

to the services. In the interest of recruiting persons at a younger age to these premier services, Government have, with effect from the examination to be held in 1985, decided that the upper age limit should be raised to 26 years.

I would like to say something about the general feeling often expressed in various quarters that recruitment to higher services is largely dominated by the more affluent classes of society and that the selection gives undue weightage to superficial veneer of public school education and sophistication. Government have carefully considered this aspect of the matter, particularly with regard to the recruitment made to the higher services through the Civil Service Examinations and the following steps have been taken to help candidates with rural background in this regard:

(i) The paper on English is of matriculation or equivalent standard and is only qualifying in nature. Marks in this paper are not counted for competitive ranking.

(ii) An option to answer the subject paper either in English or in any of the Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution has been given to the candidates.

(iii) Marks allotted for optional papers is higher as compared to the papers in general studies.

(iv) Lesser weightage has been given to interview test and, as already mentioned by me, candidates can take the interview in an Indian language if they so desire.

(v) Additional papers of post-graduate level for IAS/IFS as included in the old scheme examination have been dispensed with in the new system of examination.

I may take this opportunity to assure the Members that the various suggestions that they have made in the past while considering the earlier reports of the Commission have been given the utmost attention and I am

sure the discussion on the report now under consideration will be equally fruitful in generating new ideas for improving personnel administration in Government. I need hardly add that the Government as well as the Commission would welcome suggestions of this House for further improving the procedures of recruitment to Civil Services. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

Message from the Lok Sabha

I. The Industries (Development and Regulations) Amendment Bill, 1984.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Before I call upon the next speaker, I will dispose of a formal matter, report by the Secretary-General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1984, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1984."

Sir, I lay the Bill on the Table.

DISCUSSION RE. THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE U.P.S.C. FOR THE PERIOD FROM APRIL 1, 1981 TO MARCH 31, 1982

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact the report pertains to period April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982. It was laid on the Table of the House on 2nd March, 1983, i.e. a year later, and it is being taken into consideration today on the first anniversary of its

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being tabled in the Rajya Sabha, ie. on 3rd March, 1984. That is to say, we are discussing a report which is two years out-of-date. The hon. Minister has offered no explanation at all how this has come about. Perhaps, the U.P.S.C. itself took its time to submit the report. But they did it within the first year of the completion of the period under review because it was brought before the House within a year when it became due. Then why did the Government take one whole year to table it and why did the Minister take another whole year to bring it up for discussion? It simply passes my imagination. I can only conclude that whatever might be the affirmations made by the hon. Minister in the opening statement, the Government simply does not care. May be they do not care for the prestige of this House, may be they do not care at all for the morale of the Civil Services, may be they have no concern at all for the status of the Public Service Commission. I leave it to the hon. Minister to enlighten us about his motives or what is the extent of the concern of the Government that is ruling our country today unfortunately about the moral of the Civil Services, about the status of education in our country, about the pattern of administration in our country, which are all matter of importance.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I interrupt the hon. Member? The date of receipt of typed copy from the U.P.S.C. was 23-6-1982. Date of receipt of the printed English copy—31-1-1983; Hindi copy 9-2-1983. Date on which it was laid on the Table was 2-3-1983. Date of issue of notice to Rajya Sabha was 5-8-1983. So, there is no delay on the part of the Government. The moment we received from the UPSC, we have taken steps to place it on the Table of the House. So, the hon. Member may appreciate the speed with which the Government has placed it on the Table of the House.

SHI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am sorry, the hon. Minister's explanation does not hold water. But I shall not cross swords with him on this point. The very fact that a Report as important as this, one of the most important Reports that come annually before the House and which is a constitutional obligation, is being debated two years out of date speaks for itself. Surely, the Government can manage printing more expeditiously. That is a reflection on the efficiency of the Government.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir as I look at Appendix III of the Report, I find that the workload of the Commission has been increasing. The strength of the Commission remaining more or less the same. This has led to a natural conclusion that at the end of each successive year, the backlog is bigger. I give only one instance. One block of work which takes up a lot of time of the Commission is recruitment through interviews. On 1-4-1980, there were 349 cases pending relating to 1403 posts. A certain number of cases were referred to them during the year under review. A certain number of cases were disposed of during the year under review. At the end of the year, that is, on 1st April, 1982, the figure of 349 has jumped to 554 and 1403 has jumped to 2132. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly pay some attention to this phenomenon. I do not know whether the Commission has suddenly become more inefficient. But I can see that their workload has been increasing and something needs to be done about it.

I have myself made certain suggestions on the floor of the House about how to reduce the workload of the Commission specially after the establishment of the staff Selection Commission. I do not see why the Assistants' Grade examination and the Stenographers' examination continue to be—if they are—

held by the Union Public Service Commission. I have pleaded here that they should be concerned only with the senior appointments. The staff appointments have wisely been transferred to another Commission, established for that purpose. I do not see why these Assistants' Grade and Stenographers' examinations continue to be handled by the UPSC.

The other block of work relates to the appointments under various Union Territory Administrations. Union Territory appointments are on par with the State appointments. The Constitution does permit the appointment of more Public Service Commissions. And I have referred to this and pleaded here in this House that a separate Commission on the pattern of the State Public Service Commissions, enjoying the same status, the same qualifications for its membership, should be appointed to deal with all Services and appointments that fall under the Union Territories. That will considerably reduce the burden and take away junior appointments that are today being handled by a high-level Commission like the UPSC. For example I find that the gardeners of the Delhi Municipal Corporation are being appointed through the Union Public Service Commission. I do not find any justification at all for that.

Another thing I would suggest is that there is a lot of discontent today, and I would like the hon. Minister to note that about the senior level appointments in the public sector undertakings. I know that there is a Board in the Ministry of Finance which looks after the appointments of Directors. I am not talking about Directors at all. I am talking about what can be called the Group A posts in the public sector undertakings, comparable to, what had been called before, the Class-I posts in the Government of India. A time has come when there will no longer be many deputations, lateral transfers. Each public sector undertaking or group of undertakings is creating its own cadre.

8 P.M The time has come, therefore to regulate these appointments and recruitment to these posts and, therefore, my humble suggestion is that there should be a combined Public Service Commission for recruitment in the public sector undertakings below the level of Directors at the Group 'A' level. If these three steps are taken surely the load of the Commission will come down and they shall be able to pay much greater attention, much more detailed attention, to their basic duties and functions.

Now, Sir, I find that as far as these other functions are concerned, the Departmental Promotion Committee are supposed to meet annually with respect to a prescribed date on a specified date. Seniorities on the date matter. If you do not hold the meetings of the DPC on that particular date, then the rights of various people are violated. The only way in which this injustice can be prevented is by seeing to it that the DPCs meet at least once a year, close to the prescribed date and regularly every year. It should not be that they meet one year and do not meet another year. Then the backlog starts mounting and the zone of selection goes on changing its complexion which means that injustice can be done. Now, I find that in many cases DPCs are not held in time. This is a complaint which, I am sure, has reached the attention of the hon. Minister, and I would like to request him to see to it that instructions for monitoring and drawing the attention of his colleagues in the various Ministries and departments, the Government of India are issued and it is ensured that the meetings of the DPCs are held in time and regularly.

Secondly, Sir, I find that on page 15 of the Report the Commission has charged the Government for improper assessment of vacancies. Now, it makes a very interesting reading. Where the initial assessment was 1 the final appointments were 215—1

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nes. In another instance the initial assessment was 14 and the final appointments were 145—again ten times. In another instance the initial assessment was 51 and the corresponding figure was 369—more than seven times. In another instance it was three times. Where the ratio is more than one, say 1.5 or even 2, I am not bothered. That much of inaccuracy implicit in the system. But an inaccuracy of the order of ten times and even times and five times or three times is simply not understandable.

shows *mala fide*. Mr. Vice-Chairman, and I would request the hon. Minister to go into this question of *mala fides*, whether or not a deliberate effort is being made either to bring in people from the backdoor so that the vacancies are expanded in order to commodate certain people or, perhaps, initially they are under-assessed in order to keep out certain people, specially if they relate to promotion vacancies. Therefore, this matter needs to be looked into. If in any department this initial assessment goes wrong by more than 100 per cent—grant it the leeway of 100 per cent, if it is one, let it be 2, but not more than two—they should be warned out of it.

Sir, the Commission has also said at page 198 about the delays in appointments and they have given a long list, whether the selection has been made by the Commission. It is fantastic. There are 11 instances quoted there in which the Government did not make the recruitment even one year after it was communicated by the Commission. The machinery is slow, I know, but at it can be so slow, I cannot understand. Therefore, Mr. Minister, you have to look into this question, why is it that a selection made by the Commission charged with this constitutional duty, which you are honour-bound and Constitution bound to respect, from which you simply cannot turn away, takes so much time to be implemented (*Time Bell rings*). Sir, will it take three or four minutes more.

Sir, again I find that on page 280 a long list of temporary appointments made in the exigencies of public interest is given. Appointments are made to temporary posts, which should normally be referred to the Commission by the Government itself, in anticipation of proper recruitment by the Commission. Now, surely, it is the duty of the Government, having made the recruitment, the very next day to refer it to the Commission. Now here there are instances where not one year, Mr. Vice-Chairman, but 4 years, and in one instance 7 years, have elapsed before the temporary appointment made by the Government—which the Government was not competent to do—was communicated to the Commission. And mind you, no Janata Government argument will lie here; the appointment was made in 1974 when the Congress Government was in power, and the communication to the Commission was also made when this particular Government took over. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into it and issue necessary directions. Yes, public exigencies do require that certain appointments be made urgently; but then when you recognise the authority of the Commission, you must immediately communicate what you have done, to the Commission, either for fresh recruitment or for *ex post facto* approval.

Coming to civil services examination, I personally very much welcome the lowering of the age. I also wrote to the hon. Minister about it, because I believe the very concept of permanent civil service requires that you catch people young and mould them and give them the correct approach. The approach that we should have today in our country is the approach of a welfare State, the approach of a socialist society, and I do hope that with the training that you give them, you make them imbibe this approach, the ethos of a socialist State, a welfare State, when they are young. Therefore, I welcome it.

But I must say that the country feels as a whole that the quality of recruitment is going down. I do not hold the Commission responsible for

it; but certainly the data provided by the Commission should open our eyes to the fact that quality of education in our country is going down. Dis-orientation in our education system is evident by the facts of which the Commission informs us that they are not able to find qualified people for a whole lot of technical posts and general posts. It is something the hon. Minister should communicate to the Education Minister and to other authorities and see, that this aspect of our education is kept in view.

