपोर्ट देखी। इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी सिफारिशें भी हैं लेकिन मैं अगर एक एक सिफारिश पर पूछना चाहूँ तो शायद जवाब यह मिलेगा कि वह कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं हुई। तो फिर सिफारिशें क्या हैं? इस के अलावा बहुत सा धन यहां से जाता है—प्रान्तीय सरकारों को भी दिया जाता है, कुछ प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को भी दिया जाता है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से धन आप देते हैं, ठीक है, परन्तु क्या आप के पास कोई योजना भी है कि आप कौन सी कमियों और खराबियों को किस प्रकार दूर करना जा रहे हैं? बहुत सा रुपया दिया जाता है? और जब रुपया मिल जाता है तब सोचते हैं कि इसको किस तरह से खर्च किया जाय। यह ठीक है कि कुछ मदें आपने मुकर्रर की हैं—शिक्षा के लिये, कुछ आवास के लिये, कुछ गृह निर्माण के लिये और कुछ उनकी कल्याण योजनाओं के लिये। लेकिन वास्तव में जो योजनाएं बननी चाहियें और जिस प्रकार से कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये, वे योजनायें भी कहीं आप ने देखीं और बना कर किसी के सामने रखी या नहीं? तो यह बहुत सा रुपया मैं समझता हूँ—मुझे माफ कीजिए—वर्बाद हो रहा है और कलंकित हो रहे हैं वे लोग जिन के कल्याण के लिये यह रुपया खर्च किया जाता है।

इस वास्ते मेरी यह सिफारिश है, मेरी यह गृह-मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना है, कि

[ डा० धर्म प्रकाश ]

कम से कम केन्द्र से एसी कोई निश्चित योजना प्रान्तों को दी जानी चाहिये कि इस प्रकार से काम होना चाहिये। यहाँ से कोई निरीक्षक ऐसा नियुक्त होना चाहिये जो प्रान्तों में जा कर यह देखे कि इस कार्य के लिये जो रुपया दिया गया है उसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। अगर इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध केन्द्र की ओर से नहीं किया जाता तो, आप मुझे माफ कीजिये कि हर साल एसी रिपोर्ट आयेगी, हर साल इस तरह की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करके वक्त जाया किया जायगा, हर साल रिपोर्ट पर सुझाव पेश किये जायेंगे, सिफारिशें होंगी, लेकिन उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि वे जहाँ की तहाँ पड़ी रहेंगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझ कर इसका हल किया जाय। आपने बहुत सी समस्याएँ हल की हैं, इसको भी आप उसी तरह से हल कीजिये।

मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब और ईस्ट बंगाल से कुछ लाख शरणार्थी इधर आये। उनकी समस्या को हल करने के लिए, रहन-सहन की समस्या को हल करने के लिए, तालीम की समस्या को हल करने के लिए, उनकी रोजी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये, आपने अरबों रुपया खर्च किया। किन्तु यह जो करोड़ों प्राणी सदियों से, एक तरह से कहना चाहिये, शरणार्थी ही नहीं बल्कि शरणार्थियों से भी गये बीते हैं—क्योंकि शरणार्थी तो कुछ लेकर आये, ये तो कुछ लेकर भी नहीं आये—आपके ही जुल्म व सितम से सताये और पीड़ित प्राणी हैं। ये अपना अधिकार न्यायपूर्वक और इंसानियत के नाते चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस कार्य के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम निर्धारित कीजिये और उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक रुपया खर्च कीजिए और शीघ्र कीजिये। जो लोग इस के हित

चिन्तक हैं, जो लोग अपने अपने स्थान में यह कार्य करने के लिये उत्सुक हैं, इच्छा रखते हैं, वे सब इस काम में अपना पूरा पूरा सहयोग दें और हाथ बढ़ायें। जब इस तरह की भावना इस कार्य के लिए लोगों के दिलों में होगी तब ही यह समस्या हल हो सकती है—वरना यह सिफारिश कागज़ में ही पड़ी रह जायेगी। लेकिन एक दिन ऐसा आ सकता है कि जब ये करोड़ों प्राणी जो सदियों से अत्याचार सहते चले आ रहे हैं, जिनको उन के अधिकारों से आज भी वंचित रखा जा रहा है, आज भी जो उसी तरह से जीवन बीता रहे हैं उन में एक शांतिपूर्वक क्रांति हो सकती है जो आप के इस ढाँचे को एक तरफ रख देगा और अपनी सुख सुविधा के लिये आगे कदम बढ़ायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस कार्य के लिए ठोस कदम उठाये जायें।

SHRI BAIRAGI DWIBEDY (Orissa):  
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while going through the Commissioner's Report, it is evident that the State Governments as well as the Union Government do not realise their own responsibilities under the Constitution towards these down-trodden Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people. I would also like to say that the State Government in their respective areas never allow the legislators to discuss the Report to make a proper co-ordination with the Centre and I think that this may be done as early as possible.

Under the Constitution, a comprehensive and consolidated list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is to be prepared which, so far as my knowledge goes, has not been finalised. And from State to State, there are differences. If people of a particular Scheduled Tribe or a

Backward Class go to Assam, they get a different treatment and they are not treated as the Scheduled Tribe or as the Backward Class people of that area are. So, it is necessary that a consolidated list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be made. Another thing is, the list of the other Backward Classes has not yet been finalised. The Central Government has asked the State Governments to finalise the issue and report the matter to the Union Government and so far as my knowledge goes, they have failed to do it. As such, in this respect, the suggestion of the Punjab Government may be enforced upon the State Governments. That suggestion is that the residents of the State whose family income is one thousand rupees per annum, irrespective of the fact as to which caste, community or class they belong and what profession they are following, should be treated as other Backward Classes. Since the State Governments have failed to give this list to the Government, they may be forced to adopt the above suggestion.

While going through the Report, one could see that during 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 8,56,04,504 was made available for Centrally sponsored schemes of which only Rs. 4,12,50,805 has been utilised. From this, it is evident and clear that the progress is very slow. And a perusal of the figures of actual expenditure incurred during the first nine months of the year 1958-59 again should lead one to the conclusion that the progress, despite all the liberalisation and simplification of the procedure, continues to be slow. So, it is evident that apart from the normal bottlenecks, there are some other bottlenecks also which stand in the way of accelerating the programme. In the Report itself, it is said that the observations of the team for the study of social welfare and the welfare of the Backward Classes and the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of 1958-59 in their 48th Report have not been materialised.

Sir, this recommendation is mainly concerned with the expansion of the staff of the Commissioner and this has not been done, and due to this, the evaluation of the work has not been properly taken up.

Sir, the other Backward Classes do not fully benefit from the amount earmarked by the Minister of Education for the grant of post-matric scholarships. This position may be reviewed during 1960-61.

The promotion of the welfare of the tribes of the area is one of the most important concerns of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner have sent some of the details of the scheme and of the progress so far made there. This is the organisation through which the tribals can be assured of a real interest in this project and this is a very vital thing so far as Orissa and Madhya Pradesh are concerned.

Form the Report, it is clear that most of the States have failed to remove social disabilities. In some form or the other, social disabilities still exist. In my opinion, despite stringent laws and help from the Government, social disabilities exist. So, it would be better to lay stress on the amelioration of the economic and the educational conditions of these people, which can only pave the way and remove the social disabilities.

My predecessor, has mentioned the scavengers who are working in the local bodies. In this respect, the Government has taken some steps and the Central Advisory Board for Harijans has appointed a special Committee to go into the matter and submit a report to the Government. Though that Committee began its work as early as 1958, it is most unfortunate that they have failed to submit the report so far.

While on this subject, I should like to draw the attention of the Deputy

[Shri Bairagi Dwibedy.]

Minister to the fact that while doing away with these bottlenecks, the Central Government may give grants-in-aid in full, without any necessity of help from the State Government or the local bodies, so that the programmes can be fulfilled properly. Sir, I should like to say that there has been no appreciable change in the percentage of scholarships offered for the various courses of study in the period to which the Report relates. Further, the recommendation for the constitution of a Scholarships Board at the State level has not yet been given effect to. From the Report it is learnt

3 P.M.  
that the 12 overseas scholarships for the backward classes for the year 1959-60 have been stopped for want of foreign exchange. As a matter of fact, foreign exchange should not be a bar to the award of these scholarships when we are considering the question of prosperity of a down-trodden class.

Sir, during the Second Five Year Plan the Government of Orissa contemplated 30 Ashram schools, 25 for boys and 5 for girls but the financial allocations and targets have undergone changes due to drastic cuts imposed on the education sector of the Second Five Year Plan by the Government of India. Orissa, being the first among backward States, this should not have been done. From the Report it is evident that this scheme is the best scheme through which the backward classes can be given proper education. Hence it should not be abandoned.

Then, Sir, keeping in view the interest and special problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the scheme of compulsory primary education may be followed and the draft model legislation be given effect to immediately.

Sir, the Reports of 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1959-60 reveal a confusion in respect of shifting cultivation. The Government—Central and State—

have spent a huge amount for weaning way the tribals from primitive form of agriculture by settling them permanently on land which is a total failure. So far as the State of Orissa is concerned, I should like to suggest an investigation by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into the schemes undertaken by the Government of Orissa since the country embarked upon special programmes for the welfare of this class of people. The enquiry may be made up to 1957-58. The tribals are so much depressed that they are now street beggars. They do not want to continue shifting cultivation. They want good forest land either reserved or unreserved with irrigation facility.

As regards the colonisation scheme, bringing these tribes to the plains, up till 1957-58 they were given lands which were barren and stony. In this colonisation scheme they should be given land in plains with facilities for irrigation. I assure you that I shall assist the Commissioner in his enquiry in the ex-State of Bamra in Orissa where a colossal waste of money and energy has been going on for the last eight years. The report says that the tribes are unwilling to come down to low land. But I assure you that they are prepared to come down. Distribution of paddy and bullocks to them and the expenditure in this respect involves high-level misappropriation of fund. So, I would request the Government to evolve a special programme of expenditure for the achievement of better results. If there is no solution to this problem. I am afraid, there will be political unrest. I should say while the progress of the colonisation scheme in Orissa is a failure, the Government has evolved a new scheme which, I doubt, has no technical background. Before the new scheme is allowed to materialise let there be a proper technical survey, or else rehabilitation of shifting cultivators will end in experiment only.

Sir, in the Report it has been stated that opening of grain *golas* out of this

fund is an easy method of spending money with little benefit to those people. The supply of paddy out of these *golas* on loan, with an interest of 25 per cent., is nothing but replacement of village *sahukars* by *Sarkar Sahukars*. It is sheer exploitation.

In the end I would like to bring one thing to your notice, Sir. In addition to the medical assistance that is being given, the supply of herbal medicines may be taken up as the backward classes have more faith in them.

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was presented to this House about a year back. A mention of this was made by the Deputy Minister also. Anywhere, the information given in the report deserves our congratulations.

Sir, coming to the last point that the Deputy Minister touched upon. I have to say a few words about these double-member constituencies. Now, the feeling in the country is that double-member constituencies should be scrapped. I have got my own doubts about this. When the Constitution was drawn up, the fathers of the Constitution had in their mind the question of giving a chance to the Scheduled Castes to be elected from reserved as well as from general constituencies. In the last two or three elections some Scheduled Castes people have been elected to the general seats. Only because of this the question of scrapping of the double-member constituencies has come up because the feeling is that the Scheduled Castes people should not get elected to the general seats. Now, Sir, when we are thinking of scrapping these double-member constituencies, demarcating these constituencies entirely for the members of the Scheduled Castes, I am

afraid, there will be some constitutional difficulty since the so-called non-Scheduled Castes people will be debarred from contesting those seats. Sir, this defect, I do not know how our constitutional experts are going to rectify. In any constituency, Sir, according to the Constitution, everybody has got a right to contest. If it is a double member constituency, a Scheduled Caste man as well as a caste Hindu can contest. If he is a caste Hindu, he will contest the general seat. But now, Sir, the so-called non-Scheduled Castes are debarred and I am afraid if any voter files a suit in the court saying that he was prevented from contesting the election, even the Supreme Court would decide the case in favour of that caste Hindu voter. So, the Government must take into consideration this point before any scrapping is done.

Then, Sir, the other point whether the Scheduled Castes will be able to stand independently or will be able to run their election campaigns independently is another question. Of course, it will be very difficult for a Scheduled Caste man to contest independently. We know that there are many Parties setting up their candidates but even then when these candidates stand for election independently, there is some difficulty. So, from these two points of view Sir, I oppose this scrapping of double-member constituencies.