I find that Indian languages have now been provided more status and they are recognised not only as subjects but as medium of examination as well as of interviews. I personally feel that when you accept English or Hindi as the link language and when each State virtually accepts a regional language, I feel a little concerned with this specialisation in a particular language. If an officer specialising in a particular language is finally allotted to a State, where that language is of no use what use is he? It would mean the end of the all-India character of the service, in due course, if not today. Either you will have to break up the service into so many linguistic services—Hindi-walas would do better in Hindi area and Tamil-walas in Tamil area—or you have the foresight to consider the logical conclusion before you allow this sort of specialisation. After all an administrator does require a certain felicity of expression, a certain capability of presenting his point of view, that is why, a generalist was so important a skill in the matter of expressing his views, of logically arguing a case, ability to sum up a situation, to make recommendations, to convey and communicate to the people and to the higher-ups. These were the skills required. But these are now to be exercised in our service through specified languages. You cannot have these skills when your officers are not proficient in the language of administration—Central or State where they serve.

I finally come to the question of success ratio in Civil Services Examinations. Very interesting data have been given. I will not go into the details. The success ratio of various universities have been related to the number of candidates from a university and the number of candidates who became successful. This, to my mind is likely to mislead the public because the number of candidates appearing from a particular university should also be related to the number of students enrolled in that university. There are universities in our country which have 200,000 students and there are also universities in our country which have got 8,000 or 5,000 students. I find that the ratio varies from 1:2 to something like 1:44. This wide variation shows the wide variation in the quality of education that we provide to our children. This shows the elitist culture which the Government of India has slowly imported into our country. Some universities are centres of excellence and about other universities, they just do not bother. Now, this goes against the very objective of the Government to equalise opportunity. Unless you equalise the opportunities for education, for good education, there will be no equal opportunities for people coming from different regions or classes.

There is one more fact here. I find that ten universities out of 120 to 130 universities in the country, alone make for more than 50 per cent of the candidates who appear at the final examination of the civil services. Out of 8,000, 4,000 add come from only ten universities. Surely, this matter is to be probed, why this is so, because, this will mean, a certain regional bias being injected. This will eventually lead to . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): This is more of a concern to the Education Ministry.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: This comes from this report. I am using the data from this report. That is why, I said that this report is very important because this gives us an

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insight into the way our educational system and the administrative system is operating.

My final point. Our society is a segmented and plural society. You have talked about merit. We all want meritorious administrators. But we must also recognise now that merit sometimes is merely a manoeuvre by the status quo forces, by the people in power, to maintain themselves in power. What they decide as good is meritorious. What does not fit into their cultural ethos is not meritorious. But quite apart from this argument, you have mentioned about the entry of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under reservation.

You know that the Mandal Commission recently appointed by the Government pleaded that the other Backward Classes who form 52 per cent of the population in this country should have adequate representation in the services, on grounds of social justice. I am afraid this has not been accepted so far by the Government or at least this is still under consideration, I think, for a long enough time. Therefore, I would suggest that where this question of social justice is concerned, if you want administration to be responsive and responsible to the urges of the various segments of the society, you ought to do something positive about the Mandal Commission Report.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Prime Minister's directive about raising the under-representation of minorities in the services. Now, she said that coaching facilities should be provided for minorities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any step has been taken so far. I am surprised, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that on the one hand, the Government says that they are anxious to remove this under-representation of various segments of the population. On the other, day in and day out, in this House and outside the House, the Government simply refuses to provide

the data about the level of representation. If you do not know the level of representation, how are you going to find out whether the representation is going up or coming down, whether what you are doing is effective or not effective?

In this context I would like to place before the hon. Minister a grievance I have with the Public Service Commission. In line with the directive of the Prime Minister, we organised a coaching facility privately for these students coming from the minorities, who had cleared the Preliminary Examination. This was done under the auspices of very prominent people—I do not want to name them in the House—with their blessings and support. I wrote to the Public Service Commission requesting them 'You have published the results; you have placed them on the notice board; kindly give me the names and addresses of these candidates from the minority community who have taken the Preliminary Examination and who are going to appear in the main Examination so that we can approach them and tell them that this is the facility available which they can avail of'. The Union Public Service Commission, for reasons of its own, refused and my appeal to the hon. Home Minister also went unheeded!

Thank you, Sir.

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a few observations on the Thirty-second Report of the UPSC which is before us. As one of the premier autonomous organisations set up under article 315 of the Constitution, UPSC, has been maintaining high standards of integrity and secrecy in the conduct of examinations and selection to the various categories of staff needed in our country in the various government organisations.

From the detailed account of the work done by the Commission—particularly I refer to appendix III—it appears that the number of centres have

been reduced from 469 to 406. I was very happy to hear the Minister stating that more centres have been opened at places like Vishakhapatnam and at other places but I find that the figure shows that there is a reduction in the number of centres from 469 to 406. I would like him to enlighten us on this point, I do not know the reasons for this. As our country is vast I expect that the number of centres should continuously grow in number so that people from remote parts could take a chance of appearing in these examinations.

I would also like to mention here that the number of posts where recruitment is pending has almost increased by 50 per cent. I hope that the hon. Minister will examine the reasons for this and take remedial action. I understand that the UPSC has recommended some increase in the strength of the Commission by two or three persons. If it is so, what action was taken on this? Perhaps the addition of more members may help to clear the backlog.

I would like to commend the UPSC for the initiative taken in organising a regional conference of Public Service Commissions of Western zone which was attended by chairman of the PSCs of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. I would also like to commend the UPSC on the issue of News-letter which first came in July, 1981, followed by the second issue in January, 1982. I hope that these news-letters will become more frequent, accessible and available to all the concerned educationists, universities, apart from the Service Commissions. In due course they should be made more popular. I would like to commend the special workshops organised by the UPSC for the subjects of General English, Indian History and Political Science, but I would like the UPSC to extend them to other subjects where such kind of training, guidance and writing of items is necessary because most of our examiners are not familiar with this.

One of the commendable steps taken by the Government is the revised procedure of DPC in the case of officers against whom disciplinary cases are pending. I know there are many officers who are suffering a lot of hardship and I commend this revised procedure which helps in removing the hurdle to some extent, if not completely.

About ad hoc appointments and delays in UPSC I have mentioned this last year and I do not know whether the UPSC or the hon. Minister has taken care to see that these ad hoc appointments and delays in DPC are minimised. Very often DPCs are not held in the year concerned. Also the character rolls of certain people are not placed before the DPC, particularly if they are abroad, and such candidates do not receive fair deal from the DPC. Earlier, if I remember right, UPSC had asked that in case the DPC could not meet in one year and met once in two years, separate recommendations should be made for two years. Has this recommendation been implemented? I would like to know. The last but one point I would like to mention here is that direct recruitment of scientists and technologists at a higher level is exempted from consultation under Art. 320 of the Constitution, based on a Cabinet Resolution as early as 1964-65. Under this exemptions have been granted to the following Departments (i) Department of Space, Space Commission (ii) Department of Electronics and Electronics Commission. I hope the Department of Atomic Energy is also included in this. But I would like to know whether such a kind of facility will be extended to other scientific departments like the Department of Environment, Department of Ocean Science and so on. I wonder whether such a kind of exemption should be granted at all for administrative posts. While I can understand such an exemption for scientists and technologists, I cannot understand why such an exemption is necessary for administrative posts.

[Shri B. Ramachandran Rao]

I welcome the change in the combined, medical services examination which has now been effected which takes into account and gives more weightage to theory examination. It is now 400 *versus* 200 for the oral examination. I welcome this change because it removes the subjective element to a large extent.

I am very happy to hear from the Minister that there has been an increase in the number of competent personnel from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that all posts have been filled more or less. I only hope and wish to suggest that such reservations are also faithfully implemented in the case of certain autonomous organisations which are funded hundred per cent by the Government—like the University Grants Commission and such other bodies.

While commending the expansion in the number of coaching centres, may I make a suggestion that where there are vacancies available in these centres for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons from the minorities and other weaker sections be selected.

I am tempted to make a reference to Shri Shahabuddin's comment why only ten universities account for 50 per cent of the candidates selected for Indian Administrative Service. In the nature of things, as you are well aware of the educational set-up in the country, if I were to pick up the top-most universities in our country, I could at best pick up a dozen out of 110 universities. So it is natural to expect such lopsided distribution, if I may say so, but this can only be corrected by the Education Ministry taking suitable steps. Thank you very much.

SHRI ARABINDA GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to mention some of the salient points of this Report of the U.P.S.C. This Commission is doing a very commendable job. It is very difficult to maintain a liaison with the employment needs for rendering

better service and for efficient administration of the country, on which depends entirely the concept of good service to the people. Nowadays there is a serious complaint from a section of the people against administrative corruption, against the anti-people role of the administration. There are so many complaints in this regard. The Government will have to specially look into and examine the Report of this Commission. I am not going into details whether the Government is properly assisting this Commission or not. This Commission, while selecting candidates with sound character, confidence, courage and willingness to continue to learn should also take into consideration that the elements that appear for the examinations are of such a standard that they respond to the new thinking with national feeling. Such recruitment should be the criterion for better administration. If only the ability to speak in English or Hindi without any approach for the working people is the criterion, some bureaucrats can be manufactured by this Commission and if Government do not extend adequate cooperation to this Commission. So, the criteria should be fixed and, specially, steps should be taken to strengthen this Commission as it is selecting people of a set standard on whose efficiency and services depends the implementation of our programmes. The success of our development programme is totally connected with the efficiency and integrity of this group of people which, in my opinion, is not up to the mark.

Even after 35 years of Independence the bureaucracy is not to the entire satisfaction of the toiling masses of the country, specially the rural peasantry who have close links with the rural administration. Wherever you see, they have got ample complaints about the Union Administration.

Moreover, we find that our educational standards are deteriorating to some extent. I do not know who are framing the syllabi and whether the Government advises them or not. There is some defect in it: written

examinations, objective tests, general studies—all these aspects—are not up to the mark.