With regard to the other points, Sir, the Report has mentioned that most of the disabilities have been removed and the Scheduled Caste people are coming up to the level of caste Hindus. I agree, Sir, to a certain extent only. The Deputy Minister has said that about 94 to 95 per cent. of the allocations made during the Second Plan have been spent. It is a healthy sign that the Scheduled Castes are coming up to the level of Caste-Hindus. But when we go to the villages, what do we find? As long as we are in Delhi or in a State capital, we will not be able to understand the real difficulties faced by them. Constitutionally, Sir,

[Shri V. C. Kesava Rao.]

we have scrapped untouchability. People say that there is no untouchability at all. In the villages how many Harijans are allowed to go to the temples? Of course, every month or so a tehsildar or a District Collector takes them to the temples but the next day these caste Hindus boycott the Scheduled Castes. The Minister is laughing. Perhaps he did not visit the village where actually that officer took the Scheduled Castes to the temples there. I myself went to some temple with the help of an Assistant Collector along with certain Harijans. But the very next day the entire village was boycotted and for two years those people were not called for any job or employment there. They were not even allowed to go to their fields for work. Even now that is the position. Everybody knows that and the District Collector knows that. There is a social boycott of these people. Of course, officially we cannot prove all that but the actual position is that they are not allowing these Harijans even to go to their fields for work, although that happens to be their main work for eking out their livelihood. No doubt some educated people and some phil-anthropists are allowing the Scheduled Castes to work in their villages and in their houses. Therefore, Sir, we want that untouchability should be removed completely. (*Interruption.*) I am talking about one village which I visited. This may be happening in so many other villages also.

Now, Sir, the number of cases that have been registered in regard to untouchability is about 500 odd. In 1957, it was 559 or so and in 1958 it went up by about 60 cases. The result is that we cannot say that untouchability is on the increase nor can we say that untouchability has not been removed. Of course, there is an honest attempt on the part of the Government to see that these people are properly protected and their standard of living improved. There is also an attempt to see that untouchability is removed so that they can come up to the level of the other caste Hindus.

Then, Sir, with regard to this removal of untouchability, certain non-official organisations like the Harijan Sewak Sangh have been doing a lot of good work and I do not know why the Government do not follow it up. They have appointed *pracharaks*, they are going from village to village and propagating what the Government is doing and what the Government is aiming at and how untouchability should be removed and how they should treat these untouchables. The Government has been spending lakhs and crores of rupees and if you look into the Second Plan, you will find that a considerable amount of money is being spent. If the Government takes into its head and appoints some *pracharaks*, at least one or two in every district, Government will have done more work than many of these non-official organisations which are actually not working properly. Of course, I have got my words of praise for the Harijan Sewak Sangh which is doing good work.

Sir, in regard to removal of untouchability, the Central Government had been giving grants to the States for encouraging boys to be admitted to the Harijan hostels or Harijan boys to be admitted to the caste Hindu hostels. But this has now been discouraged. This was done only for two or three years. I do not know what made the Government to come to this decision. I have myself remained in a hostel where there are caste Hindus as well as Harijans and both sit and eat together. Therefore, Sir, I feel that the Government and the Commissioner have to see to it that the money that has been allocated for the removal of untouchability is properly and more usefully spent.

Then, Sir, with regard to educational development, I am glad that in 1958, about 32,551 scholarships had been given to the Scheduled Castes, about 5,000 to the Scheduled Tribes and about 12,000 to the backward classes. It is a good sign that these people are coming up. They know that education will be of use to them and will help them in the long run. But what is the position with regard to admis-

sions in universities? Some technical institutions and universities have been admitting them but every university is not admitting the Scheduled Caste boys. In the name of merit, Sir, they are keeping away these Scheduled Caste boys. There is some provision about 5 per cent. weightage to be given. But actually that is not observed. We can count the number of boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, especially in the post-graduate courses. So, I feel that the Government should properly look into these things and see that something is done.

One thing more, Sir, and that is about democratic de-centralisation. Of course, that does not come within the scope of the discussion today but I want to bring to the notice of Government this important factor. We are now having gram panchayats, gram raj; Zilla Parishads are functioning in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. If that system is accepted then this work will suffer. I have got my own fears. These Zilla Parishads, panchayats and Block Samitis have got their own way of doing things. This sacred work of removing untouchability should not be given to these bodies. We know, Sir, that there are parties in every village and this work will suffer. As far as possible, this work of upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes should be with the Government itself and should not be given to these bodies.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I must really congratulate the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for giving a very detailed report. He has been good enough to draw our attention to the drawbacks also. I do realise that a lot of good has been done to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but it is no use enumerating the things that have been done. I only wish to draw the attention of the Minister to certain points which require careful consideration.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: They will never receive that consideration.

SHRI MAHESH SARAN: In many States, for nine months very small amounts are spent, and hurriedly in the last three months the major portion is spent. Let me give some figures. These figures are for the Central sector. In Assam, expenditure in the first nine months was nil and the proposed expenditure in the last three months was Rs. 2,30,000; Andhra Pradesh, expenditure in the first nine months was Rs. 1,17,619 and proposed expenditure in the last three months was Rs. 11,81,181; Punjab, expenditure in the first nine months was nil and proposed expenditure in the last three months was Rs. 7,42,600; Mysore, the expenditure in the first nine months was Rs. 4,700 and proposed expenditure in the last three months was Rs. 14,85,000. It is no use going on with these figures. This is the way money is being spent. There is no definite programme before States and there is nobody to look to the implementation of the programmes. I gave you these figures relating to 1958-59. If things go on in this way, I do not think that the money spent will be really properly spent.

We find, Sir, that quarterly meetings are held by the Secretaries in charge of the State Welfare Departments which are attended by the Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These meetings are held to discuss the progress achieved during each quarter and finding out ways and means to facilitate the execution of schemes. In spite of these quarterly meetings, we find from the above that no progress has been made in the implementation of the schemes. The six-monthly progress reports indicating the achievements regarding financial and physical targets received from the States are received long after the prescribed dates. So I suggest that this sort of thing cannot go on for long. One of the Ministers must be put in charge exclusively to look to the implementation of the plan, and each State must be asked to send quarterly statements of the work done and amounts spent. There must be a liaison officer who should tour the States

[Shri Mahesh Saran.]

and see that the different schemes are implemented.

I shall now take up the break-up scheme-wise of the expenditure and show to you how large sums are being spent on education which affects few people while enough is not being spent on agriculture, cottage industries, housing and co-operation which affects the majority of the backward castes. Let me take the amount of expenditure which was to be spent in 1958-59 under the State sector on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. They are as follows:

	Rs.
Education	2,37,12,675
Agriculture	8,69,873
Cottage industries	9,90,398
Co-operation	68,448
Housing	67,55,498

These figures show that as compared to education much less is spent on agriculture and housing which affect all the backward classes. My submission is that this matter has to be looked into and it has to be seen that the amount that is being spent is carefully allocated under the different heads, and, if possible, more should be allocated for agriculture and housing.

I now turn my attention to education. In addition to the amount spent in the State sector, the Government of India is giving post-matric scholarships to the tune of Rs. 2,23,11,675 to 49,962 students. I think these post-matric scholarships should be given only to brilliant students; otherwise, we will be adding to the unemployment already existing in the country. More money should be spent on technical education and efforts should be made to establish as many technical institutions as possible. It is desirable to give scholarships to students who join these institutions. Primary education should be made free, and in the primary schools, education should be imparted in the mother tongue of the students, especially in the tribal areas.

Now, Sir, land and housing facilities are the crying need of the backward classes. Most of the backward classes have no land and have few houses to live in. Cultivable waste and other lands belonging to the State and the lands available after the imposition of ceiling in different States must be distributed amongst the backward classes and other landless people. Efforts should be made to provide better houses to the backward classes in the villages and towns. I am sorry to find that the total allocation in the State and Central Sectors in the Second Five Year Plan on housing is only Rs. 9,64,95,504. The amount spent in 1956-57 and 1957-58 and estimated to be spent in 1958-59 was only of the order of Rs. 42,57,359.

Sir, in the end, I have to say that the Central Government is taking enough interest in the welfare of the backward classes and is spending huge amounts of money, but unless the schemes formulated are implemented, the backward classes will not derive benefit to the extent that we desire. Reservation of seats in the services, representation in Parliament, Legislatures, Territorial Councils, local bodies and gram panchayats and representation in political organs may satisfy a few but the majority of backward class people can be satisfied only when they have land for cultivation, decent houses to live in and proper arrangements for primary education.

Sir, the removal of untouchability is possible only through voluntary organisations. There must be zeal, a feeling behind it. People should have the incentive to work for the betterment of the people. Government officials can do their duties but these voluntary organisations believe in the removal of untouchability. There is a lot of interest that they take in it; they go about, at great disadvantage to themselves, doing these things. Therefore, I think, that the only way to remove untouchability is to work through voluntary organisations, and I, therefore, think that enough money should be given to them for this purpose. Thank you, Sir.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very glad that the Home Minister convened a conference of the Ministers concerned with the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc. recently. I hope that effect will be given to the resolutions that were passed in that conference. The decisions of that conference can have no effect on the welfare work in the current year except to a limited extent, but I do hope that the record for 1960-61 will be appreciably better than for the past years. I suggest, Sir, that in view of the good beginning that has been made, such a conference should be convened every year. The record, whether we look at the financial expenditure or the results that have been achieved or the awakening among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not commensurate with our expectations but why is it so? It is because the Ministers in the States and their officers look upon this work as much less important than the other work that they are entrusted with. If a conference of the Ministers concerned with this matter is convened every year, I hope that we may expect to achieve better results in future.

Sir, may I draw your attention to the two suggestions made by the Speaker in the Lok Sabha the other day in connection with the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? He said that it would be desirable to discuss the Report soon after it was presented to the House. He also suggested that before the Report was discussed a Committee of the Members interested in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Minister concerned should meet and go through the Report so that the discussion in the House might be concentrated on the most important points. Sir, I respectfully commend these suggestions to you and I hope that they will meet with your acceptance.

I should now like to say a word about the work done in the course of

the year 1958-59. It is good that we should discuss the Report of the Commissioner every year. I think it would be true to say that both the Houses have as a rule discussed his Report but I think that better results will be achieved if the Report was discussed in the various State legislatures also. I ventured to make this suggestion last year but I do not know whether the Home Ministry asked the States to see that the Report was discussed in their legislatures. It is not enough that the Report should be presented to the Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Councils. The Minister concerned with the matter should himself move a motion to the effect that the Report be taken into consideration and I think that the States might well follow the suggestions made by the Speaker in regard to the consideration of this Report.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): In our State they do not like to discuss anything.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Your State is one of the most distinguished States in India.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Under the distinguished leadership of Dr. B. C. Roy.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: The record in this respect is very poor. It has already been pointed out that the Commissioner's Report has so far been discussed only in three States but hon. Members do not know when the Report was discussed. The Report for 1955 was discussed in one State in December 1957. In another State the Report for 1956-57 was discussed in February, 1958. In Bombay the Report for 1955 was discussed only in the Legislative Council in, I think, 1957 or 1958. This is most unsatisfactory. Consideration of the Report two or three years after it is presented can do no good. What is necessary is that the Report should receive the attention of the legislators as soon after its presentation as possible.

[Dr. H. N. Kunzru.]

I shall, Sir, only say a few things before I sit down. In order that the organisation over which the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presides should work efficiently, it is necessary that he should have a number of workers to help him in his task. Now I think the Government of India agreed in 1957-58 that the number of Assistant Commissioners who had their headquarters in the various States should be increased from 7 to 16 but only three more posts of Assistant Commissioners have been created. Six posts are still in abeyance. I suggest that in order to enable the Commissioner to collect information speedily and also to evaluate the work done, the Government of India should allow the sanctioned staff to be recruited as early as possible. I have referred to the question of evaluation of the schemes. This is a very important matter. It is no use telling us year after year how much money has been spent. Even that shows that a large part of the money allotted for this kind of work remains unspent year after year. But it will be more instructive to us if we know what effect the money spent has produced, what schemes have been properly worked out and what the reaction to these schemes among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been. But no proper evaluation can be carried out unless the Commissioner has the number of Assistant Commissioners sanctioned by the Government of India. I think this is a matter to which attention ought to be paid immediately so that this work might be attended to without any delay.

I should like to say a word about the effect of the Dandakaranya scheme on the tribal people living in the area. It is well known that that area was largely inhabited—perhaps inhabited exclusively—by tribal people. The Dandakaranya scheme will affect about 14 lakhs or 45 per cent of the tribal population in that area. Fairness and justice require that full attention should be paid to the needs of

these Scheduled Classes in connection with the development of this area. Any facilities in the shape of medical relief or good water supply or schools should be available to the Scheduled Tribes also.

I understand from the note on the subject that appeared in the *Vanya-jathi* of April, 1960 that this is not being done. It is said in this note that amenities like tubewells for drinking water, good houses, schools and hospitals, etc. will be provided for the displaced persons in labour camps on the road side and the newly set-up villages. The Dandakaranya Development Authority do not appear to be inclined to provide all these facilities for the tribals who are working in this area or those who will settle on the land reclaimed by the D. D. A. Now, Sir, this is a serious matter. I do not know how we, who claim to bring into existence a socialist economy, can refuse to take into account the needs of the tribal people in an area that is being developed with the money of the people of India. I think this matter requires urgent attention. There is already discontent among the tribal people, because their needs have been neglected so far. But if this neglect is persisted in, the Government of India will have a very difficult question on their hands.

There are only one or two more points that I should like to deal with before I sit down. I do not want to repeat what the other Members have said about the progress of the expenditure. It seems that the State Governments feel that they are being criticised year after year for failing to disburse the money allotted to them *pro rata* every year. They have now thought of giving the funds to the disbursing authority as quickly as possible and then claiming that the financial target has been reached. Now, Sir, the money allotted for Centrally sponsored schemes and the schemes in the States' sector may all be spent, but how will it be spent? It will just go down the drain. It will

not be of the slightest use either to the Scheduled Castes or to the Scheduled Tribes.