There are many tutorial homes. I am quoting from the 31st Report which says that in Delhi innumerable tutorial homes are there and these tutorial homes earn large amounts of money from students who appear in these competitive examinations for the administrative services, etc. I give some figures from the 31st Report of this Commission:—

	<i>Students Qualified Appeared</i>	
Delhi	807	134
Rajasthan	559	45
Punjab	305	56
Allahabad	335	27

We find that specially in the northern region, university students are getting the maximum scope to appear in these examinations. Students of backward States—undeveloped States—are not getting so much chance to appear in these competitive examinations. So, the Government should think more in terms of betterment of the Commission by having a living contact or liaison with the Commission. Otherwise we cannot produce a good Administration for the people.

Moreover, I can point out some of the shortcomings of the Report. It is found that here are many vacancies. Actually, vacancies are not being filled up because, from the different Ministries reports, are not going to the Commission in time and so, 50 to 60 per cent of the vacancies are not filled now. Talented youth are not being attracted by these services. Talented youth are attracted to services in the private enterprise because of lucrative pay scales and other perks which are available there. These private enterprises are mostly earning hundred per cent profit in that business. But the Government, as a model employer, is not extending these administrative services in order to attract talented people in the country.

There are so many ad hoc appointments which are made. Some posts,

very important posts, are lying vacant and some ad hoc appointments are made, and after some years, the Government communicates to the Commission for absorption of those people working against ad hoc posts. Whether that candidate is suitable for that post or not, there is no way to examine it. Thus, ad hoc and irregular appointments are going on, including extension of service after retirement, depriving the youth of the country the opportunity in these services. Confirmations, transfers, from one service to another service promotions etc. are all delayed due to non-submission of report by the Government, by various Ministries. In the year 1980, there was Assistant Grade Examination and candidates from Kerala and West Bengal did not receive their appointment letters on the plea that police verification reports were not received as some of them were reported to be Marxists. This is the discrimination going on in the administrative services. But the Commission cannot be held responsible for it because it has nothing to do with these things. I am only pointing out the discrimination in service.

Lastly, I request the hon. Minister to bring about improvement in the system and ways to strengthen the Commission, to devise ways and means should be found out to attract the best talent available in the country. Thank you.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर मैं बहुत संक्षेप में थोड़ी बात कहूंगा। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जो पहली अप्रैल, 1981 से 31 मार्च, 1982 को सदन में पेश की गयी थी वह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के जिम्मे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी का काम है—आल इंडिया सर्विसेज के लिए सेलेक्शन करना। मान्यवर, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की निष्पक्षता के बारे में अभी तक कहीं से कोई शिकायत नहीं

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह]

मिली। लोगों को उस पर पूरा विश्वास है। दो-तीन बातें हैं जिन की ओर मैं गृह मंत्री जो और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा।

यह कि जो लोग गांव से आते हैं वहां जो पढ़ाई है उसमें और शहरों में जो पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है उग में बहुत फर्क है। शहरों में सेकेंडरी स्कूल और पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, बहुत अच्छे स्कूल हैं उनकी पढ़ाई और गांवों की पढ़ाई में बहुत फर्क होता है पब्लिक स्कूल में अच्छे बड़े घरों के बच्चे अमीरों और अफसरों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और इस वजह से उनको कंपीट करने में आसानी होती है और गांवों से आने वाले जो लड़के हैं वे गरीब घरों से आते हैं उनकी शिक्षा भी अच्छी नहीं होती इस लिये वे पीछे रह जाते हैं। तो मेरा सुझाव है और मेरी मांग है कि गरीब घरों से जो लड़के आते हैं, जो दूर दराज के गांवों से आते हैं उनके लिये कोचिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस से वे कंपीटेशन में बैठ कर दूसरों के साथ कंपीट कर सकें।

दूसरे जो शिक्षा है उस का वास्ता वैसे तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय से अधिक है, लेकिन यदि वह एक समान हो तो सभी को बराबर का मौका मिल सकता है। लेकिन मान्यवर, एक तो बहुत अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ता है और वेल् फनिशड स्कूल में पढ़ता है और दूसरे लड़के के स्कूल में टाट पट्टी होती है। तो दोनों बच्चों को समान शिक्षा और समान अवसर मिलता हो ऐसा भी नहीं है।

जो हमारा पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन है उसके जरिये बड़ी-बड़ी आल इंडिया सर्विसेज में लोगों का चुनाव किया जाता है, लेकिन देश में कुछ परिवार ऐसे हो गये हैं कि जिन की मोनापोली हो गयी है। कहीं न कहीं से रिश्तेदार और नातेदार निकल आते हैं। उनके परिवार का एक

आदमी आई० ए० एस० हो गया—और इसमें मुझे कोई गुरेज नहीं है कि वह क्यों हो गया लेकिन उसके चलते पूरे देश के नवयुवकों को जो समान अवसर मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। तो इस लिये कोचिंग की व्यवस्था होने की बहुत जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा जो शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोग हैं, जो अपनी गरीबी की वजह से शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कर पाते, उन को ऐसा वातावरण नहीं मिल पाता कि वे कंपीट कर सकें, उन के लिये कुछ विशेष सुविधा दिये जाने की जरूरत है और उन का जो रिजर्वेशन है उसका कोटा भी पूरा नहीं है। इसके लिये मैं गृह मंत्री जो से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनका कोटा पूरा होना चाहिए। हमारे शहाबुद्दीन साहब यहां माइनारिटीज की बात कह रहे थे। माइनारिटीज के बारे में जैसी कि सरकार की नीति है और जैसा हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा भी है, उस पर अमल होना चाहिए।

एक दो बातें मैं और कहना चाहूंगा। जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं जिनकी तादाद देश में 53 परसेंट है और अगर उन में महिलाओं को भी जोड़ दिया जाये तो उनकी तादाद बहुत ज्यादा हो जायगी। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, वह 12 करोड़ की पापुलेशन का प्रदेश है और उस में पिछड़े वर्ग के आई ए एस अफसर केवल 5 या 6 हैं, ज्यादा नहीं। तो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के बारे में मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट विचारार्थ है। उम्मीद है कि उस का कुछ अच्छा नतीजा निवलेगा क्योंकि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण और प्रधान मंत्री जी का दृष्टिकोण इस बारे में अच्छा है, तो इन पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को ज्यादा इधर मिले और कम से कम उन के लिये भी कोचिंग की अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा एडहाक अप्वाइंटमेंट बहुत ज्यादा होने लगे हैं। इनके स्थान पर सेलेक्शन होना चाहिए। ऐसा लगता है कि वर्क लोड बहुत ज्यादा है पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के पास। पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में काम ज्यादा होने की वजह से एड-हाक अप्वाइंटमेंट्स होती हैं। अगर जरूरत हो तो सदस्यों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए। एड-हाक अप्वाइंटमेंट्स हो रहे हैं वह बन्द होने चाहिए क्योंकि उनमें पक्षपात की गुंजायश ज्यादा रहती है।

श्रीमन्, जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था, पिछड़े वर्गों की आबादी 53 परसेंट है, लेकिन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में पिछड़े वर्ग का कोई भी रैम्बर नहीं है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि पिछड़े वर्गों में भी काबिल लोग हैं, उनमें से जो बेंकेन्सी हो, किसी को सदस्य मनोनीत करें। माइनास्टीज का भी रिप्रजेंटेशन वहां होना चाहिए।

श्री पो० बैकटसुबैया : है, है।

श्री नरन्द्र सिंह लेकिन बैकवर्ड क्लास का कोई नहीं है। तो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का कोई न कोई रैम्बर उसमें नियुक्त होना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : बैकवर्ड क्लास को कभी रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं मिलेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी) : रामेश्वर सिंह जी, आप बोलने वाले हैं इस पर। श्री जसवंत सिंह।

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, how much time do I have?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): I will give you ten minutes. Will that do?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Yes, more than adequate. I would like to make a few comments on this Report. We are assembled here to put across our views about criteria, qualifications and examinations. It does make me feel somewhat strange that there is no criterion, qualification or examination for those of us who inhabit the precincts of these august Houses, that we should be entitled to comment on criteria, qualifications and methods of recruitment. Be that as it may, as this is the system that obtains, within that system I would like to make my comments.

My first comment is on the question of making good the shortfall of qualified candidates on the results of the Defence Services Examinations. Sir, the Defence Services Examinations are important examinations because they are the means through which we recruit young men for commission in the three Services. I regret to read out a particular sentence from the Report itself which will say more than I can possibly say.

"In their previous reports, the Commission referred to the shortfall of the finally qualified candidates on the results of the Defence Services Examination and the steps taken by the Government to make good the shortfalls. The problem continued to manifest itself during this year also."

Then it says a few other things and proceeds to say:

"As the Government apprehended that some of the finally qualified candidates might not be available on medical grounds or for not fulfilling the conditions regarding educational qualifications, etc..."

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

Let me read this again:

"...might not be available on medical grounds or for not fulfilling the conditions regarding educational qualifications, etc., they proposed that the deficiency in the aforesaid course may be made good by admitting to the course the left-over candidates of the previous course who could not be admitted in that course on educational ground."

That is, precisely because they had educational deficiencies. Now this is a very serious matter. I have had occasion to bring this to the notice of the House. It raises two or three important questions: firstly, that there are deficiencies in recruitment to the Defence Services, secondly, that to make good those deficiencies, the Union Public Service Commission upon advice by, and in consultation with, the Government has taken short-cuts by admitting, for recruitment to the officer cadre, for commissioning, those who had earlier not qualified on educational grounds. 'Sir, why is there a deficiency? Why do qualified young men not come forward in right numbers for the Defence Services? This is a matter which requires the most urgent consideration and examination by the Government. This has been repeated in the last three UPSC reports. I had brought this matter to the notice of the Government. It is because the terms and conditions of service that the country is today making available to Defence Services officers are not attractive enough, are not suitable enough, to attract the right sort of talent, the right sort of people. That in itself is a very big subject which would perhaps be going outside the immediate context of the debate that we are occupied with. But I would enjoin upon the Government to treat this matter very seriously and to take remedial measures very urgently. The second thing which is a compromise, is that those that are not earlier qualified on educational grounds are used to make good the deficiencies. You therefore, admit them. That is a very serious short-cut. These are not measures that the Government should

take on an *ad hoc* basis. If you take such short-cuts, if you accept this *ad-hoc* measure, to fill up the deficiencies in the Defence Services recruitment, you are, in fact, accepting a compromise about the material which will go to contributing to the security of the country. I need not elaborate this point any further. So I go on to the next point. However, just as an aside, although I have said I need not elaborate, there are some additional instances which I would live to cite, for example, "...certain candidates who had not been found fit for permanent commission and because there was a shortfall in the short service commission of the Defence Services..." the Government now considers taking in those who had not been found fit for a permanent commission, to fill the vacancies in the short service commission. This again is an *ad hoc* measure which should not be done because whether it is a permanent commission or a short service commission, once commissioned, they all fulfil the same duties, they fulfil the same obligations. If the country were to go to war, they would have to perform the same duties. So this short-cut will not do.