Lastly, I should like to draw the attention of the Government to the way in which they are treating the non-official organisations, whom they are helping. I recognise that Shri Datar has simplified the procedure and is now trying to see that these organisations, which are doing good work, receive a portion of the grant approved by the Government of India every quarter. But there is a condition attached to it, which creates difficulties for non-official organisations. Every six months they are asked to submit an audited report of the accounts. Now, the money, say, for the second quarter may be received about the middle of July. How is it possible for any organisation to spend the whole of the money by the end of September and submit an audited report on the expenditure incurred? I do not think that this condition is either necessary or desirable. After all the organisations that are being helped are reputable and are of an all India character. If they fail, in any particular year, to use the money for the purpose for which it was given or to work efficiently, the Government of India can take action next year by stopping their grant. It is no use making their task more difficult by asking them to submit an audited account of the expenditure a few weeks after the amount has been given to them.

There are other points to which I should have liked to draw your attention but I would only say that the progress that has been made is very disappointing, whether you consider the establishment of new forest co-operative societies or the work in the multipurpose blocks or the progress made in connection with the Tribal Advisory Councils. One is filled almost with despair. I wish that the Government of India could make the States realise their duty to a much greater extent than they do at the

present time. What are you to say when schemes, for which the Government of India is paying all the money that is required, are not carried out? If you look at the Report of the Commissioner, you will find that only 26 per cent. of the required expenditure has been incurred. This is not a satisfactory state of things and the Government of India, instead of placing this Report before us every year, should see that the States carry out their duties, so that the Commissioner could have a better story to tell us next year.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : दस मिनट का टाइम बहुत कम है, लेकिन क्या करें। हमें हर वर्ष इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ न कुछ कहना पड़ता है क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ी बीमारी है और इस बीमारी को खत्म करने के लिये हम लोग भाषण दे कर और कई प्रकार के इलाज बता कर कुछ न कुछ कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह बहुत दुःख की बात है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड-ट्राइब्स के बारे में जो कुछ लिखा हुआ है और लिखा जाता है, वह अमल में नहीं आता है। डाक्टर कुंजरू साहब ने जो कुछ कहा है वह बिल्कुल सही है। मैं भी यह चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रोग्रेस हो रही है, उस में कितना काम हुआ है, कितना नहीं हुआ है, इस के बारे में कुछ न कुछ हम लोगों के लिए बराबर जानकारी सरकार की तरफ से दी जानी चाहिये।

जब नक कमिश्नर साहब के काम का ताल्लुक है तब तक यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि वह अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, और होम मिनिस्ट्री भी काम कर रही है। किन्तु यह सारा प्रश्न राज्यों के हाथ में होने से राज्यों को आदेश देने के अलावा ज्यादा कुछ नहीं हो सकता। कमिश्नर को जो जानकारी चाहिये वह मिलती नहीं और इस बात को रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट किया गया है। तो मेरी प्रार्थना है गृह-मंत्री जी से कि वह

[श्री पा० ना० राजभोज]

कोशिश करें और राज्यों को बतायें कि अनुसूचित जातियों की उन्नति के लिये जरूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध करना उनका फर्ज है ।

यदि इन लोगों की आप उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो आर्थिक उन्नति का सब से बड़ा सवाल है, क्योंकि यदि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में ये तरक्की करें तो अस्पृश्यता का भी निवारण हो सकता है जैसा कि तृतीय पंच वार्षिक आयोजना में लिखा है :

"A great deal of legislation has been enacted for dealing with the problem of social disabilities of Scheduled Castes and progressively, administrative arrangements for enforcing these legislations are being improved. Such social disabilities as remain are to a large extent due to economic backwardness. In programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes the first priority should be given to economic development programmes."

किन्तु असल में होता क्या है ? एक तो रकम कम मिलती है और जो कुछ रकम आयोजना के अन्तर्गत है उसको पूरी तरह से और ठीक तरह से भी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता । प्रथम पंच वार्षिक आयोजना में ३६ करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये गये थे किन्तु उसमें से सिर्फ २६ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुये । द्वितीय पंच वार्षिक आयोजना में ६१ करोड़ रुपये में से अब तक ३४ करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुये हैं और द्वितीय योजना के अन्त में करीब करीब और ज्यादा से ज्यादा ४० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे । तो इसमें से २० करोड़ रुपये बचते हैं । तृतीय पंच वार्षिक आयोजना में सिर्फ १०० करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किये गये हैं । ६१ करोड़ रुपये द्वितीय पंच वार्षिक आयोजना में मंजूर हुये थे । इस प्रकार तृतीय योजना में सिर्फ ६ करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा मंजूर हुये हैं । इससे बड़ा दुख होता है क्योंकि

पैसे के बिना कोई काम नहीं होता है । पहली योजना से दूसरी योजना में ५० करोड़ रुपया अधिक दिया गया और इस हिसाब से तृतीय योजना में कम से कम १५० या २०० करोड़ रुपया और ज्यादा दिया जाना चाहिये । मैंने प्लानिंग कमिशन से इस बारे में कहा है और इसको ३०० करोड़ रुपया करने की मांग की है क्योंकि उसमें से सारा पैसा तो खर्च होने वाला नहीं है । बहुत सा पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है और जो कुछ होता है वह भी आयोजना के बिना होता है । कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि वह लैप्स हो जाता है । मालूम नहीं कि यह बात कैसे होती है । इसके ऊपर गवर्नमेंट को कुछ न कुछ बंधन लगाना चाहिये । रिपोर्ट में कई जगह यह लिखा गया है कि साल के पहले १०, ११ महीनों में कोई पैसा स्कीम पर खर्च नहीं किया और आखिरी महीने में सारा पैसा खर्च कर दिया । तो वह कैसे किये होंगे और उसका फायदा क्या हुआ होगा इसकी आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं । एक और दूसरी जगह पर रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि प्लान के पहले दो, तीन साल में पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ और राज्य की सरकार उस पैसे को आखिरी साल में खर्च करने की सोचती है, तो उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि आर्थिक प्रगति ठीक से नहीं होती है जैसा कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है ।

तो मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि आर्थिक प्रश्न को प्रायरीटी देनी चाहिये । छोटे छोटे उद्योग बंधों को, घरेलू उद्योग बंधों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये । इस बारे में मैंने हर वक्त कहा है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में लेदर इंडस्ट्री एक सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है और इसके लिये भी एक लेदर बोर्ड बनाना चाहिये । जैसे कि खादी बोर्ड है, क्वायर बोर्ड है वैसा ही एक लेदर बोर्ड बनाना चाहिये क्योंकि इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता है और इस काम में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग लगे हुये हैं । यह जो हम लोगों का पुराना बंधा है उसको

नये ढंग से बढ़ाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है ।

मेरी यह भी प्रार्थना है कि गृह-मंत्रालय कल्याण कार्य के लिये ७५ परसेंट ग्रंट देती है किन्तु इसके लिये राज्यों में २५ परसेंट का फंड भी निर्माण नहीं किया जाता है और इससे अनुसूचित जातियों की आर्थिक उन्नति के टागैट्स हम पूरे नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसीलिये तृतीय पंच वार्षिक आयोजना के ड्राफ्ट में इस बारे में यह लिखा गया है .

"The working of the Community Development and other programmes should be reviewed in all States with a view to ensuring that these make the maximum contribution to the welfare of the backward classes and that the special provisions for these groups are utilised to the best advantage."

तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों में उन्हें लगाना चाहिये और उनको एन-करेज करना चाहिये ।

शिक्षा के बारे में कई लोगों ने कहा है और उन लोगों ने थोड़े से प्वाइंट्स आपके सामने रखे हैं । इसलिये मैं डिटेल्स में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, सिर्फ थोड़े से प्वाइंट्स आपके सामने रखता हूँ ।

यू० पी० एस० सी० की ६वीं रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि १२ गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की ओवरसीज़ स्कारलरशिप के लिये, जो कि इंजीनियरिंग, साइंस, मेडिसिन के लिये थी, ४३१ लोगों ने अर्जियां दीं और उनमें से १२६ लोगों का इंटरव्यू लिया गया और १२ आदमियों को सिलेक्ट किया गया किन्तु यह स्कारलरशिप बाद में सस्पेंड कर दी गई । वह किस लिये ? विदेशी चलन के, फारेन एक्सचेंज के, अभाव में ।

यही बात रिजर्वेशन की है । कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है । कमिश्नर ने तो इस बारे में

बताया है किन्तु यू० पी० एस० सी० की रिपोर्ट में भी इसके बारे में लिखा गया है । १९५७ के अन्त में एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंज में १ लाख २६ हजार ५६६ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट बेकार दर्ज थे जिनमें से १४ हजार ६७६ मैट्रिकुलेट और १ हजार १६४ ग्रेजुएट थे । किन्तु आप रिजर्वेशन की फिगर्स देखें तो अचम्भा होगा । १९५७-५८ में जो इम्तिहान हुआ उसमें इन्कमटैक्स सर्विस की २३३ पोस्ट्स में से सिर्फ ६ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ३ शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग चुने गये । आई० ए० एस० फ. इ. नल में ७७ में से ५ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के चुने गये । सन् ५७ की इंजीनियरिंग परीक्षा में ६५ पोस्ट में से सिर्फ ७ चुने गये और असिस्टेंट सुपेरिन्टेंडेंट एक्जामिनेशन में १७६ पोस्ट्स में से सिर्फ ११ आदमी चुने गये और १,२६३ क्लर्क्स की पोस्ट्स में इनको सिर्फ ७२ लोग मिले । तो इनके कोटे को भरने की इच्छा है या नहीं वह तो आपको ही मालूम होगा । १९५७-५८ में यू० पी० एस० सी० ने १,७७५ पोस्ट्स के लिये २६ इम्तिहान लिये और उनमें सिर्फ १२७ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और १५ शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के आदमियों की सिफारिश की गई । नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी के जून, १९५७ के इम्तिहान में १९६ उम्मीदवारों में से सिर्फ १ आदमी की सिफारिश की गई । तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अ पाय हो रहा है इसका कुछ न कुछ इलाज जरूर करना चाहिये ।

अन्त में मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि अस्पृश्यता अभी खत्म नहीं हुई है । हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आदेश दिया है कि जो पंचायतें अस्पृश्यता को हटा नहीं देंगी उनको सरकार मदद नहीं देगी । तो इसका अनुकरण सब जगह होना चाहिये । मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिनों में सेंसेस होने वाला है । उसमें इन लोगों की हालत के बारे में जितनी जानकारी मिल सके उतनी जमा करनी चाहिये और सब प्रकार की जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिये ।

[श्री पा० ना० राजभोज]

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अस्पृश्यता खत्म होनी चाहिये, जात-पात खत्म होनी चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस बारे में सरकार की ओर से जो काम हो रहा है उसमें प्रोग्रेस ठीक नहीं हो रही है, प्रोग्रेस ठीक हो रही है लेकिन होम मिनिस्टर साहब को हम लोगों को यह बताना चाहिये और ऐसी एक रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिये कि कितने बिजेजेज में छुआछूत नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि एक सोशल वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री का निर्माण करना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह सिर्फ हरिजनों के लिये होनी चाहिये बल्कि सब लोगों के लिये होनी चाहिये । श्री डा० धर्म प्रकाश ने अच्छा कहा कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री में जो लोग हैं उनको इस में रखना चाहिये । हम हर वक्त, जो हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, जो गिरे हुए हैं उनके बारे में बातचीत करते हैं लेकिन अमल में कुछ नहीं होता है । तो इस के बारे में अमल ठीक तरह से होना चाहिये । हम चाहते हैं कि सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न होना चाहिये और हम को शान्ति से काम करना चाहिये । महात्मा गांधी और महात्मा बुद्ध दोनों की तत्व प्रणाली पर चलना चाहिये और हमेशा हरिजनों के, आदिवासियों के प्रेम और सहकार से काम होना चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो नये बौद्ध भाई हैं उनको भी सभी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस बारे में बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है । तो आपको यह सलाह और सरकारों को भी देनी चाहिये कि ऐसा ही करें और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी यही कदम उठाना चाहिये । उनके लिये भी रिजर्वेशन करना चाहिये और उसके लिये कांस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट करना चाहिये ।

(Time bell rings.)

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहता हूँ । मेरी प्रार्थना यही है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री के जो

बेकार हुए हैं उन को भी नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajabhoj, your time is up.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में जो इनके लिये छोटी छोटी कमेटियां बनी हैं, जो सर्विसेज में हरिजनों को नहीं लिये जाने की जांच करती है उसी तरह की और सब जगह बननी चाहिए ।

(Time bell rings.)

मैं खत्म करता हूँ । धन्यवाद ।

KAKASAHEB KALELKAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I do not want to take much of your time. My feeling is that although raising the economic status of the Harijans is a highly desirable thing, it is not going to solve the problem of untouchability. The Harijans and all the other backward classes must be helped economically, especially in education. They should get better deal in Government services. I hold that there should be no statutory reservations whatsoever in Government services, but a generous preference should be shown to the backward people in all Government services. That is my view.

श्री पा० ना० राजभोज : तब हम लोग नहीं आयेंगे, ऊंची जाति के लोग आ जायेंगे । जब तक अनटचेबिलिटी है तब तक इसका रहना जरूरी है, नहीं तो हम लोग नहीं आयेंगे ।

KAKASAHEB KALELKAR: But my chief point today is that untouchability can be tackled only if we take a special—particular—problem in hand immediately. My suggestion is that along with the help given to the Harijans we should take up the specific problem of *bhangis*—the scavengers. My suggestion is that no man who belongs to the caste of *bhangis* should be allowed to do the *bhangi* work. He should be positively debarred from doing that

work. After all, the *bhangis* in India may be a few lakhs living in the cities and towns. Just as we had the *saranarthis*—the refugees—and we tackled their problem, so also the problem of settling a few lakhs of *bhangis* in other fields, in other employments, is not a difficult problem. But first we should make it a rule—whether the *bhangis* like the policy or not—that no man who belongs to the caste of scavengers is allowed to do that work. He must be debarred from doing scavenging work. He should be given some other work. As for latrines, let society manage that problem as best it can in other ways. If they are anxious about cleanliness, let them get other people to do that job and let them then pay for that work as much as they like. Let them take care of their own health and take the aid of science, but the *bhangis* should be debarred from doing that work. At the same time no *bhangi* should remain unemployed. Every *bhangi* must be given some gainful employment somewhere.

4 P.M.

The other point I want to make is that all the money spent on the propaganda about the removal of untouchability is a huge waste. When the Government spends its money on the propaganda for the removal of untouchability, it becomes a mechanical propaganda; it does not help in any way at all. All propaganda must be left to people who are fired with the desire to remove untouchability. Today, the sacred programme of removal of untouchability has drifted into the hands of the Government and it has become more and more mechanical. It must be left to those who care for social reforms and religious reforms. Therefore, a lot of money—and more money—should be spent for the upliftment of the Harijans, especially for their education, in co-operative societies, in better housing etc. The money for the propaganda for the removal of untouchability should not come from the Government; it must come from the public, and it must be a separate non-govern-

mental department altogether. Government should have nothing to do with it. Otherwise, the Government spoils it, as it has already done.

These are the two points that I wanted to make.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, in the Report, I was interested to read certain rather unimportant matters but from what I say later, they would seem important matters. On page 13, it is stated:—

“In so far as the Union Government is concerned, the position remained the same as indicated last year except that Shri B. S. Murthy, who was previously a Parliamentary Secretary took over as Deputy Minister for Community Development and Co-operation.”

Later on, in the following pages we are told how many members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have become, by the grace of the Congress Government, Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. It is an interesting news no doubt but we might as well be spared the trouble of being given such news through a Report of this kind. They are important for others; we can do without that news.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not meant for you; it is for somebody else.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: It is quite right. It is news to the country. We are living in a state where if a Scheduled Caste member becomes a Minister, it becomes news to the country and we can understand where we are. In this connection, I would draw your attention to an incident showing how we treat them outside. Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy went to the Kanyakumari Temple in the Tirunelveli District to offer prayers and the *prasadam*s were thrown just into his hands and the priest could not put them himself

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]  
into his hands in the normal way. I  
will just read out from the *Indian Ex-*  
*press* dated the 31st December, 1959:—

"When he expected the priest to  
place them on him, he just hurled  
them at him."

Then he said:—

"Though untouchability had been  
abolished statutorily and though the  
Constitution declared that all men  
were equal, the principles of equal-  
ity were far from implemented in  
their totality."

"I went there as a humble devotee  
taking away my shirt and every-  
thing."

And he was treated in this manner.

SHRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM  
CHETTIAR (Madras): May I point  
out that he has not read the reply of  
the Home Minister of Madras who is  
also the Minister for Religious Endow-  
ments? Did he read his reply?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will not  
spare the Tamil Nad Minister because  
a Central Minister has been rather  
harshly dealt with by the Madras  
Government, and I am coming to that  
point.

The conscience of man would be  
shocked by incidents of such a type  
even after the passing of the Untou-  
chability Act. Mr. Ramaswamy pro-  
tested against it, and he did the right  
thing. Speaking at the Madras Law-  
yers' Conference at Nagercoil, he  
drew the attention of the country to  
this matter. Then, how did some peo-  
ple in high positions react? How did  
Mr. Bhaktavathsalam, the Minister  
for Religious Endowments and Trusts,  
react over this matter?

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA-  
NAND: Does the conscience of man  
get shocked by the events in Tibet?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: No, no,  
Dr. Parmanand's conscience at the  
moment is misplaced.

I just point out that Mr. Bhaktava-  
thsalam—it is there in the paper—  
took note of it, and do you know how  
he reacted? He said:—

"The practice was the right prac-  
tice. It is according to custom."

And he justified this gross practice  
of untouchability in a temple in which  
a member of the Union Government  
was involved and was a victim of that  
practice. Nobody bothered about it.  
I do not know how. I wanted to draw  
the attention of the Home Ministry to  
this. They should have done it.  
Nothing escapes my eyes sometimes.  
We happened to table a number of  
questions in both the Houses. I got a  
question tabled. But on some ground  
or other, it was not admitted. Today  
I got a chance. I was waiting for a  
chance and I am on my legs. Nobody  
bothered about this incident; the  
Home Ministry did not bother about  
this. I should have thought that the  
Home Minister of the country would  
come and make a statement, look into  
this matter and set things right be-  
cause it is not merely a question of  
practice there. It was a ques-  
tion of clear violation of the law  
that Parliament passed. Who pulled  
him up? Did anybody pull up Mr.  
Bhaktavathsalam, the Tamil Nad  
stalwart, the practiser of untouchabi-  
lity and the champion of untouchabi-  
lity? It seems that in the wider Minis-  
terial circles, there are not merely  
quarrels and group fights; they even  
take to untouchability as against each  
other. That is what I find. One should  
have thought that the Congress house  
had been set in such order as one  
Minister would not practise untoucha-  
bility against another, would not justi-  
fy such a practice being made against  
another. At least, we should have  
thought that this was not done. There-  
fore, I think Mr. Datar must have  
made enquiries about it and I do not  
know what he has got to say. I would  
like to hear from him because today  
we have got a chance to call upon the  
Government to explain why it remains  
silent over this matter, especially

when one State Minister violated the Directive Principles of the Constitution and spoke against the spirit not only of the nation but against the law of the land. What have you done to him? I know how you treated others, the small Government employees. But what have you done to him is for you to explain to this hon. House and to the Chair.

Now, Sir, let me pass on. Here again, I can tell you that letters were sent by Swamy Anand Thirth, a regional officer of the All India Harijan Sewak Sangh, pointing out that such practices went on in that part of the world, that such practice of untouchability existed there. I should like to know, not from the Report so much as from the Government, as to what they are doing to abolish untouchability. Is it a question of spending some money? Is it a question of just making certain allocations? If it were so, then with the amount of money that the Government possesses, spends and squanders untouchability should have disappeared a long time ago. Has the position improved? That is not so. More money does not solve the problem. And in fact, some hon. Members have pointed out in this House that monies are wasted, defalcated, and pocketed because some people think that it is better to fill up their pockets than to solve the problem of untouchability. It is not done. Therefore I think it is not merely a question of propaganda also. I do not know what type of propaganda literature the Government produces. If it were the Information Ministry of Dr. Keskar, I can tell you, the less the propaganda, the better, because the propaganda is always inspired from the All India Radio. I do not know about the Commissioner's propaganda. Sometimes I would like to see the kind of thing that they write. I have no doubt in my mind that the members there are interested in doing something good about it. But the problem remains and untouchability is far from remote. Why is it

so? Is it because some people are inherently of a very bad nature? No. It is because the social set-up sometimes keeps it alive. I cannot think of removal of untouchability without going into the economic and social questions. In order to get rid of untouchability, I would like these people, these Scheduled Caste people in these slums of poverty and destitution, to be ushered into a better life, into a kindly situation where they will have the courage themselves to fight against others and for conditions congenial to them. We are not doing that. Unless the agricultural labourers and the Harijans in Andhra, for example, are socially, economically emancipated by giving land to them and are released from the clutches of landlords and money lenders, I do not think we can abolish untouchability. Why, because it is the money lenders and the landlords who flourish on this kind of evil practices of untouchability. It is these people who not only make money but want to keep the masses, millions of people, in abject social backwardness and poverty so that they can continue their exploitation. And that is why we find that these people are occupying strategic positions in our rural life. We are not in a position despite our best intention, to make much headway there because we come up against social barriers created by the village exploiting classes, the big landlords, moneylenders and so on who very often belong to upper castes. I am not blaming upper castes as such but these are the people who use untouchability as a weapon to make their economic exploitation easier. Therefore it is important to strike them in the most violent form, not in the physical sense, but at the root of this evil. Assault must be made in order to demolish this horrid system of untouchability. Are we doing it? No. We are not doing it. Go to Andhra, go to any part of India, you will find vast masses of humanity with great aspirations and hopes, still living in squalor, sorrow and misery. You will find that there is none to administer their dire needs. You will find them living

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]

under the shadow of the landholding classes and the village exploiters. They have never heard that an Act against untouchability has been passed in this Parliament and while this Act has to be implemented by the Government, vested interests come in the way. They stand in the way. They prevent implementation of this measure. Are we going to strike against these vested interests or merely indulge in shadow-boxing by producing some report or looking at each other sitting, shall we say, in an elegant conference at Delhi? Dr. Kunzru wants conferences because he is a man of conferences. How many conferences he has attended in life I do not know. I can quite understand his interest in conferences because being a man of conference himself he would like more of conferences. The point is that these conferences, with cold drinks or hot drinks and getting adulations, cannot solve the problem. They may touch the Home Minister's feet as many times as they like when they come to New Delhi but they cannot do away with untouchability in the country-side until and unless we go to the basic root of the problem. Therefore that is another important point.

Then, Sir, economic questions have also to be taken into account. It is very very important in areas where 5½ crores of our brothers and sisters live in conditions of abject poverty. There economic measures should be taken; they are not being taken. Now, a certain top-heavy administration is created to administer the funds. It is very very important that we draw from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who will administer their affair, who will run their show and administration there.

Sir, the Prime Minister said the other day that in Congo Belgium did not produce even half a dozen people to administer themselves. I would like to know from the Congress Government why are they so slow in tea-

ching the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to administer the affairs of the State. What has come in their way? The progress is slow and everybody complains, whether he sits on this side of the House or on the other side of the House. Therefore, this is another basic question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I am watching the clock. Because I wrote to you and I must keep my word.

Then, Sir, in their own tribal areas they should be given their democratic rights. Do not have a patronising attitude towards the members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. They are also very proud people. They have got a robust commonsense. They want that you not only give them small mercies but as you have seen you have to form a Nagaland—they are not very advanced people that way—they want to be given statehood within the framework of the Constitution in order to help them to grow. Therefore, we must take that into account also. They want the right of autonomy and the question is looming large, and as time passes it will assume more and more urgency.

As for the other things like the question of constituencies, panchayats and other things, I need not go into that. These things cannot improve until and unless the barrier created by the village vested interests is removed. The panchayats are there, again manned by rich people. Scheduled Caste people and members of the Scheduled Tribes stand on side lines when these people carry on their deliberations. That is the position.

I do not wish to say anything about this voluminous Report . . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA:** I am finishing . . . but I think it is not merely the task of the Commissioner, it is the task of the Government to review the whole situation, come to grips with the basic question and after the experience of thirteen years' independence formulate such policies as will enable us to strike at the root of these problems.

**KUMARI SHANTA VASISHT (Delhi):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have the honour of being associated with a little of Harijan and Backward Classes work. There are various difficulties which we the people of Delhi face which I would like to place before you for the consideration of the Government.

Sir the proposals regarding the Third Five Year Plan have been sent by the Delhi State Government to the Government of India. The provision for the Second Five Year Plan for the Delhi State region was about Rs. 21 lakhs. The proposals for the Third Five Year Plan as proposed by the Harijan Welfare Board and the Backward Classes Board come to Rs. 70 lakhs—Rs. 60 lakhs for the Harijan welfare programme and Rs. 10 lakhs for the Backward Classes. It has unfortunately been cut down to Rs. 37 lakhs by the Delhi Administration. It has been further cut down by the Planning Commission to Rs. 21 lakhs, the same figure as was there for the Second Five Year Plan. You can very well realise that this figure with the increase in Delhi's population and with the immigration of people from other parts of India into Delhi cannot but be very very inadequate and I feel that this will not easily meet the needs of the people.