The next point I would like to make is about Civil Services examinations. I do not want to take up cudgels with my esteemed friend, Shri Syed Shahabuddin, or others who have spoken about reservation. I think the philosophy of reservation, whether it is for a minority or it is for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, is a sound and just philosophy; whether it has been implemented in the right manner, to the right extent, and in the right direction, is a matter open to inquiry, open to debate. I think whatever the deficiencies that exist as far as minority recruitment, as far as backward classes and community recruitment, is concerned, we ought definitely to make those good. But I would like to illustrate the point of the dangers in this by giving you the example of the State of Manipur. In the State of Manipur because of the population disparity, those that live in the valley of Manipur

constitute a much higher percentage of the population of Manipur than those that live in the hills of Manipur who constitute a much smaller percentage of the total population. Yet, however, because of the application of reservation, because of the application of the law of reservation, those that inhabit the hills of Manipur, get categorised as Scheduled Tribes. Reservation in their respect has resulted in such a situation in the State of Manipur today that a terrible imbalance has been created in their State Services. The much larger population that live in the valley are unable to find jobs. This is one of the factors which has caused the current problem for the State of Manipur. Therefore, whereas I am all for social justice, I am all for helping the backward, I am all for assisting the minorities, do apply these in the spirit of the law, in a manner in which they are meant to be applied, and wherever there are anomalies of the kind that Manipur is today reflecting, for heaven's sake, do something about it.

Then, Sir, on the question of Central Services Examinations, I have one or two recommendations to make to the Government though I know that the Government will not do anything about them. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is eminently a fine gentleman and he is courtesy personified. He will certainly say that he will take note of these things. But nothing will come out of it, of that I am sure. However, I consider it my duty and my function to bring to your notice that in the recruitment to the Central Services, to my mind, there is unnecessarily a greater importance given to the written part of the examination and even in the written part also there are anomalies. I cannot recollect off-hand the percentage between written and the interview parts. But in the written part, for instance, a candidate, who may be a student of mathematics, will have an in-built advantage as against a candidate who will perhaps be a student of history. A candidate who has had mathematics at the university level of education will rank higher in the marks obtained, will ac-

quire higher percentage of marks than a candidate who is a student of, say, history. Even though I am informed that there is a certain amount of levelling up, certain amount of balancing, I think much deeper thought has to be given to this particular aspect by the Union Public Service Commission.

The other aspect is about the interview part of the examination. The submission that I want to make first is about psychological tests. In the present climate a deterioration that I see, deterioration of values, deterioration of norms, deterioration in the social fabric of the country, there is an added relevance to the question of psychological tests. Through the media of Central Services Examinations, we recruit people for the police service, we recruit officers and we have the IPS cadre. The function of the police is to police. But it has also a protective function to perform. It acts as the guardian of society. I do think that a sense of law and order has to be integral to society and it is something which is born out of social evolution. It is not something that can be imposed from outside. However, all societies adopt means like the police force. Now, we have witnessed, for the last two years or so, what is happening in the country. We have repeatedly made points about violence, about violence, of individual against another individual, and we have also repeatedly made points about the violence which is perpetrated by the State against the individual. I personally feel that in a large number of cases today we are a witness to police violence, communal violence, police mishandling of the situation. This, I think, is due in part to the psychological deficiencies in the personnel that you have recruited for the police services. Now I think some of my friends and colleagues would have seen a bioscope, a cinema called...

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH:
"Ardh Satya".

SHRI JASWANT SINGH:...
"Ardh Satya" which is currently very popular and which depicts, perhaps

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

quite tellingly the impact on the psychology of an otherwise well-meaning and honourable police officer in the execution of his duties. When you recruit personnel for the defence services, you put them through psychological tests. It is perhaps the only service recruitment for which there is a prior psychological tests. You want to establish whether the candidate has the ability to be a defence service officer, whatever service it may be, and you put him through a psychological test. But this matter is of far greater importance when it comes to a district, when it comes to running a district, running a collectorate, when it comes to working as a district magistrate, who would have powers of life and death over the individual, who can issue an order to fire and who can issue an order not to fire, who has such judicial powers and functions. These people and the police, to whom we give arms, have no psychological tests. For these people we do not have any psychological tests and I think it is very necessary that the Union Public Service Commission takes note of this aspect, this important matter, and introduce some kind of a psychological screening for those officials whom you eventually intend to employ either in the police service or in the administrative service or in such roles and for functions where they come directly in touch with the public. Sir, I have taken my ten minutes. I will not labour much longer now. I just want to say one concluding sentence.

The hon. Ministers who sit on the Treasury benches perhaps do not have to do it, but some of the Members have to go to places like the post office to buy a postage stamp and some of us have to do routine things of our day-to-day existence. The Union Public Service Commission is the organisation which arranges the nuts and bolts of the Union. These are nuts and bolts, through which the Union functions. If the nuts and bolts are rusty and if they are not tightened up, then the Union Will suffer. The Union Public Service Commission arranges for that which goes into the bowels of the Union. If the digestive

system of the Union is not functioning properly, then our stomachs will rumble. Sir, one extremely sorry spectacle to which all of us are witnesses, is the terrible indignity to which every Indian is today subjected when he seeks that which the Union must provide him, not as an obligation but as a duty of the Union, whether it is the purchase of a postage stamp or it is to catch a bus or it is to buy a railway ticket; all the functions of the Union are being performed as if they are doing a favour to the citizens, as if the citizen is demanding something from the service to which he is not entitled. The citizen does not demand if he goes to a post office or a bus stand or a railway station. Yet again I do not want to labour the point again.

The name of the Report is "Union Public Service..." I enjoin upon the Union Public Service Commission and the Government to please emphasize these two middle words, "Public" and "Service". If that is emphasized, a great deal will be done right.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It used to be said about the Indian Civil Service that it is neither Indian, nor Civil, nor Service. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): Are you making a comment on the Union Public Service Commission? (Interruptions) Mr. Dhuleshwar Meena.

श्री धूलेश्वर मीणा (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत क्षन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया। यू० पी० एस० सी की रिपोर्ट बनाते समय जैसे कि परिपाटी है, पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन के अध्यक्ष जी ने और सदस्यों ने सरकार और यूनियन मिट्टीज और दूसरी संस्थाओं को जिन्होंने कि इस रिपोर्ट को बनवाने में मदद की, उनको बधाई दी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संयद रहमत अली)
पीठासीन हुए

मैं, यू० पी० एस० सी० के चेयरमैन, सदस्यों को अपनी ओर से बहुत-बहुत

बधाई भी देना हूँ और धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ, वे धन्यवाद पात्र हैं। हालांकि यह काय हो नहीं महोदय करेंगे। मैं क्योंकि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का एक अंग रहा हुआ हूँ इसलिए मेरा भी यह फर्ज हो जाता है। कमीशन किस प्रकार से काम करता है, कितनी ईमानदारी से काम करता है, कितना उसके ऊपर वजन है और इतना वजन होने पर भी बिना किसी आंच आए यू० पी० एस० सी० ही नहीं बल्कि सभी कहीं कहीं को छोड़ कर पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सदस्य, मेरा मतलब कमीशन से है, काम कर रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं अभी माननीय वन्धुओं को सुन रहा था। सभी ने इनकी तारीफ की है। मैं शुरू में जब यू० पी० एस० सी० पर बोला था सन् 67 के आस पास तब सबसे पहले मैंने डिमांड की थी कि सरकार हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को यदि ऊंचा उठाना चाहती है तो सरकार को, यू० पी० एस० सी० को और उन लोगों को, जैसा कि हमारे नरेन्द्र भाई कह रहे थे, एक अलग कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हालांकि उनकी अलग व्यवस्था को मैं समझ नहीं पाया, वे कुछ बता नहीं पाये।

4 P.M.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : कोचिंग की विशेष व्यवस्था।

श्री धूलेश्वर मोणा : मेरी अपनी राय है कि उन लोगों को सही ढंग से आगे बढ़ाना है तो जो रिटन टेस्ट लिया जाता है उसकी जो कापियाँ हैं उनको अलग अलग-स्तर पर जांचा जाये क्योंकि जैसा कि आपने बताया कि गांवों से आने वाला लड़का हिन्दी हो नहीं पूरी तरह से बोल पाएगा तो वह आपके इंग्लिश मीडियम से पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी का कम्पीटीशन कैसे कर पाएगा और ऐसी हालत में रिटन

टेस्ट की कापियाँ दोनों विद्यार्थियों की, जो इंग्लिश स्कूल से निकले हुए हैं और जो देहात के स्कूल से निकले हुए हैं, जंचेगी तो नेचुरली, अपने आप जो मार्किंग होगी वह कम हो जायेगी और इस हालत में गांव से निकला हुआ विद्यार्थी पिछड़ जायेगा। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि अलग-अलग होना चाहिए। मैं जिस पी० एस० सी० में रहा, हालांकि मेरो सदस्यों से और चेयरमैन साहब से लड़ाई रहती थी हरदम और इसी सिद्धांत पर रहती थी और अल्टोमेटली उनको करना पड़ा और वे अब कुछ इंटरव्यू भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगों का अलग से लेते हैं और जनरल कास्ट के लोगों का अलग लेते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हर पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में ऐसा होना चाहिए। यू० पी० एस० सी० में मुझे पता नहीं, है या नहीं, जब मैं था उस समय इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति नहीं थी। डा० किदवाई जब यू० पी० एस० सी० के चेयरमैन थे और शायद उससे पहले भी कुछ पी० एस० सी० को बुलाकर के सम्मेलन किया जाता था आपस में एक दूसरे की बात सुनी जाती थी और समझी जाती थी तथा हर एक कमीशन का तरीका आपस में डिसकस किया जाता था। आज जोन-वाइज कर दिया है यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। इससे यू० पी० एस० सी० सुपरविजन के रूप में सभी स्टेट पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को हिदायतें दे सकता है और उनसे भी कुछ ले सकता है। तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि इस प्रकार के गांवों से आने वाले लोगों का आपको स्तर ऊंचा उठाना है तो इंटरव्यू के साथ-साथ कापियों की जांच अलग होनी चाहिए हालांकि रिटन टेस्ट एक हो हो।

श्रीमन्, अब मैं यू० पी० एस० सी० के कामों की तरफ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। यू० पी० एस० सी० में अभी अभी एज

[श्री धूलेश्वर मोणा]

में कमी करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। दो तीन दिन पहले मैंने स्पेशल मेशन दिया था लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी ने उसको एग्री नहीं किया। मैं यहां कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा यह हमेशा विचार रहा है कि सरकार को या यू० पी० एस० सी० को किसी भी कैंडिडेट को किसी भी परीक्षा में बैठने से नहीं रोका जाना चाहिए एज के कारण से, क्योंकि जैसा कि अभी यू० पी० एस० सी० ने 28 साल की जो मैक्सिमम एज है, उसके बाद कोई भी कैंडिडेट प्राई० ए० एस० या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव किसी भी परीक्षा में नहीं बैठ सकेगा, उसको कम करके 26 कर दिया है, तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि एज फैक्टर को ला करके किसी कैंडिडेट के कैंडिडेट को क्यों रोका जाये वह आपको फीस भरता है और जब फीस आती है तो रेवेन्यू आपका बढ़ता है तो एज को ले करके जो विद्यार्थी परीक्षा में बैठना चाहते हैं उनको रोकने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। फिर आप स्क्रीनिंग करते हैं और रिटन टेस्ट में जो पास होंगे उनको ही इन्टरव्यू में बुलाएंगे तो इसलिए यह लाजिक मुझे कुछ समझ में नहीं आया। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि यू० पी० एस० सी० को इस प्रकार की हिदायत अगर उचित समझे तो दें।

यू० पी० एस० सी० और पी० एस० सी० के पास सबसे बड़ी प्राबल्य माननीय मंत्री जो यह है और जैसा कि भाई साहब ने बताया, कि डी० पी० सी० का कार्य बहुत रहता है। डी० पी० सी० के अलावा डिस्प्लोनरी एक्शन का जो निर्णय लेता, वह सब से बड़ा टोडियस वर्क है। हर मेम्बर जो वाररेंट अलाट कर देता है हर मेम्बर को पेज टु पेज, लाइन टु लाइन पढ़ कर कि किसी आदमी के भाग्य का वजाहत करना पड़ता है।

मुझे याद है कि सबसे पहले मैं पी० एस० सी० में गया था, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने एक चौदह साल का पुराना केस मेरे सामने रख दिया। अब मैं तो ला ग्रेज्युएट था नहीं, फिर भी किसी प्रकार से निकाला। तो जब लाइन टु लाइन, पेज टु पेज पढ़ेगा, तो उस आदमी को ज़िदगी, चौदह साल सर्विस ब्रेक के बाद उसको वापिस रिइन्स्टेट करवाया।

तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि पी० सी० या यू० पी० एस० सी० के मेम्बरों का बहुत सारा समय इसमें चला जाता है। तो मैं यह तो नहीं निवेदन करूंगा कि नम्बर आफ मेम्बर बढ़ा दिया जाए, लेकिन कुछ इस प्रकार से हालांकि यू० पी० एस० सी० में तो सेल्स हैं, दूसरे पी० एस० सी० में इस प्रकार के सेल्स जोकि इस प्रकार के डिस्प्लोनरी एक्शन को एक बार सरसरी निगाह पर ठीक ढंग से कानूनी तरीके से और फैक्ट्स एण्ड फिगर्स सब तरीके से देख कर पी० एस० सी० के मेम्बरों के सामने रख दिये जाएं, तो उस पर जल्दी से निर्णय होगा।

नम्बर दो, डी० पी० सी० का जहां तक सवाल है, डी० पी० सी० कई दिनों, तक नहीं होता, साल भर निकल जाते हैं, फिर सीनियरिटी वाले ऊपर हो जाते हैं डी० पी० सी० वाले नीचे रह जाते हैं और डाइरेक्ट रीक्यूटमेंट वाले ऊपर हो जाते हैं। दूसरे जो सर्विस में लोग होते हैं, उनको तनखाह टाइम पर नहीं मिलती, पांच-छः महोने निकल जाते हैं।

इन सब को रेगुलराइज करने का भा आप सोचें।

इसके अलावा यू० पी० एस० सी० तथा पी० एस० सी० के पास काम तो बैसे अधिक है ही, लेकिन मेरा यह विचार है

कि देश का कोई भी किसी प्रकार का सर्विस का जो सिलेक्शन है, वह डिपार्टमेंट के थ्रू कहीं नहीं होना चाहिए। ठीक है, छह महीने के लिए या साल भर के लिए आप टेम्परेरी डिपार्टमेंटल रेक्यूटमेंट करलेते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रकार की रेक्यूटमेंट फाइनली यू. पी. एस. सी. के द्वारा ही होनी चाहिए, चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट का हो, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर का हो, चाहे किसी भी प्रकार का हो। यह सभी प्रकार के जो सिलेक्शंस हैं, वह पी. एस. सी. के थ्रू ही होने चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें बड़ी ईमानदारी से विद्यार्थी अपने आप छंट करके आते हैं, पहले रिटन टेस्ट में पास होता है, फिर वीवा में जाता है, उसके बाद मेडिकल टेस्ट होते हैं। तो कई प्रकार से टेस्ट्स होते हैं। तो उससे सही स्टेण्डर्ड के अच्छे नवयुवक सामने आयेंगे।

मुझे बड़ा खुशी है कि सरकार ने मेडिकल वालों को भी, इंजिनियरिंग साइंस वालों के लिए भी सब प्रकार के एवेन्यूज खोल दिये हैं, जो इस प्रकार के कम्प्युटीटिव एम्प्लामेन्ट दे सकते हैं, यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है।

इसके अलावा, श्रीमन्, मैं आपका और सदन का विशेष टाइम न लेकर इतना ही निवेदन करता हूँ कि जिन विषयों के संबंध में मैंने निवेदन किया है, उन पर सरकार ध्यान दे।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट है उस को मैंने पहले भी देखा था और आज भी पांच-दस मिनट में देख पाया हूँ। लेकिन जिस बात की ओर सत्तारूढ़ पक्ष के हमारे साथियों ने इशारा किया है उसकी तरफ मैं सदन का और देश का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहूँगा। पहले तो नरेन्द्र सिंह जी, जो हमारे साथी रहे हैं और आज सत्तारूढ़ दल में हैं उन्होंने

कहा कि जो मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उसको अमल में लाना चाहिए और पिछड़े हुए लोगों का स्तर ऊपर उठना चाहिए। अभी हमारे एक और भाई बोल रहे थे, हरिजन, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के बारे में बोल रहे थे और भाषा के बारे में बोल रहे थे।

मैं कुछ ऐसी बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान से जाना चाहता हूँ जिन पर पहले विचार इस देश में होना चाहिए। अभी, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सामने कहा गया, सदन में कहा गया, ट्रेजरी बचेज से कहा गया कि देश में पढ़ाई ऐसी है जिसमें करीब-करीब 80-85 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में पढ़ती है और 5-10 फीसदी वे होते हैं जो विशेष स्कूलों में पढ़ कर आते हैं और उन को ही अच्छी नौकरियां मिल जाती हैं और गरीब तबके और पिछड़े इलाके के लोगों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलती। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसकी है। मैं भूल पर आघात करना चाहता हूँ। महात्मा गांधी ने, जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी, और जिनका सपना था कि जब हमारा देश आजाद होगा—मोती लाल जी भी उस लड़ाई में सम्मिलित हुए, जवाहरलाल जी भी उस लड़ाई में सम्मिलित हुए, सारे लोग उस लड़ाई में सम्मिलित हुए और वह लड़ाई लड़ी गई—इस देश में कोई भी ऐसा आदमी नहीं मिलेगा जो शिक्षाविहीन होगा, कोई भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं होगा जिस को दो तरह की नौकरियां दी जायेगी, कोई भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं होगा जो भूख से मरेगा, कोई भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं होगा जो आलीशान महलों में रहेगा और करोड़ों लोग भूख की ज्वाला से तड़पते रहेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 36 साल की आजादी के बाद 36 साल में केवल ढाई वर्ष जनता गवर्नमेंट रही है। जिस स्थिति में देश है (व्यवधान)

[श्री रामेश्वर सिंह]

कल्पनाथ जी, प्रायः छेड़वाती मत करिए, आप ही जैसे लोग इस देश को इस हालत में लाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं क्योंकि सत्ता की भूख, प्रिण्डा की भूख और दौलत की भूख ने मुलान की भूख, गराबों, बेकारी और दरिद्रता की हालत में लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश में पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था दो तरह की हो और उस को प्रधान मंत्री समाजवाद और सेक्युलर स्टेट कहते हों—प्रधान मंत्री ने कल अपनी स्पोच दा था, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप यहां मौजूद थे, मैंने उस स्पोच के बारे में कमेंट किया, मैंने कहा कि जो आप कह रही हैं कागज पर है, घरातल पर नहीं है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह भी कहा था कि जो बंधुआ मजदूरों की हालत देश में है वैसे सदन भी बंधुआ मजदूरों की तरह से चल रहा है, सत्ता पक्ष बंधुआ मजदूरों की तरह से चल रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संयंदरामत अजी) :
यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन पर बोलिए।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : मैं यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन पर बोल रहा हूँ। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग इसे ताल्लुक रखता है। जब पूरा सदन बंधुआ मजदूरों की तरह से काम करेगा, जब पूरा सरकार बंधुआ मजदूरों की तरह से काम करेगा, पूरा संसद् बंधुआ मजदूरों की तरह से काम करेगा और एक व्यक्ति के इशारे पर चलेगा तो देश में यही हालत होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। और भाई कल्पनाथ जी गौर से सुनें क्योंकि कल्पनाथ जी को अभी अहसास नहीं हो रहा है कि आप कहां खड़े हैं। जाना धधक रहो है। एक तरफ पब्लिक स्कूलों में बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और दूसरी