In the Plan, the Harijan Welfare Board, which is really the executive and advisory authority for implementing the schemes, provides almost half the money for the housing schemes of the Harijans and so on. But the Government of India decided some

years back—and that policy is still continuing—that the entire money should be spent in the rural areas of Delhi for housing and not in the urban areas. As you know very well—and I think any hon. Member who passes along the roads of Delhi knows—that the large numbers of huts in which mostly Harijans and Backward Classes people live belong not only to Delhi people but also to people who come from various parts of India. They are greatly in need of better housing facilities. These colonies or *jhuggis* or huts make perhaps the ugliest slums of Delhi. In these huts live mostly sweepers and scavengers whose living conditions are extremely unhealthy and insanitary. These are the people who keep the whole town clean and tidy but there is no cleanliness in their own houses. The Government of India at that time decided that the money cannot be spent over urban housing for Harijans, it should be spent in rural area over housing, sanitation and other things connected with housing schemes. You find housing problem more acute in urban areas than in rural areas. The rural housing plans of the Harijans and Backward Classes are almost the same as for other communities. But in the towns you see these slums all over Delhi in extremely deplorable conditions. It will be very much appreciated if the Government reconsidered their policy and decided that urban schemes may also be included in the rural housing schemes. Their policy is that local bodies would take care of the housing schemes but none of the local bodies have enough money, as has been our experience during the last two Five Year Plan periods, to implement these housing schemes for the purpose of housing the Harijans in the urban areas. Neither the New Delhi Municipal Committee nor the Delhi Development Authority nor even the Corporation has got enough money to really do away with these slums and make proper housing arrangements for the Harijans in the Delhi city itself. So, this is a very acute problem which cannot be solved

[Kumari Shanta Vasisht.] even in the Third Plan period and there is not enough money. Even when money is provided for, somehow or other, the machinery works in such a way that housing arrangements will be made for the middle-class people and for the lower middle-class people, but the Harijans or the sweepers or the Municipal employees or the lowest income group people will not really get any aid. We are really so biased that the other people get a little more aid than these Harijans or the backward community. Therefore, I feel seriously and sincerely that this housing problem is of very great importance and if it is not really tackled, these slums will grow. People continue to come here from almost all parts of India, from Rajasthan, Poona, Maharashtra and from the South, etc. You can see in any single colony people from almost every part of the country, in different costumes and with different customs and traditions and they live in these huts which are extremely bad and insanitary. They do not have even enough drinking water; they have no drains nor any kind of disposal of dirty water, etc. They really need much more attention than the housing scheme for the rural areas.

Another problem that I want to mention to this House for consideration is about the backward class people. They have a story of their own to tell. Many years back, Sir, the Backward Classes Commission, headed by Kaka Kalelkar, came to Delhi as it went to all other States and they collected a lot of data and questionnaires about the conditions of the backward classes people, but even years after that Commission came and even though some provision was there in the First Plan as well as in the Second Plan, for helping the backward class people, the backward class people were not recognised as such in Delhi, and it is a pity that these classes were not recognised though there was a Backward Classes Board in Delhi and even the Commis-

sion came here. (Interruption.) The Commission came to Delhi; there was a Backward Classes Board in Delhi and so on, but unfortunately the backward classes were not recognised in Delhi, in spite of the fact that there was that Schedule giving the lists of these backward classes. The Government did not even recognise them as backward classes. So, a very big struggle went on between the Delhi people and the Government of India in regard to recognition for the Backward Classes for whom so many provisions had been made in the Five Year Plans and other schemes. There was a very very long talk between the Government of India and the Board members and other backward classes and federations. They all landed in the Chief Commissioner's office. He spent about an hour or so making at least 20 phone calls to the various Government offices in India and at long last these classes were recognised. In Delhi, Sir, their population is roughly 12 lakhs out of the total of 20 lakhs. There are villages and villages in Delhi where you find only backward class people. Of course, some of them are very well-to-do and rich people. But educationally they are not so forward nor socially. For example, the communities who do fishing work and those who are working in very small goldsmith shops or silversmith shops and their small children who sit there and people who display this 'Bandarwale-ka-tamasha' and all that, they do not send their children to schools and they are also socially backward. I therefore feel that they really need some more attention.

Then, Sir, some money should be provided for legal aid. There are so many evictions of the landless labour from their lands. At present there is so little money for providing this kind of legal aid to the Harijans. It is anything but sufficient. It is just about Rs. 5,000 for legal aid and for publicity. It is not at all enough. They are now spending about Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 thousand per year for giving scholarships for technical education—

as typists and stenographers and some other kind of polytechnic education. You can very well imagine how far this paltry amount can go to help those 12 lakhs of people in Delhi. This is really more like a joke rather than any welfare schemes for these backward classes who are in such large numbers and in a very bad condition. Therefore I would request the Government to kindly reconsider these things and all those schemes which are provided in the Five Year Plans should also be properly implemented.

Then, Sir, co-ordination between the Government of India and the Delhi Administration or the Harijan Welfare Board is not very good at all. I know that the Ministers have very good intentions and are very much concerned with the welfare of the people. So is the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Board people had many occasions to meet him and many times schemes were agreed upon but the money finally never came for the welfare of the backward people. So also is the case with regard to other matters. What is sanctioned at the top hardly reaches the people for whom it is meant. The bureaucratic machinery of the Government runs in such a way that the entire thing really trickles down to nothing, and for the last so many years from beginning to end the provision for these welfare schemes has been about Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 thousand per year and even in the next Plan the provision is only to the extent of Rs. 50,000 in the matter of technical education. Sir, technical education can be given with great advantage to the Harijans as well as the backward people by improving their work. They now make shoes which nobody buys. Even the village people in Delhi have become so fashionable and so modern and so much in touch with Delhi that they do not want to buy the shoes made by their own people, their own *chamars* or the people who make them. They have no sale. Even their labour is not

adequately paid. If the Government helps them with some machinery or by providing them the latest designs and styles, probably they can have a very good market for their goods and they can do very well. If they are given some kind of technical help for improving their products, they can definitely have a better market, and Delhi has really a good market for modern things which are often sold through agencies like our emporia and all that. But this aspect of the question has not at all been paid much attention to. (Time bell rings.) Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DAYALDAS KURRE (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have gone through the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be calling on the hon. Minister to reply at 5-10. The House will sit till 5-30 P.M.

SHRI DAYALDAS KURRE: I cannot say that the work taken in hand by the department has been done satisfactorily, but I will say that the steps taken are courageous.

I would like to say a few words about the hostels. There was a conference held in the month of February, 1958 of the Ministers concerned, and that conference came to the conclusion that there should be more number of hostels. They also said that the nature of the hostels should be cosmopolitan; these hostels should not be strictly for Harijans but that there should be at least ten per cent. boys from other communities. On this very basis hostels are being run in Madhya Pradesh. There is an education society in Madhya Pradesh called the Harijan Education Society, and this Society is running since 1956, containing eighteen hostels of this type in which more than 800 students are living. Of this number, near about 80 per cent. belong to the Scheduled Castes and the rest are non-Scheduled

[Shri Dayaldas Kurre.]

Caste candidates. These hostels are being run in rented buildings. They have no houses of their own. It is very necessary that these hostels should have their own buildings but the trouble is that there are no good sites where buildings could be put up. Good accommodation is not available to the boys in those rented buildings and there is also no ventilation. My humble suggestion is that some more grants should be given to those hostels in order to enable them to construct good buildings. Apart from this, suitable sites should also be given because these hostels are doing their best for the society.

I would like to stress another point with regard to these hostels. The boarding grants given by the Centre through the State Governments are not given on the same footing. Some hostels are given a bit more while some are given a bit less. Some hostels are given at the rate of Rs. 12 per boy per month while others are given at the rate of Rs. 20 per boy per month. This is happening in the same State. This kind of uneven contributions may be avoided

The other point that I would like to stress is about admission in the public schools. These schools are beyond the reach of the Harijans because the Harijans are very weak financially while these schools are very costly. So, if they want to send their children to these public schools, it becomes very difficult for them to get admission. If the students are not sent to these schools, it is very difficult for them too to compete in the examinations held for entry into the Army, the Navy and the Air Force and into the Indian Administrative Service. These down-trodden people must come up to the level of the others. So, I suggest that there should be reservation of 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. of the seats in these schools in favour of the Harijans. I had very bitter experience this year. I wanted to have one Harijan boy admitted in a public

school but it was very difficult for me, and even then the boy could not secure admission. In Madhya Pradesh, as far as I know, there are two Public Schools, one at Raipur and another at Gwalior. The seats reserved for these people are very few. My suggestion is, that the number of such schools should be increased and there should be a larger percentage of seats reserved for Harijans.

A sum of Rs. 65 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1958-59 for the village housing project scheme. This sum was given to the different States as loans and grants. Under the Central scheme, some funds have also been allotted to the States, and this would be enough only for the construction of small houses, but my experience in Madhya Pradesh is that this allotment is very small. In Madhya Pradesh there are 43 districts, and the district from which I come is a very big one with a population of about nine million people. One-third of the Harijan population lives in the villages—and this is where the Harijans live—and for all these people, only 36 houses are sanctioned. This number is not sufficient, and my suggestion is that the amount which has been sanctioned must be increased.

The Harijans who are living in the villages are the actual tillers of the soil. The question of ceiling on land is before us. Every State is taking action to bring in a ceiling on land holdings. In addition to this, some excess lands will also come in the possession of the Government. My suggestion is that land should not be given to individuals but there should be a co-operative society organised of the landless people, the labourers and others living in the villages and the excess lands should be given to such co-operative societies which should be provided with all the other assistance required so that agricultural production can be increased. This alone will prove helpful to the poor people.

Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to intervene only for answering three or four points. My hon. colleague will be replying to the general debate. The hon. Dr. Kunzru has raised three or four points which require a reply.

In the first place he stated that there were only three legislatures that debated on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is true, but under the Constitution this Report has to be presented by the Commissioner to the President and then copies have to be laid on the Table of Parliament and it is the Parliament that discusses these questions. Under these circumstances according to the Constitution it may not be possible for us to say that all the State Governments must debate this Report by the Commissioner. All the same when a number of questions were being raised entirely with regard to the manner in which the State Governments expended the moneys, we suggested to the State Governments that they should have it discussed in their legislatures. Some of them have already accepted the suggestion and to a certain extent have acted upon it. That is the reason why there was some delay in the case of three States in having a debate. We are anxious that all the States must have such a debate for two reasons. One is that in the course of the Report a number of matters of local interest have naturally been dealt with by the Commissioner and there it would be easy for the hon. Members of the various legislatures to raise such questions and for the Ministers concerned to answer them. Therefore, though under the Constitution strictly it may not be necessary, still in the interests of the utility of this Report being appreciated by the State Governments and the State legislatures, we are anxious that all the State legislatures debate upon this Report.

Then I may point out that we do propose to appoint more Assistant

Commissioners because they are doing good work and especially in the matter of the evaluation of the work done by the State Governments these officers serve as liaison officers and, therefore their utility is of great value.

Then my hon. friend, Dr. Kunzru made a particular complaint which is based upon rather inaccurate information. He stated that in the case of non-official organisations an audited statement of accounts and report was called for every six months. That is not correct. What we insist upon is that when the first instalment of the grant is given to them, they should submit to us a report for the preceding year and then within six months they should supply us with the audited reports for the preceding year. Sir, you would agree that it is good that the non-official organisations should give us a report and also the audited statement of accounts for the preceding year and not for the current year. Somehow there was a wrong impression in his mind and that is the reason why I desired to correct it.

Lastly, he stated that the incidence of expenditure by the State Governments was low. It was low to a certain extent some years ago but during the last two or three years in particular we have made heroic efforts in consultation with the State Governments and we are bringing up the incidence of expenditure to as large an extent as possible. We are particularly anxious that all the grants that are allotted to the State Governments either under the Centrally sponsored schemes or under the State schemes are fully utilised and may I point out here that it is our estimate that before the end of this year which also happens to be the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the targets of expenditure both under the Central sector and the States sector will have been almost reached. I may point out here that with the co-operation of the State Governments and with the great efforts that

[Shri B. N. Datar.]

we and the State Governments are putting together we hope, at the end of the present year, that is, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, to have these targets reached. So far as the Central sector is concerned, in respect of Scheduled Tribes we shall have by the end of this year, incurred 96 per cent of the expenditure that has been fixed under the Second Five Year Plan. So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, it is not merely cent per cent.—my hon. friend will please note—but something more; it will be 101 per cent. That means more money has been given and the whole amount will have been fully spent. So far as denotified classes are concerned, we hope to have 100 per cent.

SHRI D. P. SINGH: If the whole money is not spread over properly, then what happens is that a lot of money is just wasted.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Let me first deal with this point. My hon. colleague will deal with the manner in which the expenditure is being incurred.

As I said, for the denotified classes it will be 100 per cent. For other backward classes it will be 94 per cent. of the target. Then in the States sector in respect of the Scheduled Tribes we shall have reached the figure of 78 per cent., in respect of Scheduled Castes 94 per cent., denotified classes 82 per cent. and other backward classes 81 per cent. Thus you will see that the objection that was always raised in the House during the debate on each of these Reports that the State Governments were not spending the moneys fully and that a lot of money lapsed will not be correct. I would point out here that things have changed to a certain extent and it would not be proper to criticise the State Governments which are doing their best.

The last point is about the expenditure being incurred in the last quarter of the year. That also is being

fully attended to and now the expenditure is spread over the whole year and not necessarily in the last quarter to which naturally objection was raised by hon. Members both in this House and in the other.

SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ: In this Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is mentioned . . .

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I am referring to this year. That Report is for 1958-59.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

उपसभापति महोदय, श्रीमन्, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर विचार विनिमय करने के लिये आज हम सब यहां उपस्थित हुए हैं। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि जो हमन एफर्ट्स और कोशिशें कमीशन ने की हैं उनके लिये श्रीकान्त जी और कमीशन के लोग बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन श्रीमन्, हमें गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना होगा कि आखिर इस रिपोर्ट की कितनी उपयोगिता है। अगर हम १९५५-५६ की रिपोर्ट और १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट को कम्पेयर करें और उसके साथ ही साथ १९५७-५८ की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो हमें सब आइडेंटिकल मालूम होती हैं और यह पता चलेगा कि उन्होंने इन्फार्मेशन को किन्हीं दूसरे शब्दों में रख दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी पेज २ पर रेफर किया गया है, जिसकी सफाई अभी श्री दातार साहब ने दी कि कुल सारे हिन्दुस्तान की सारी स्टेट्स में से कुल जमा दो, तीन स्टेट्स को छोड़ कर अन्य स्टेट एसेम्बलीज ने इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने की भी पर्वाह नहीं की। तो केवल तीन स्टेट्स में इसको डिसकस करने की पर्वाह की गई है। चूंकि तरक्की जिस रफ्तार से होनी चाहिये थी वैसे नहीं हुई इसलिये बार बार इस रिपोर्ट में वही रेकमेंडेशन दोहराया जाती है।

श्रीमन्, कुल १ करोड़ १४ लाख रुपये का जो खर्च एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव्ह सेट पर हुआ है उसके बारे में मुझे उतना रंज नहीं है लेकिन

मुझे अफसोस है कि श्रीकान्त जी और उनके सामान्य साथी, जिन में वाकई में बहुत मिशनरी ज़ील और डिबोशनल स्प्रिट है, उनकी सारी की सारी इजर्जी वेस्ट चली जाती है क्योंकि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट ड्राफ्ट करने में, जो एक क्लेरिकल काम है, उनका समय चला जाता है। इसलिये मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री से अनुरोध करूंगी कि अब उनको और उनके कमीशन को सारी योजनाओं को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाय और यह रिपोर्ट बनाने का काम उन डिपार्टमेंट्स के ऊपर, जो आज खुले हुए हैं और जिनके ऊपर एक करोड़ चौदह लाख रुपया प्रति वर्ष खर्च किया जा रहा है, सौंपा जाय। इस प्रकार वेरियस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर और सेन्ट्रल डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाय और इन जैसे आदमियों को यह काम दिया जाय कि ये लोग जगह जगह देश भर में जाकर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की दशा का अवलोकन करें। जैसा कि अभी बताया गया यह बड़ी मुबारक खबर है कि आप डेवलपमेंट कमिशनर्स बढ़ा रहे हैं और इनके द्वारा उन्हीं के नीचे एक ऐसा आरगेनाइजेशन बनाया जाय जो देश के कोने कोने में ये जो सिफारिशें बार बार दोहरायी जा रही हैं उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करे।

श्रीमन्, दातार साहब ने बड़ी सफायी पेश की कुंजरू साहब के ऐतराज पर। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि मेहरबानी करके पेज २ के पैराग्राफ ४ को पढ़ें और तब उन्हें मालूम पड़ेगा कि रिपोर्ट में स्वयं कहा गया है कि "इट इज नाट ए हैप्पी स्टेट आफ अफेयर्स"। पिछले तीन महीनों में . . .

SHRI B N. DATAR: I spoke about the present conditions, which the hon. lady Member will kindly note.

श्रीमती सा.वेशी नेगम : श्रीमन्, मैं तो पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में पूरी तरह से बात कर रही हूँ। एक चौथाई से कम रुपया

तो साढ़े तीन वर्षों में खर्च हुआ और तीन चौथाई से ज्यादा रुपया अब इन डेढ़ वर्षों में खर्च होगा। समय के अभाव से मैं रिपोर्ट के पेजेज में से कोट नहीं करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि अभी मुझे बहुत से प्वाइन्ट्स कहने हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि दातार साहब इस पेज को पढ़ने के बाद—और मुझे यकीन है इस बात का—अपनी राय जरूर दोहरा देंगे। एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि समय आ गया है कि हम लोग एक ऐसा कदम उठावें कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्या को हमेशा के लिये सुलझा दें। मुझे तो यह डर है कि जिस गैर जिम्मेदाराना ढंग से काम हो रहा है और जिस तरह से एक सेकलूजन की पालिसी एडाप्ट की जा रही है और अन्धाधुन्ध ग्रान्ट बांटी जा रही है, उसको देखते हुए कहीं यह समस्या अमर न बन जाय। मैं कहती हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में ही नहीं, सवर्ण लोगों में भी एम्प्टेशन पैदा हो रहा है और वे चाहते लगे हैं कि हम भी क्यों न फायदा उठावें और अपने को उनकी सूची में दर्ज करा लें। इसलिये मैं चाहती हूँ कि जो भी काम इस दिशा में किया जाय बहुत ही काशसली किया जाय।

अभी एक भाई ने पब्लिक स्कूलों की चर्चा की थी। मेरा भी होम मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध है कि वजाय हरिजनों के लिये अलग अलग स्कूल खोलने के—आश्रम खोलने के—सामान्य जितने भी हमारे पब्लिक स्कूल हैं उनमें किन्डरगार्टन क्लासेज में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चों को अस्सी प्रतिशत सीटें दी जानी चाहियें। अगर उन्हें पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ाया जायगा तो उनके मां-बाप को वजीफा देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। अगर आप उनके बच्चों को पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिये वजीफा देंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि थोड़े दिनों में यह पहिचानना मुश्किल हो जायगा कि वे अस्पृश्य परिवार के हैं या सवर्ण परिवार के। आप हरिजनों की बस्तियों की बात को भूल

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

जाइये। जहां तक दिल्ली में हरिजनों की बस्तियां हैं उनकी हालत को आप देख लीजिये। उनके मकानों में न रोशनी का प्रबन्ध है और न ही हवा आने जाने का प्रबन्ध है। वे टूटी फूटी, क्लम्जी लुकिंग और डिसग्रेसफुल हालत में पड़ी हुई हैं। जहां जहां नई नई बिल्डिंगें क्लास थर्ड और फोर्थ वालों के लिए बन रही हैं वहां पर हरिजनों के लिए २५ परसेंट जगह रिजर्व कर दी जानी चाहिये। अगर आपने इस तरह का स्टेप लिया तो सारे हरिजन सवर्ण में घुलमिल जायेंगे और इसका पता भी नहीं चलेगा।

**श्री पा० ना० राजभोज :** सवर्ण हिन्दू बस्तियों में भी रहने का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिये।

**श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :** मेरा तो सजेशन यह है कि सारी बस्तियों में २५ परसेंट जगह हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्व कर दी जानी चाहिये। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि सारे स्टेट्स में इस तरह की सुविधा का प्रबन्ध कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इस प्रश्न की ओर मैं गृह-मंत्रालय का ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करवाना चाहती हूं कि इनकी बस्तियों में ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

श्रीमन्, ट्राइबल एरिया में इन लोगों की जितनी दयनीय दशा है उतनी कहीं नहीं है। इसके लिए मैं श्री दातार साहब और उप-मंत्राणी जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करती हूं। श्रीमन्, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के ट्रेनिंग सेन्टरों को मैंने देखा जहां पर हरिजनों के बच्चों को काम सिखाया जाता है। आप विश्वास मानिये कि वे एक तमाशा बने हुए हैं। इन सेन्टरों में हरिजनों और ट्राइबल लोगों को कुछ नहीं सिखाया जाता है, बल्कि मैं कहूंगी कुछ आफिसरों को रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाता है। मैंने बिहार में कई जगह दौरा किया तो यह पाया कि इन लोगों की दशा बहुत ही दयनीय है। एक एक आदमी

को दिन भर में चार चार और छः छः आना दिया जाता है और इस तरह से इन बेचारों को एक कुएं से दूसरी खाई में डाला जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इस आधुनिक युग में समानता प्राप्त करने का सबसे प्रभावशाली तरीका यह है कि जितने भी बड़े बड़े उद्योग-धन्धे हैं—चाहे वे पब्लिक सेक्टर में हों या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, चाहे कोई भी इंडस्ट्री हो—उनमें नान-टेक्निकल जगहों पर ५० परसेंट तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को रखना चाहिये। यदि किसी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को इंडस्ट्री खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाय तो उससे पहले से ही यह लिखवा लिया जाय कि अपनी इंडस्ट्री में २५ से ३० परसेंट तक जगह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को देनी होंगी। अगर हमने इस तरह का कोई प्रबन्ध कर लिया तो इस समस्या को सुलझाने में हमें काफी मदद मिल सकती है।

श्रीमन्, इस समस्या के पीछे सब से बड़ी समस्या आर्थिक है और उसके बाद सामाजिक है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि अगर हमने एक बार भी उनकी आर्थिक समस्या को सुलझा लिया तो इस कार्य में प्रचार के लिए जो आधा रुपया हमारा खर्च हो रहा है वह बच जायेगा। इसलिए मेरा होम मिनिस्ट्री से यह अनुरोध है कि वे कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री को परसुएड करे कि वे हरिजनों के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट एलोकेट करें। अगर इसका उत्तर गृह मंत्री जी दे सकें तो मैं समझूंगी कि वाकई में हरिजनों और शैड्यूल्ड-कास्ट वालों के लिए कोई न कोई कदम उठाया है और इस तरह से दरिद्रनारायण की दरिद्रता को फेंक देंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ इन लोगों के लिए जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उसका कोई उपयोग हो सकेगा।

श्रीमन्, एक बात और भी मैं गृह मंत्राणी जी से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं। वह बात यह है कि अगर हम लोग वाकई में इस समस्या को सुलझाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए

हमें इन लोगों का सर्वे करना होगा, सेंसस लेनी होंगी और इन लोगों को अलग अलग टेबल्स में रखना होगा कि कितने लोग ट्रेनिंग के लायक हैं, कितने लोग एम्प्लायमेंट के लायक हैं, कितने लोग इंडस्ट्रीज में खपत के लायक हैं। इस तरह से हमें इन लोगों के डिफरेंट टेबल्स बनाने पड़ेंगे ताकि उन्हें अलग अलग लाइन्सों में रिहैबिलिटेड किया जा सके। जिस तरह से हमने रिफ्यूज़ियों को रिहैबिलिटेड किया अगर उसी तरह से यह समस्या भी सुलझाई गई तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि हम इस समस्या को जल्दी सुलझा लेंगे।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात इस संबंध में और भी कहना चाहती हूं। मैं यह चाहती थी कि जिन हरिजन भाइयों ने इस संबंध में सदन में भाषण दिया उनके ही मुंह से यह बात आनी चाहिये थी। अगर हम इस समस्या को परमानेंट नहीं बनाना चाहत है तो इसके लिए एक ही उपाय है। जिन हरिजन भाइयों की आमदनी ५०० से १,००० हजार तक है या इससे ऊपर है, जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर या मिनिस्टर बन गये हैं, उन्हें अपना नाम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रजिस्टर से कटवा लेना चाहिये। जब तक ये लोग अपना नाम नहीं कटवायें तब तक इस समस्या का जो ह्यूमन नेचर है, उसमें टम्पटेशन की हमेशा गुंजायश रहती है। अगर यह बात नहीं हुई तो हर एक आदमी सम्पन्न होने के लिए शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का फायदा खुद उठाना चाहेगा। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो बेचारे असम्पन्न हैं वे हमेशा के लिए वंचित हो जायेंगे।

श्रीमन्, अभी इवेलुएशन की बात कही गई। हमारी मन्त्राणी श्रीमती अल्वा ने कहा कि इवेलुएशन जरूरी नहीं है। हम इस काम में जितनी स्लो प्रोग्रेस देख रहे हैं इस रिपोर्ट के एक एक पन्ने ने उसको डिटो किया है। उसको देखते हुए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम लोग इस चीज के लिए एक उम्दा मशीनरी बनायें। उन्होंने श्रीमती रेनुका रे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट

का रफ़ेस दिया। मैं कहती हूं कि उस कमेटी के टर्म्स एंड रेफरेंस को देखिये। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम जल्द से जल्द एक इवेलुएशन कमेटी बनायें। वह सब स्टेट्स में जाये और यह पता लगाये कि आखिर कहाँ रुकावट है। आज भी यही स्थिति है, उसी तरह से सर पर मेल ढोया जाता है।

(Time bell ring.)