ओर गांव हैं जहां पढ़ाई की कोई पूरी सी व्यवस्था नहीं है। लोक सेवा आयोग में नौकरी किस को मिलती है इस को आप सोचें। जब पढ़ाई की दो तरह की व्यवस्था होगी, जब दो तरह के स्कूल और दो तरह के अध्यापक होंगे तो मुल्क की हालत यही रहेगी जो आज है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक तरफ अंग्रेजी की पढ़ाई और दूसरी तरफ कन्नड़, तेलगु, तमिल, बंगाली, मराठी, गुजराती की पढ़ाई है और बीच में एक दीवार खड़ी है। आप कहते हैं कि जो अंग्रेजी में पास करेगा उसको ही अच्छा नौकरी मिलेगी, बड़ी नौकरी मिलेगी तो गांवों में जो स्कूल हैं, उन में जो शिक्षा है उस से पढ़ कर आने वाला क्या अच्छी नौकरी पा सकेगा। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या महात्मा गांधी ने इस आजादी को कल्पना की थी? क्या मोती लाल नेहरू ने इस आजादी को कल्पना की थी? मैं जवाहरलाल जी का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ, मगर इस हालत में हम को पहचानने के लिये जवाहरलाल जी ने काम किया है क्योंकि उन के युग को हम ने कहा था वह फैशन परस्ती का युग था। गांधी जी का युग त्याग, तपस्या का युग था और इस बंधुआ मजदूरों के मुल्क में जो हालत है उस के लिये जिम्मेदार जवाहरलाल जी हैं।

संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : यह माननीय सदस्य बहुत गलत बात कह रहे हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाप उन को थोड़ा सा कहें कि वे विषय पर बोलें।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : हमारे साथी अभी बोल रहे थे कि मैं उस कमेटी में था। आप किसी कमेटी के मेम्बर थे। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आप ने हमारा और सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है। ट्रेजरी बेंच की तरफ से इस तरफ ध्यान

दिलाया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि इस देश में जब तक समानता नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि या तो दो तीन तरह को पढ़ाई व्यवस्था होगी। एक तरफ स्कूल हैं तो उनमें शरीर नहीं है, दोवार है तो छप्पर नहीं है, तीसरा है तो टाट नहीं है, टाट है तो मास्टर नहीं है, मास्टर है तो कुर्सी नहीं है, कुर्सी है तो विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं और विद्यार्थी हैं तो कापी नहीं है और कापी है तो किताब नहीं है और किताब है तो प्याही नहीं है। (समय की घंटों) आप ने हम को घंटों दे दो। हमारे लिये समय को पाबंदो है यह मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन अब एक ही वाक्य कह कर मैं अपना निवेदन समाप्त कर दूँगा। एक ही वाक्य में। आज इस देश में जो जुल्म चल रहा है वह अंग्रेजों सत्तनत में भी नहीं चला था। अंग्रेजों राज में भी यह और इतना जुल्म नहीं था। उस समय भी कुछ ईसाफ था। अंग्रेजों के यहां भी कुछ ईसाफ था लेकिन आज यहां ईसाफ नाम के लिये भी कोई चीज नहीं है। हमारे शहाबुद्दीन साहब ने कहा है कि क्यों नहीं है। क्यों हमारे कुछ साथी कहते हैं कि नौकरियों में भी आरक्षण होना चाहिए। अगर आरक्षण हो जाय तो उन को रक्षा हो जायगी। सभी सुरक्षित हो जायेंगे और अगर ऐसा हो जाये तो आज जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री हैं समाजवादी राष्ट्र को प्रधान मंत्री नहीं रहेंगे। क्योंकि 85 प्रतिशत जनता हुकूमत में आयेंगी और उन के तुमाइन्दे इस गद्दो पर बैठेंगे और तभी हम सब को ईसाफ मिलेगा और उस समय न आरक्षण का सवाल उठेगा और न पाबन्दो का सवाल उठेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार से और इस आयोग को रिपोर्ट पर एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट भी सरकार के द्वारा और उन लोगों के द्वारा बनायी गयी है जो कि बंधुआ मजदूरों के तरह से इस देश में रहते हैं जिन मस्तिष्क और जिन के दिमाग

बंधुआ मजदूरों के हैं। यह कहने हैं कि पहले योग्य बनो तब ऊँची नौकरी पाओगे। हमारा कहना है कि जब तक पानी में उतरोगे नहीं, तैरना सिखाओगे नहीं तब तक वह तेरेगा कैसे। जब तक वह पानी में उतरेगा नहीं तब तक उस को तैरना नहीं आयेगा। आप कहते हैं कि पहले जपान पर तैर लो, फिर पानी में उतरो। कल्पनाथ राय जी और उन को सरकार कहती है कि पहले जपान पर तैरना सीख लो और फिर पानी में उतरो, फिर पानी में तुम को उतारेंगे क्योंकि तैरना नहीं सीखोगे तो तुम डूब जाओगे। ये कहते हैं पहले पढ़कर आओ फिर नौकरी मिलेगी। पढ़ाई को व्यवस्था ऐसी कर दो है कि उनमें अंग्रेजों में जो पास करेगा वही नौकरी पाएगा। ये कहते हैं इनके भोतर दिमाग नहीं है क्योंकि ये अंग्रेजों से पढ़े हुए नहीं हैं। इस तरह से आप अल्पसंख्यकों को भलाई नहीं कर सकते। आप केवल अल्पसंख्यकों के नाम पर उनका शोषण करना चाहते हैं। अल्पसंख्यकों की भलाई तभी होगी जब अंग्रेजों को पढ़ाई बन्द होगी। तब इस देश में उर्दू, हिन्दी, संस्कृत, गुजराती मराठी पनपेंगी और शहाबुद्दीन साहब हमारी बात का बुरा न मानें, लेकिन अगर आप के दिमाग में यही है कि अंग्रेजों के द्वारा ही पढ़ाई होगी तो आप अल्पसंख्यकों के शत्रु हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पंडित शहाबुद्दीन : मैंने सिर्फ यह अर्ज किया कि आज गांव गांव में अंग्रेजों मीडियम के स्कूल क्यों खुले रहे हैं, इसको तो समझाइए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : उपमहाध्यक्ष महोदय रामेश्वर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि शहाबुद्दीन साहब अल्पसंख्यकों के शत्रु हैं।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : मैंने यह नहीं कहा, मैंने यह कहा है कि इस देश में अगर

[श्री रामेश्वर सिंह]

कुछ न्याय दिलाना है, कुछ लोगों को न्याय पाना है तो आपको एक तरह की व्यवस्था करना होगी और शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि यह शिक्षा से भी संबंधित है। जब तक पढ़ेंगे नहीं तब तक नौकरो नहीं। पढ़ेंगे जब स्कूल हमको पढ़ायेगा इन दोनों का चोली दामन का सम्बन्ध है।

इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा मैं इतना ही कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ कि यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है देश में यह हालत लाने के लिए। इससे भ्रष्टाचार चोरबाजारी, कुम्हारस्ती बढ़ी है। इसका अंजाम इनको भुगतना पड़ेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं खत्म करता हूँ यह कह कहकर कि यह सरकार कभी कर नहीं सकती है जो केवल पूँजीपतियों को हिमायत करती हो, जो दोतरफ़ा व्यवस्था पढ़ाई को चलाती हो। इससे ईसाफ नहीं मिल सकता। गृह मंत्री जी, आपको जाना है, आपकी सरकार को जाना है, चाहे आज जाइये, चाहे 10 वर्ष बाद जाइये। आप रहेंगे नहीं क्योंकि आपके पास ईसाफ नहीं है। हम जब कहते हैं कि जाना है तो इसीलिये कि आप न्याय नहीं दे सकते। इसलिये मैं इस रिपोर्ट पर, इस व्यवस्था पर और शिक्षा नीति पर यही कहना चाहूंगा कि जब तक इनमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तब तक आप चिल्लात रह जाएंगे, आपको कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED REHMAT ALD): Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan. He is not here. Shri Hanumanthappa.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I thank you for this opportunity. The other day, I was reading the Presidential speech 'Dr. Dadabhai Nauroji, the second President of the Indian National Congress. In his Presidential speech,

he has said this. Mr. Vice-Chairman, as you know, the Congress started its early days requesting for certain rights and privileges from the then rules. Even there, Dadabhai Nauroji has said 'Give us more opportunities in the services so that our younger generation can read, learn, educate themselves and get into the services. The Baharul Islam, was saying, while participating in the discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami, that Assam came to limelight only in 1826. It was not under the Moghul rule. It straightaway entered the British rule, that they were far behind in education, that they did not enter into the services and, therefore, they could not develop; the Assamese people as such, the State as such, could not develop. If the services are for development, the very criteria of selecting the persons into the services are to be changed. While speaking on UPSC last time also I have said and I want to reiterate that the UPSC is not conducting a selection process, it is doing an elimination process, if I can put it correctly. It is not at all a selection process. If the criteria is the involvement giving an occasion to the people who have no chances, then the basic criteria of selection or the UPSC conducting of examinations or interviews have to be changed. Unless this is done, all the question posed either by Shri Shahabuddin or by our friends, this side or even by Shri Rameshwar Singh cannot be answered. You have to discuss the very recruitment policy of the Government and give certain guidelines. After all, I had an occasion to discuss this with the hon. chairman of the UPSC also, when I was connected with the Service Commission. Even though he agreed with every point of my suggestion but under the existing rules he was unable to give effect to. After all, UPSC is functioning under the existing rules. The existing rules are there meant for elimination. You have certain vacancies and you call for the applications. Thousands of candidates apply, they flock and you have to select a few out of them. For hundred

vacancies there will be ten thousand even a lakh applications. So, in order to eliminate the other ninety-nine thousand odd candidates, we conduct these examinations and interviews. For that we prepare a merit list. My friends have dealt with merit list at length. I have already said how my son takes 13 years to say good morning to you if you enter my house and how your son, who is urbanised, who is coming from the urban society, at the age of two years, is able to say good morning if I enter your house. So, my son takes 13 years to learn that, whereas your son takes only two years. And unfortunately, both these children are asked to take the same examination, to compete in the UPSC examinations. How do you expect justice, how do you involve the people? Shri Rameshwar Singh or Shri Dhuleshwar Meena was referring to under-developed, under-privileged classes. What are the conditions of our society? We have reports before us. There are no schools, no teachers, no text books, no opportunities. At the same time, we have the qualified teachers and schools who are minting money and there are schools which are giving service also. We are keeping all these children in the same balance. Unless this disparity is cleared, unless the opportunities are given, unless the Government feels that certain people or classes who have no opportunity should be involved, the mind or thinking of the UPSC will not be changed. A set of rules is to be given to the UPSC. Today we see that all the classes are asking for reservation. What for? If he enters into the service, his family benefits, his children will be got educated, they will get better opportunities, that means coming into the mainstream. This is the way of coming into the mainstream. So, if that is the thinking, the involvement is necessary. For that purpose, the set of rules are to be changed. What is happening today? Who enters into the IAS cadre? The father is secretary in the Central Government, the mother is principal somewhere, the

brother is a doctor and the sister is an IAS officer. He has got an access to come to the IAS examination, pass it and enter into the cadre. But for another set of children there is no education background. Neither father nor mother is educated with the governmental programmes. He has studied in some residential school. Somehow he has got 35 per cent marks and he has become a graduate. Can that boy compete with a boy coming from the affluent class? So unless this thinking of allowing the people to come into the services—which means coming into the mainstream of the society—and of involvement is accepted by the Government and norms given to the UPSC, there is no use of discussing the selections at all because according to me this is not selection, but it is only elimination that the UPSC is doing.

With this background I support my friend, Mr. Jaswant Singh who talked about the written examination and viva voce. If you doubt the honesty and integrity of the Members of the UPSC, there must be stringent action against them. But they must be given a chance. What is the purpose after all? Four hundred marks for the written examination and one hundred marks for the viva. How can you give justice even if you want to? You cannot. So more marks, more freedom should be given to the Members of the UPSC so that they can pick up, they can do social justice. Here there is no social justice involved in the elimination process. Even about questions also, I have already spoken; I do not want to go again into all these things. I do not want to say anything against the UPSC. But I want to bring to the notice of the Government one concrete example. I still hold that the UPSC should be above board and it is above board. Still one example I am giving, bringing to the notice of the Government for it to verify. One officer was first in the list for confirmation from the Karnataka State Service. But the UPSC graded him down to the ninth position.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, may I intervene. The conduct or functioning of the UPSC cannot be discussed here. He knows it because he is a Member of the Karnataka Public Service Commission.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: I am sorry, I did not want to go into the conduct of Members.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If he has anything, let him come and meet me.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: I thank you. I do not want to refer to that matter.

I was just discussing the recruitment. UPSC is now recruiting for Central Services Group A etc. But there are several public undertakings which, as my friend, Mr. Shahabuddin pointed out, have got their own rules away from the UPSC. There is no control from the Government. In the name of autonomy, in the name of public undertakings there is no control etc. Those should also be brought within the purview of the UPSC, or a separate Service Commission should be set up and all the reservation facilities should be given there. Time has come now to raise the question of reservation policy also. In the IAS he can straightaway come into Group A post for which reservation is allowed. But for promotions, reservation is stopped at the Junior Class I level. For higher posts also reservation should be introduced because a lot of frustration is being created in the Group I officers that for a number of years reservations have not been given for promotions.

I also support the introduction of psychological test wherever there are sensitive posts. Instead of dumping the people on some criteria, psychological tests are necessary, atleast wherever people are expected to handle sensitive jobs. About autonomous bodies also, there is still confusion. They say the Government cannot dictate them, they are autonomous, but the money is that of the Government. When Government of India itself is implementing certain directions of the reservation policy, some of the

autonomous bodies are still reluctant to have these reservations. And so, whatever directions have come from the Home Ministry have to be passed through their Directorate and they have to consider whether they should be implemented or not. So, this anomaly should be removed. When all the establishment charges and 100 per cent grants are given by the Government, whatever directions in respect of reservation, qualification, etc., are given should be followed by the autonomous bodies as well as the public undertakings.

Sir, with these observations, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

श्री चांद राम (हरियाणा) उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस रिपोर्ट पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं उसमें जो एनेलेसिज है वे तो ठीक हो हैं लेकिन ये एनेलेसिज बहुत पुराने हैं। एक दो मंत्रियों ने कहा भी है और मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन के सामने तस्वीर जो आनी चाहिये वह लेटेस्ट आनी चाहिये तभी जाकर के कुछ बातों पर चर्चा हो सकती है। अब यह तो बहुत पुरानी रिपोर्ट है, 1981-82 की रिपोर्ट है और हम 1984 में इस पर बात कर रहे हैं तो सही तस्वीर हमारे सामने नहीं आ रही है। बहुत से साथियों ने यहां कई बात कही हैं। कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में एक बात तो विशेषकर सफा 15 के ऊपर पता चलता है कि जिस वक्त कोई स्थान नोटोफाई होता है उस वक्त तो कहते हैं कि इतनी वेकेंसीज हैं और अन्त में जाकर के वह कहते हैं कि यह फिगर ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने इसका सारा विवरण दिया है और उससे जाहिर है कि वाइड गैप है, बहुत अन्तर है। इनिशियल डिमांड और फाइनल डिमांड में बहुत अन्तर है। सरकार को इसका किसी तरह से इंतजाम करना चाहिये और पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने जो कहा है उसके बारे में प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

बहुत से साथियों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन पब्लिक सर्विस जिस किस्म की होती है जिस माहौल से आते हैं उस माहौल के अनुरूप ही

वह मैदान में जाकर के लोगों की तकलीफों का विवरण करने हैं। इस बारे में अपनी ही राय नहीं बल्कि बहुत से साथियों ने कहा और कहेंगे जो जिस समाज और वर्ग से आता है उसी के अनुरूप कार्य करता है। बहुत से लोगों को शिकायत भी है और साथियों ने बहुत वाजिब तौर पर कहा, मैं भी सपोर्ट करता हूँ। एक बात मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि 42 परसेंट के करोब बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज है लेकिन उनका कोई नुमाइंदा पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन पर न हो तो यह अच्छा बात नहीं है। सरकार की इस काम को पूरा करना चाहिये। जो लोग इंटरव्यू बोर्ड में बैठते हैं उनको लिमिटेशन तो है क्योंकि जैसे उम्मीदवार आयेंगे जो लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर आयेंगे, लिखित परीक्षा के माक्स चार सौ होंगे और इंटरव्यू जो होता है वह केवल 100 नम्बर का होता है और इंटरव्यू बार्ड केवल 100 में से कर सकता है। लिखित परीक्षा में तो सो-काल्ड पब्लिक स्कूलों में जो बच्चे पढ़े होते हैं वे आगे आ जाते हैं। ऐसे स्कूल विशेष स्कूल यहां हैं, एक लड़का तो देहरादून में पढ़ेगा और एक लड़का बम्बई में बहुत बड़े स्कूल में पढ़ेगा और एक लड़का किसी गांव के स्कूल में, राजस्थान या बिहार के स्कूल में पढ़ेगा जहां पर कि सड़क हो न हो और फिर कहें कि दौड़ो। नाम तो कम्प्युटोटिव एग्जामिनेशन है लेकिन जो उस को योग्यता समाज ने दो सरकार ने दो उसमें तो वह बात ही जाती है जैसे एक लंगड़ा है, हैंडोकेपड है उसको कहा जाता है कि तुम सब एक साथ दौड़ें, वह कैसे दौड़ सकता है मुकाबले में? इस बारे में चर्चा तो होती है लेकिन अमल नहीं होता है। जैसे कि दूसरे साथियों ने भी इस प्वाइंट पर कहा है मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में उनके विचारों से सहमत हूँ लेकिन इसका कोई न कोई सुधार पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को करना चाहिये। स्कूलों के मामले में खास तौर पर शिक्षा के मामले में सुधार किये जाने चाहिये। दूसरी बात जो मैं ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर पर होम मिनिस्ट्री का वह कि जस्टिस अग्रयर का मेरे

खयाल में ब्राह्मण कुल में जन्म हुआ, उनका एक फैसला मैंने पढ़ा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज थे और उसमें चैलेंज किया था, मैं पंजाब में मंत्री था तो उस वक्त क्लास "1" में प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन कर दो थो और पहला स्थान कर दिया था, पांच के ब्लाक में पहला स्थान रिजर्व्ड होगा, उसको चैलेंज किया गया, हाईकोर्ट ने खिलाफ कर दिया सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसको बहाल कर दिया। उसके बाद और कई सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले हुये, उसमें जस्टिस अग्रयर का जो फैसला है वह देखने काबिल है। उन्होंने बहुत साफ लफ्जों में कहा कि आया उस आदमी को प्रेफर करेंगे जो अच्छी नोटिंग करता हो, अच्छे नोट लिखता हो, अच्छा ड्राफ्ट लिखता हो और शायद कोई बात पूछो जाये तो ठीक एक्सप्लेन कर सकता हो या उसको करेंगे जो गांव में जाकर उन लोगों में मिलता हो, उनके बोच में बैठता हो, उनको धरता पर बैठता हो, खेतों में जाता हो, उनको तकलीफों को सुनता हो? आई० ए० एस० हैं, कलेक्टर हैं या डिप्टी कमिश्नर हैं जो गांवों में जाते हैं तो 80-90 परसेंट कप्टों का निवारण उनके हाथ में होता है। लेकिन वह कनबों में जायेगा, शराब पीयेगा, क्योंकि ऐसे वातावरण से वह आया है। कहीं-कहीं रिपोर्ट निकलती है आई० ए० एस० आदि का तो देश के 40 फीसदी वे लोग आते हैं जिनके खानदानों की तनखवाह 5—10 हजार से ज्यादा होती है। अभी मेरे साथी ने कहा कि एक घर से कितने-कितने होते हैं। पंजाब के एक खानदान में, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, 9 अफसर थे, जिनमें से 5 आई० ए० एस० थे और चार सुपरिटेण्डेंट पुलिस और इंजिनियर आदि रैंक के थे। तो वे क्या शराब का परवाह करेंगे, शराब की उनकी धिकिंग होगी। तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालना होगा कि जिसके अन्दर क्षमता हो, लोगों के कष्ट का निवारण कर सके उसको लिया जाये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ, मैंने चेयरमैन को भी लिखा है, वे शिड्यूल्ड

[श्री चांद राम]