मैं एक दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगी। इस रिपोर्ट के पेज १६३ से २०४ तक registration, replacement and employment के जो फिगरस दिये हैं उन्हें आप देखिये। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं उन्हें यहां पर पढ़ूं। नौकरी के विषय में मैं स्वयं नहीं समझती कि सरकारी नौकरियां ऐसी हैं जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्या को सुलझाने वाली है। लेकिन यह बहुत सिम्बोलिक इफ़ेक्ट रखता है। मेरे पास समय बहुत थोड़ा है, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा कोट नहीं कर सकती। अगर आप पैराग्राफ ३, ४, ५ को पढ़ें तो उस से शफ़ाफ़ जाहिर हो जाता है कि स्वयं होम-मिनिस्ट्री शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स वालों को वह इंसाफ़ नहीं पहुंचा सकी, नहीं दिला सकी, जो उन्हें मिलने चाहिये थे। इसलिये मैं यह बतलाना चाहती हूं और मैंने पिछले साल दातार साहब की सेवा में यह कहा था कि चिराग़ तले अंधेरे की जो बात है उस को पहले दूर किया जाय। वर्कर्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री के बीस, बाइस असिस्टेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं जिन को सुपरसीड कर के दूसरों को प्रोमोशन दे दिया गया है। मेरे बार बार रिप्रेजेंटेशन के बाद भी आज तक उन को इन्साफ़ नहीं मिला। उन का सारा फ्यूचर अन्धकारमय है।

(Time bell ring.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

श्रीमती सावित्री जंगम : श्रीमन्, एक बात अंडमान और निकोबार के विषय में

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

कहनी है। वहाँ पर आज भी एक मोनोपोलिस्ट ट्रेडर और एक मिशनरी मिल कर बेचार आदिवासियों का खुल कर आर्थिक और धार्मिक एक्सप्लोइटेशन कर रहे हैं। आप इस अत्याचार को रोकने के लिये वहाँ एक स्पेशल पुलिस आफिसर को भेजिये तब आप को वहाँ के बारे में सही बातों का पता चलेगा।

5 P.M.

**श्री बी. कोनन्दन नारायण चक्रवर्ती (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति जी, जहाँ तक छुआछूत का सवाल है, हिन्दू समाज से अस्पृश्यता बहुत कम हो गई है और जो कुछ रही है वह तो अब उन के आर्थिक मुद्धार या आर्थिक उन्नति या शिक्षा के साथ ही कम होगी।

जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सवाल है, हमारी सरकार हजारों स्कालरशिप्स दे रही है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, खुशी की बात है, परन्तु इन स्कालरशिप्स से केवल कुछ व्यक्तियों को लाभ होता है। इन से हरिजन समाज को लाभ हो रहा है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि इन स्कालरशिप्स ने हरिजन समाज में क्लासेज और मासेज पैदा कर दिये। स्कालरशिप्स पाने वाले क्लासेज हो गये और बाकी रहे करोड़ों, वे मासेज हो गये। और मैं तो यहाँ तक आगे कहूँगा कि आप पूछिये कि ये जो स्कालरशिप्स पाने वाले हैं या जो ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे हैं, वे कहां तक अपने हरिजन भाइयों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, हरिजन भाइयों की बस्ती में जाते हैं, रहते हैं, खाते हैं और पीते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन्हें स्कालरशिप्स न दिये जायें, परन्तु अब देश में फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन होने जा रही है और यदि फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन की किसी को अधिक से अधिक आवश्यकता है तो हमारे हरिजन भाइयों को है। हरिजन भाइयों के लड़के फ्री और कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन का भी लाभ नहीं ले सकेंगे क्योंकि वे बहुत गरीब हैं और उन

का काम घर में अपने माता-पिता को अपनी कुछ कमाई दिये बगैर चल नहीं सकता। इसलिये यदि आप फ्री एंड कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन हरिजन लड़कों के लिये सुलभ बनाना चाहते हैं तो मेरी आप से एक ही प्रार्थना है कि हरिजनों के जो लड़के फ्री एंड कम्पलसरी एजुकेशन के मातहत प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जायें उन के दोपहर के खाने की आप तजवीज करें। मिड-डे मीलस आप और विद्यार्थियों को दे या न दें, परन्तु प्राथमिक स्कूलों में आप हरिजन लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिये दोपहर के खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था अवश्य करें ताकि उन के खर्च का बोझ माता पिताओं के सिर से कुछ कम हो जाय और वे अपने बच्चों को स्कूलों में भेज सकें।

अब शिक्षा का सवाल छोड़ कर आप आर्थिक सवाल लीजिये। आप जानते हैं कि हरिजनों के हाथ में मेहनत मजदूरी के छोटे छोटे रोजगार रह गये हैं, जैसाकि बुनाई है, चर्मकारी है, मृत जानवरों का चमड़ा फाड़ना है, चमड़ा रंगना है, जूते बनाना है और आखरी भंगी का काम है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मृत जानवरों से सम्बन्धित रोजगार है, वह घृणा की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन रोजगारों को आप साइंटिफिक बनाइये और हरिजन भाइयों को इस की शास्त्रीय शिक्षा दीजिये ताकि इस रोजगार को वे अच्छी तरह से कर सकें। आज तो हालत यह है जैसाकि रिपोर्ट में लिखा है :

“The village and cottage industries for footwear and leather goods and the process of flaying, tanning, etc., do not appear to have received that much attention of the Governments both at the Central and the States level, which they deserve.”

हमारे कमिश्नर साहब यह कहते हैं कि दोनों सेंटर और स्टेट लैवल पर यह जो खास रोजगार है हरिजनों का, चर्मकारों का,

मृत जानवर फाड़ने का, चमड़ा रंगने का, इस की ओर कम से कम ध्यान सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने दिया है। वे आगे कहते हैं :

"On account of the cut-throat competition which the village and cottage industries of leather and foot-wear have to face with the big factories like the Bata and Flex, whose cheap and fashionable goods have captured market in the inner-most rural areas, the cobblers and tanners are pushed out. The Committee or the panel that has been appointed for investigating into this problem is unfortunately presided over by one who is concerned much more with factories than cottage industries."

This is the state of things. तो आज चमारों की हालत यह है कि उनके हाथ कोई किरायायत का रोजगार या धंधा नहीं रह गया है। उनकी गरीबी का भी यह कारण है कि उनसे उनके रोजगार छिन गये हैं।

अब आप भंगियों को लीजिये। भंगियों की हालत तो शायद जितनी बदतर है उतनी किसी इंसान की नहीं हो सकती और बदतर इसलिए है कि इस रोजगार से, इस धन्ये से, इस उद्योग से हमारे भंगी भाई इस तरह से धिपके हुये हैं कि इसको उनसे छड़ाना भी बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है क्योंकि भंगियों का जो उद्योग है वह भंगियों की एक मोनोपली हो गई है और किसी और उद्योग की बनिस्वत भंगियों को इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा तनखाह मिलती है और कम से कम काम करना पड़ता है। मैंने भंगियों को जितना कम काम करते हुये देखा है उतना शायद ही हिन्दुस्तान में किसी को देखा हो। आज वे जानते हैं कि यह हमारी मोनोपली है और इसको कोई हमसे छिन नहीं सकता है।

SHRI V. C. KESAVA RAO: There is competition for that work. Even Brahmins are taking up that work.

श्री दे. कीनन्दन ना.ायण चक्रवर्ती : वह तो आपके यहां किसी गांव में होगा। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मैंने कहीं भंगियों और ब्राह्मणों को कम्पिटिशन करते नहीं देखा। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी अगर किसी दिन भंगियों और ब्राह्मणों में कम्पिटिशन होने लगे। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भंगियों का रोजगार भंगियों से छुड़वाना हो तो उसके दो ही रास्ते हैं। एक तो वह रास्ता है जो काका कालेलकर साहब ने बताया और दूसरा रास्ता यह हो सकता है कि आप स्कैवेंजिंग फ्री लेटरिन का निर्माण करायें। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदया से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप दो इनाम एक एक लाख रुपये के घोषित करें और यह एलान करें कि 'स्कैवेंजिंग फ्री लेटरिन' के मॉडल तैयार किये जायें और जो मॉडल गवर्नमेंट पास करे उनको इनाम मिले और उनका प्रचार किया जाय। दो तरह के मॉडल मांगे जायें, एक रूरल एरिया के लिए और एक शहरों के लिए और जिनके मॉडल पास किये जायें उनको एक एक लाख रुपये का इनाम दिया जाय। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। इसका हमारे जीवन से सम्बन्ध है, हमारी संस्कृति से सम्बन्ध है, हमारे धर्म से सम्बन्ध है, मनुष्यता से सम्बन्ध है। इस लिये मेरी खास प्रार्थना है कि आप यह काम जरूर करियेगा और ऐसे मॉडल मंगादियेगा। जब तक इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है तब तक आप भंगियों के कष्ट निवारण के लिये वैसा कीजियेगा जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"The lot of the scavengers can, of course, be best improved by replacing the existing basket type latrines or dry latrines by scavenging-free latrines. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha has suggested in its 10th Report that model latrines may be constructed in different areas to popularise improved latrines and also give suitable grants to individuals for the construction of these, as an incentive."

[श्री देवकी। न नारायण चक्रवर्ती]

तो आप देखेंगे कि सबसे आवश्यक यदि कोई इंसानियत का काम हिन्दुस्तान में हो सकता है तो वह यह है कि आप भंगियों का काम बन्द करवाइये और उसको बन्द करवाने के लिये, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, स्कोर्वेजिंग फ्री लेटररीन की तजवीज कीजिये और जब तक ऐसी तजवीज नहीं होती है तब तक आप दूसरे साधन पैदा कर सकते हैं और मौजूदा बैस्केट के स्थान पर पेन्स या दूसरे इम्प्लीमेंट्स तजवीज कर सकते हैं।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अस्पृश्यता निवारण की ओर हमारी स्टेट्स को जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये उतना ध्यान वे नहीं देती हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके पास पैसे की कमी है और मेट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जितना पैसा उनको मिलता है वे उतने ही से अपना काम चलाना चाहती हैं। यदि स्टेट्स को यह भरोसा हो जाय कि हमें पैसा ऊपर से मिलता रहेगा तो वे बहुत कुछ काम कर सकती हैं परन्तु आप ग्राण्ट्स इस तरह से देते हैं कि उन्हें भी अपनी तरफ से कुछ पैसा—मैचिंग ग्राण्ट्स—डालना पड़ता है और लोभ में आकर स्टेट्स अपना फर्ज अदा नहीं करती हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में ही एक जगह यह लिखा हुआ है जो कि मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ।

"The tendency of the States so far has been to exploit the grants from the Centre and to look up to the Centre for each and every small scheme for financial aid."

यानी यह मानस, यह मेन्टेलिटी स्टेट्स की है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेंटर से खींचें और कम से कम अपनी ओर से खर्च करें। सच पूछा जाय तो यह जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स की है न कि सेंटर की। इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस काम की ओर स्टेट्स का ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान खींचना चाहिये और उन्हें इस ओर ध्यान देने के

लिये आपको बारम्बार लिखना चाहिये और उन पर इसके लिये जोर डालना चाहिये।

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a number of hon. Members have participated in this debate and I am thankful to them for their valued suggestions. But the fact remains that we are discussing this Report rather late, and the picture which emerges after the period of this Report is very much clear, as hon. Members will be able to see in the near future. It is true that a lot of things have still to be done. Hopes and fears linger but, as I have said, we have not done so badly, though we do not draw satisfaction in what we have done. The task is so big and enormous. Hon. Members have also said that it is the human heart, the human approach and the purity of purpose that can help it. The assistance of money and legislation we have with us. If by mere legislation we can remove untouchability, then untouchability stands abolished by law already. But it can never be. This kind of evil does not go by it alone. These are deep-seated evils. I think it was Shrimati Nigam who suggested that the Commissioner's role in the organisation should be reorganised. It cannot be done. Under the provisions of the Constitution, he is a distinct officer; he cannot implement or execute. He has been appointed to assess what is happening in the States, to see things from State to State, from place to place, and place them before Parliament, to enable hon Members to gauge as to where the shortfalls are and why they are there.

Sir, the increase in the number of the Assistant Commissioners was also raised. The responsibility of the Assistant Commissioners as well as how many of them should be there for each State is constantly before us, and we are attending to it. There was also a point made here that some kind of a machinery should be found out by which not only there might be acceleration in the implementation of these schemes but also a proper guidance could be given as well as

a certain amount of uniformity could be brought about in the different States. However, we are searching for a machinery and the Home Minister is already seized of this problem that there should be some kind of a machinery from the Centre—call it the chasing machinery or call it by any other name—that should help us not only to guide and accelerate implementation of these schemes but also bring about a certain amount of uniformity in the country.

As far as the expenditure is concerned, during the first three years of the Plan, the expenditure was not properly made, and it was not a good picture. But since then, it has gathered momentum and especially in the field of welfare of the Scheduled Castes, cent per cent. expenditure is made and even more is going to be expended. And in the field of welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, we have also reached over 90 per cent., and that should certainly satisfy hon. Members. The earlier picture was not good because when we took up the task in the Second Five Year Plan, there were many problems before us and some how, the States also were not able to make much headway. Complaining about the States in a way and praising the Centre is also not a correct approach for the simple reason that the States have a lot of problems with them. But as Dr. Kunzru suggested the conference that the Ministers of the States would have with the Home Minister and others here at the Centre from year to year would be helpful. Not only the Ministers of Welfare in the different States, but even the Chief Ministers have always been pointing this out. I think the Bombay Government has made a decision by which their development programme will be more accelerated than elsewhere. By and large, all the States will be conscious of this and I feel that we need not blame the States so much because with regard to these problems, there are priorities sometimes, and difficulties stand in their way, but by and large, every State is

planning its own department in such a way that the work is bound to accelerate, and the results are bound to be better.

Dr. Kunzru referred to the Report of the Elwyn Committee and asked whether we would be laying it on the Table of the House. I may here inform the hon. House that the Report is under print and we propose to circulate it and it will be placed in the Library of the Parliament. Whatever is contained in the Report will be examined by the Ministry of Community Development which is really the administering Ministry for the purpose of the tribal blocks. Nevertheless, we always try to work in co-ordination. If better results are to be seen, then I think that it is necessary to have greater co-ordination not only between the Ministries of the Centre, but even at the State level along with the Departments. Tannery and all the other kinds of cottage industries mean that greater co-ordination is necessary between the different departments of the different Ministries, so that we can achieve these results.

Then I come to the question of scholarships. I may inform the hon. House that the number of scholarships per head for the Scheduled Castes has gone up in the last couple of years by twenty times, and in the case of the Scheduled Tribe students, it has gone up by ten times. In the case of the Scheduled Castes, I think the number of scholarships awarded was over 38,000, and in the case of the Scheduled Tribes, this stands somewhere very near 7,000, but definitely over 6,000. This is indeed a progress, but it may be slow. We are all so alive to the issue and we want to finish this task of ameliorating their condition so quickly that we sometimes become impatient. Not only the hon. Members, but we also have that impatience and we also want to accelerate the task so that we can achieve something within a specified time. Otherwise, as I have said in my opening remarks, we cannot get this welfare work done for the whole country, knowing the fact that it has

[Shrimati Violet Alva.]

been with us for centuries past, for thousands and thousands of years. Even so, we must show a keenness.

The number of post-matric scholarships has gone up and now stands at Rs. 1255 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes, at Rs. 20 lakhs for the Scheduled Tribes and at Rs. 75 lakhs for the other Backward Classes. This year, the entire allocation for scholarships has been sent by the Ministry of Education to the States. Last year, it was a little late, but whatever lacunae and difficulties were there, have been straightened out and I do not think that there should be very much trouble now in the distribution of these scholarships.

SHRI P. N. RAJABHOJ: What about foreign scholarships?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: I will come to it.

The question of the inadequacy of the scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the post-matric stage does not arise at all because every student is going to get a post-matric scholarship in this group of people.

Somebody referred to public schools. How many of us can send our children to public schools?

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: All Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: I could not send them, I could not afford to send them there. Because Dr. Kunzru said that all Ministers and Deputy Ministers could send their children to public schools, at least I say that I cannot afford to do that; I never thought of sending my children there.

Then the question was how could this Report, year after year, be discussed in State legislatures. There is no provision for this Report being presented to State legislatures for being discussed there. Nevertheless, we have suggested to the States that they should take the appropriate portions which relate to their State and take it up for discussion.

Of course, Pandit Kunzru again told us that the Reports that we discussed were rather old and out-of-date. It is true that in course of time, I am sure, the States would also accept the suggestion because it is not only at our suggestion but they are also willing to step in and give their share. Therefore, if the legislators there are awake to this problem, this thing can be achieved in the States.

Very often it is said that this is not done, and that is not done. But ultimately, as I said, what about everybody's share? They have also to see that it is done. Kakasaheb Kalelkar talked of "sympathy", "human approach" and "approach with clean heart" and "pure purposes". This is exactly where we fall back. If each one of us made an effort to implement his share, if each hon. Member could say with his hand on his heart that he would do in the next twelve months whatever he could, then I think the picture would become clearer to us and the cherished goal would then be reached.

Coming to Overseas Scholarships. Twelve Overseas Scholarships were given by the Ministry of Education—four for the Scheduled Castes, four for the Scheduled Tribes and four for other Backward Classes. In the year 1958-59, not only these but some others were also held in abeyance due to foreign exchange difficulty. Nevertheless, it is not that we have put a stop to it, and I suppose that these figures will help us to realise that every effort is being made for giving Overseas Scholarships to students.

Then, I think it was Pandit Kunzru and someone else who mentioned about the Dandakaranya Project. In the Dandakaranya Project 45 per cent. are tribals, i.e., about 14 lakhs of people. Now, the Government policy is very clear that these tribals will be settled in the villages there. They are displaced tribals. And, of course, all the schemes, as read out by the hon. Member from one of the publications, would be implemented—schools, housing, water supply, hospitals and so

on. All that is in the scheme and it is going ahead. Even today 25 per cent. of the land near Umarkot has been given over to the tribals which they have already put under cultivation. Therefore, Dandakaranya is not such a frightful nightmare as we often make it out to be.

The settlement zones have been planned and they will very soon be effective, and all the benefits that accrue to the tribals who will be settled as displaced persons will be given to them and all the schemes that are being planned will be implemented within a short period. Instead of loans for houses to displaced persons, the tribals will get subsidies only, i.e. a sum of Rs. 750 out of a whole amount of about Rs. 1,500.

On the 25th of July, the Dandakaranya Project Authority has sanctioned a number of schemes. In that, as I have already said, there are small tanks for drinking water. There are feeder roads. There will also be all the other amenities that we have been looking forward to give them. I think the schemes will be implemented in the very near future.

Coming to the question of scavengers. It hurts your very soul when you see a scavenger scavenging and to the scavenger's position in India, there is no parallel today anywhere else as far as I know. Now, what do you do for them? Of all the backward classes, or special classes or underprivileged classes or whatever you may call them, the scavenger needs prior attention. But there, again, we need plenty of co-operation from individuals because as it is said that even the municipalities and local boards are not co-operating fully. Maybe, they have their own difficulties but we have enough allocations; to go round. As some hon. Member suggested that a sum of Rs. one lakh should be given for patterns of latrines. How many patterns of latrines we have already got. It is the local bodies and the people interested in their welfare who have to come forward and help us to implement this sort of schemes. At

some stage the scavengers will have to be weaned away from the type of work that they have been doing for thousands of years. We have to do it in our own homes at least as it was done in Gandhiji's ashram, and it is only when we make up our mind that we can achieve that objective.

The socio-economic tie is very important. As some hon. Members mentioned, human nature, superstition and ignorance die hard—that is a human weakness—but of all of them orthodoxy dies hardest. We have to admit these things. We are now allocating such huge amounts. Why not we try to get good results as we would like them to be. That is because it has not yet had a full impact on the work in hand and when that has a full impact on the work in hand, then we shall certainly be going ahead and giving more and more money.

About non-official agencies, Dr. Kunzru raised the question of submission of accounts. It is the previous year that becomes important. The non-official organisations have been given the freedom to carry on their work but the previous year's audited report has to be submitted in the following year before the first instalment of the amount falls due. Now, that is not a hard condition. Though the voluntary organisations have done splendid and selfless work, I do understand—and because I have been associated with these voluntary organisations—that they resent any kind of control or restriction; they are not used to it. Therefore, it is difficult for them to conform to the regulations or conditions that have been laid down. Nevertheless, I think the voluntary organisations have come to understand more and more, and the genuine individuals that run these organisations, I do not think will ever come to grief.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: There is no objection to the audit of the accounts, but the question is of the time at which the audited accounts can be sent.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: We give them one full year.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: You cannot get an auditor to audit the accounts in the first quarter of the year. So you can do it only in the second quarter of the year. In the second place, what you want now is that by the end of the second quarter of the year, for which the grant is being given, a report and an audited account should be sent.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Yes, Sir. A whole year and six months of the following year are there. The audited report is very necessary and I do not think that is hard. If we do not have that condition, how else would we get the picture before us as to what is happening. The hon. Member has not suggested an alternative.

DR. H. N. KUNZRU: Is the report required before the end of September or before the end of the first quarter? At first the hon. Deputy Minister said that the report was required by the end of the first quarter of the next year. Now she says that it is required by the end of the second quarter of the next year. Which of these two statements is right?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Before the first instalment, that makes six months of the following year. I think that is not a difficult condition at all, because if we want to have a picture of what the voluntary organisations are doing, then it is not a hard condition. We must be satisfied as to how the money is spent.

Then, Sir, the Third Five Year Plan is being formulated. Well, the hon. Members would like to know the allocations that will be there in the Third Five Year Plan. If the work gathers momentum, certainly the allocation will have to be larger, and the work is to gather momentum; it is already gathering. The Third Five Year Plan allocations will be decided by the working groups. The principles of the Third Five Year Plan and the broad-based conditions that will under-

line the Plan have been already circulated to the different States and opinions from them are awaited. I don't think one need have any fear on that score. The special schemes and the Centrally sponsored schemes, of course, we can take in our own hands and see that they are implemented in a proper manner and proper time in the different parts of the country. But the implementation and the execution of the rest of the schemes will remain with the States. It is true that each one of you feels that the States are not paying sufficient attention to the implementation of the schemes, but with proper awakening and proper co-operation and co-ordination from the individuals and those who count in the State Assemblies, these things can be straightened. Then there are also these matching grants and if the States are alert, they will certainly fall in line.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: If the matching grants do not come, then what happens?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: They do come, but sometimes they are delayed. Very often that complaint is made here also. But they do come. If the legislators are alert and if the State Governments are alert, they will be able to take advantage of these matching grants. (Interruption.) I think all the States have undertaken the distribution of land. Of all the commodities on the earth, Sir, land is the most limited commodity. Every other thing can, with some effort, be made to multiply except land. But we can distribute land in such a way as to bring the greatest comfort and satisfaction to the greatest number. Most of the States have undertaken the distribution of land and if my hon. friend reads the Report carefully, he will know that Andhra Pradesh and Bombay have done very well in this matter. There are some States which do not want to mention the nomenclature "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" for the simple reason that they want all this to be com-

posite. The sooner we fall in line and make it composite the better it is.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about States like Rajasthan?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Sir, I cannot deal with every State here. If Rajasthan is not willing, it is for the hon. Member to take it up with the Rajasthan State and convince that State. There are others also who belong to the Rajasthan Assembly, and I think the legislators must see that the impact of it is felt by the State.

Now, Sir, with regard to shifting cultivation, I might mention that it has also been taken in hand and every effort is being made for the tribals. The complaint is that the tribals who are so simple and innocent in their habits and form of life sometimes get a rude shock when the impact of civilisation is felt by them. Well, Sir, wherever it is not practicable, we change and wherever it is practicable, we try to keep them in their own natural cultural background.

Then, Sir, some hon. Member mentioned something about primary education. That is the task of the different State Governments. As far as land and housing go, most of the States have undertaken this project and those States which are reluctant will also be willing to undertake this project. I do not believe that any State is unwilling to distribute land.

Then, Sir, Pandit Kunzru referred to the suggestion made by the hon. Speaker of the other House. I opened my remarks with the suggestion of the hon. Speaker of the other House and, of course, I leave it to you to decide whether that would be acceptable here also. That would at least remove the rambling nature of the debate on this Report and it would focus just what we from the Centre could accomplish for the States and for the different parts of the country.

(Interruption.)

Mr. Rajabhoj wants me to say something about the neo-Buddhists. Sir, these neo-Buddhists are neo-Buddhists. They have moved out of the Hindu fold and, therefore, caste distinctions do not attach to them, but nevertheless wherever their backwardness justifies, any amenities to be given to them shall be so considered. Therefore, Sir, the backward classes have to be considered from many angles and the criteria of backward classes have not yet been arrived at because it is such a baffling problem.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL: If the Buddhists are to be considered in respect of backwardness, may I know whether the other communities—religious communities—also will be so considered?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: I only said that neo-Buddhists were no longer Harijans and, therefore, wherever their backwardness justified, they would be considered as backward classes. This is also true of the Christians and the Muslims.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Is it clear that by reason of their conversion they would not be losing any of the amenities or advantages that they would have otherwise been entitled to?

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Sir, wherever any backward class people are converted to any religion which believes in the brotherhood of man and not in the caste system, they would still remain backward on the socio-economic level, but not on the political level any more and, therefore, they would not get any reservation of seats as laid down in the Constitution.

Then, Sir, the vital point that I want to reply to is with regard to double-member constituencies. Some hon. Member raised that point about the illegality of removing these double-member constituencies and it was argued that the single-member constituencies would be denying the right to the non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is not cor-

[Shrimati Violet Alva.]

rect. It will be perfectly legal. Even now there are a number of single-member reserved constituencies in Parliament itself. There are 16 single-member constituencies that are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, and the removal of these double-member constituencies would not create any kind of illegality for any section of the people.

Sir, I have, I think, dealt with most of the points raised but the fact remains that consciousness and conscience is the background of this welfare work ultimately. The world itself is awakening; new realities and challenges are there the world over today and therefore, Sir, in the end we have to double our efforts and with sincerity of purpose we have to see that we face this challenge and this reality of the social evil that we have tolerated down the ages, and that is where the human agency will count and not so much these laws like the Abolition of Untouchability Act and the like. Some hon. Member referred to allocations. These allocations may increase by leaps and bounds but money and legislation alone cannot bring you nearer that cherished goal. You alone can do it. Therefore, Sir, the privileged and the under-privileged have now to come closer to each other, and more so the privileged, so that this evil can be wiped away, the socio-economic evil can be wiped away in the given period of time. Nothing succeeds like prosperity. There is no secret in this. Prosperity is the leveller and unless we make every effort to bring about that kind of prosperity for these people, this evil will remain.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But nothing seems to succeed like the failures of the Congress Government.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Mr. Bhupesh Gupta need have no qualms of conscience. Of course, we shall do it in the pattern that we have laid down in a democratic way and we shall justify it.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, Dr. Kunzru wanted to know the exact conditions. They have been made very clear. It has been stated that the six monthly instalment should be released on receipt of a detailed progress and utilisation report on each of the approved and aided schemes of the previous financial year accompanied by duly audited statements of accounts. So, Sir, that gives him six months after the end of the year.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I want to ask what they did in regard to Mr. Ramaswamy's case. I brought it to the notice of the House and the Government of India.

SHRIMATI VIOLET ALVA: Sir, he began with Mr. B. S. Murthy, Deputy Minister, and then he went on to Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy. Mr. Ramaswamy is not a Harijan nor a tribal, and it does not arise—it was entirely irrelevant in this debate.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But, Sir . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. to tomorrow.

The House adjourned at forty minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday the 24th August 1960.