कास्ट के हैं और अच्छी बात है, वे यू० पी० एस० सी० केडिटिहास के पहले शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के चेयरमैन हैं, एक और सदस्य शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के भी हैं। मैंने कहा कि जब होम मिनिस्ट्री राय देती है और रोस्टर बना हुआ है, 40 का रोस्टर है, एक और इस तरह से 60वां, सातवां, 14वां, इस तरह से रिजर्व बैकेंसीज हैं तो उसके हिसाब से सिफरिश क्यों नहीं करते हैं। रोस्टर के हिसाब से किसी प्रकार का ब्याल नहीं करते हैं। करते क्या हैं कि 16 परसेंट हैं तो 84 आदमियों को, नान शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को रिक्मेंड कर दिया और फिर 85 86, 87, सो तक ले गये और उसी में सब जूनियर हो जाते हैं फिर रोस्टर का क्या मतलब होगा। वह पाइंट जिस पाइंट तक रिजर्वेशन है उसका मतलब क्या रहेगा। यही हमारे स्टेट के पब्लिक सर्विस कमोशन करते हैं और यही यू० पी० एस० सी० करता है। यह अनोमल है, मैंने कहा कि जो रोस्टर है, जो ब्लाक सिस्टम है, रिजर्वेशन का उसके हिसाब से क्यों नहीं करते हैं। ब्लाक के हिसाब से उनको रिक्मेंटेशन करना चाहिये यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे डिफेंस सर्विसेज एग्जामिनेशन हैं। यह ठीक है कि विशेषकर आई० ए० एस० में पिछले दिनों उनकी सारी बैकेंसीज पूरी हुई हैं, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में जरूर गैप है और उस मामले को देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से उन को प्रो जगह दो जा सकती है। इंजिनियरिंग सर्विसेज में भी विशेषकर जितनी बैकेंसीज रिजर्व शो वे उस पर पहुंचे हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। कुछ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कैंडिडेट्स को तादाद कई गुना बढ़ा है यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में अब भी कमियां हैं। मगर मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जब इस तरह का कम्पोटिटिव एग्जामिनेशन डिफेंस के मामले में होता है तो कैंडिडेट्स जो होते हैं प्राते हैं, कैंडिडेट्स की तादाद जितनी हो

लेकिन फाइनल जो सिलेक्शन है उसमें 43 शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब बा एब भी नहीं तो डिफेंस के अन्दर यह लोप साइडेड रिक्लूटमेंट जो है, यह क्यों है, यह सरकार को देखना चाहिये। हमारा बहुत ग्राउज रहा है कि कंट्री के डिफेंस के अंदर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों का बहुत कम हाथ रहा है। लेकिन वक्त आ गया है कि इन लोगों का हाथ होना चाहिये। जब यू० पी० एस० सी० के जरिये हो रहा है,—पहले तो यह था कि उनके सिलेक्शन बोर्ड होते थे जो उसी किम्प्यूल नजर से देखते थे—जब यू० पी० एस० सी० देखती है तो उसको देखना चाहिये कि किस मामले में क्यों कमी है और उस मामले को सरकार को दूर करना चाहिये। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यहां कमीशन के मेम्बर इस बहस को सुनने प्राते हैं कि नहीं लेकिन उनको माना चाहिये क्योंकि जब यह सावरेन हाऊस है, तो इसकी बात, लोगों को जज्बात, लोगों के रिप्रिजन्टेटिव की जो बातें हैं, उनकी बातें उन तक डाइरेक्ट पहुंचनी चाहियें, यह नहीं कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये उन तक जाएं। असल में होम मिनिस्ट्री का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होना चाहिये रेक्लूटमेंट के बारे में। एक बार जो पालिसी से बाऊन हो गई कि इतनी बैकेंसीज हैं, और इतनी रिजर्व बैकेंसीज हैं, तो यू० पी० एस० सी० को इसे बैकें आऊट करना चाहिये, इनिशाल रेक्लूटमेंट और प्रामोशन के बारे में भी वह बैकें आऊट करे कि किस-किस महकमें में कितने हैं और गवर्नमेंट को समझाना चाहिये कि जो बैकलाग है रिजर्वेशन का, इतना गैप है, क्यों नहीं यू० पी० एस० सी० को कहते हैं कि (समय को घंटों) बैकलाग सब रेक्लूटमेंट करके, दो तीन बार में इस तरह से तीन साल के अंदर- अन्दर क्यों नहीं इस बैकलाग को दूर करते? स्पेशल रेक्लूटमेंट करके इस बैकलाग को खरम कर दिया जाए।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ कि जो युनिवर्सिटीज हैं, वह ऐसी हो गई हैं कि वह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड शिड्यूल्ड

ट्राइब्स की परवाह ही नहीं करतीं। उनकी एडवर्टिजमेंट देखें कि वह क्या है, पर वह कहेंगे कि सूटबल नहीं मिला। कम से कम यू.पी.एस.सी. के जरिये यूनिवर्सिटीज और जाएंट. पब्लिक सेक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन, पब्लिक सेक्टर आर्गनाइजेशन है, इनको सरकार क्यों बाध्य नहीं करती है कि यू.पी.एस.सी. के द्वारा इनका रिक्रूटमेंट होना चाहिये और रिजर्वेशन का कोटा उनको पूरा मिलेगा। तो यह जो एक संस्थान है वन-यर्ड पापुलेशन का, शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स एण्ड ट्राइब्स को जो मान्यता दी गई है कि उनका एक-तिहाई रिजर्वेशन है, तो कम से कम उनको तो न्याय मिलेगा।

तो इसलिये जो यह रिपोर्ट है, उसमें कुछ अंश यह भी आना चाहिए कि किस-किस मामले में रिक्रूटमेंट की कमी है और उसे कैसे पूरा करें। यू.पी.एस.सी. को इस बात को रिपोर्ट करना चाहिये।

इतना कहते हुये मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Reply by the hon. Minister

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion on the Report of the UPSC. Sir, this debate is unique in one sense that the persons who have participated in it have got a background and knowledge of the working of the service commissions. Two Members, if I remember correctly, worked in the State Public Service Commissions, Mr. Hanumanthappa and Mr. Meena, and Shri Shahabuddin was an eminent civil servant before he joined politics. Several other Members have thrown some light and have given some useful suggestions. I would certainly pass on those suggestions to the UPSC for their consideration and necessary action.

Sir, I am also glad that all the Members paid compliments to the objectivity and impartiality of this

premier organisation which recruits a large number of people to run the Government at Centre, and I am thankful for their compliments paid to the UPSC.

Sir, I may also point out that the UPSC is headed by an eminent person, by name Dr. M. L. Shahare. He comes from a Scheduled Caste, and there is one eminent Member who belongs to a Scheduled Tribe also. Sir, the composition of the UPSC is done in such a way that it gives representation to all the regions and to all sections of the society. So, in conformity with it, the selection of the Members is being made from time to time.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: What about backward classes?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes, backward classes also.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: No, there is no Member from backward classes in the UPSC.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, we will consider that aspect of the matter. Sir, I would start with what the Prime Minister has said in this connection. In the inaugural address while opening the Conference of Chairmen of Public Service Commissions held in New Delhi, the Prime Minister laid stress on providing more equitable opportunities for the candidates from the rural areas for getting into the administrative services and posts under the Government of India. She said: "In the assessment of candidates, the stress has to be not so much on superficial brightness or more scholastic intelligence but more on persons who are sound and earnest, who have character, courage, confidence and staying power and also willing and able to learn as they go along."

Sir, I have to place before the hon. House the present system of working of the UPSC. So far as the Personality Test is concerned, the marks have been reduced to the minimum. Only 250 out of a total of 2050 has been allotted for the Personality Test. In

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this connection, I would like to inform the House that in this year's All India Services Examination, a candidate who did not appear for the viva voce has been declared eligible for All India Services. So we have taken steps at the UPSC also to see that no handicap or disadvantage is placed on a candidate who comes from the rural area. This has been done to ensure that the Personality Test does not operate much to the disadvantage of the rural candidates because of backwardness of the surroundings in which they are brought up, in competing with persons or candidates brought up in the urban surroundings. The marks allotted for the Personality Test are insignificant compared to the total marks. Apart from this, in the Personality Test itself, the Board interviewing the candidates takes into account the background of the candidate also.

Sir, Shri Shahabuddin has made certain valuable suggestions. Mr. Jaswant Singh, an eminent member of the Defence Services, has also made some useful suggestions. The first suggestion made by Mr. Shahabuddin was with regard to the proposal to increase the number of members of the Union Public Service Commission. Sir, it has been received by the Government. The proposal is to raise the number of members, excluding the Chairman, from eight to ten on the ground that the membership of eight was fixed as early as 1959 and the work-load has increased considerably since then. This proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Sir, another suggestion made was with regard to relieving the UPSC in its work-load. Already recruitment to Group C and D posts is outside the purview of the UPSC. In respect of non-technical posts, Group C and D, recruitment is made through the Staff Selection Commission. In the case of Assistants in the Secretariat and Stenographers, Grade C, recruitment still continues to be with the

UPSC. These posts are in the scale of Rs. 425—800, which ordinarily are in Group C. But for special reasons the classification of these posts has been made as Group B non-gazetted. Consequently the UPSC continues to be associated with their selection. Considering the level of the posts, we had suggested to the UPSC that they may consider entrusting them to the Staff Selection Commission so that the pressure of work on the UPSC may be reduced. The UPSC, however, have not agreed to the proposal and they intimated that they would be in a position to handle this recruitment also without much difficulty, particularly because these posts continue to be in Group B. So this matter had been referred to the UPSC.

Sir, Mr. Shahabuddin also made a suggestion about recruitment to public sector undertakings. Sir, the public sector undertakings fall under a different category and as per the Constitution, they cannot come under the purview of the Public Service Commission. Shri Shahabuddin has made a very useful suggestion. He referred to the need for opening coaching centres for minorities. I can assure him and this House that Government is seized with the need for such coaching centres. For example, the Ministry of Education is currently discussing the details of a suitable scheme for opening such centres in UP with the State Government. The matter is being pursued with the Agra, Lucknow and Gorakhpur Universities.

I have also dealt with the Civil Services examinations. Shri Jaswant Singh also said one point with regard to the imbalance or the disadvantage suffered by a candidate whose subject was something different. He quoted about the advantage which a student will have whose subject is mathematics. The main examination consists of two parts: written examination and interview test. The written examination consists of eight papers: Paper 1: Indian languages; Paper 2: English;

Papers 3 and 4: General Studies Papers 5 & 6: First Optional; and Papers 7 & 8: Second Optionals. I don't think that any disadvantage is suffered on account of these various disciplines and I do not know whether anything could be done to alter the situation or to give more marks to make good the disadvantage a candidate suffers because of the subject he takes. I do not know about this matter, whether and how this could be examined. I will find out whether there is any force in this argument and whether it requires any consideration by the UPSC.

As regards ad hoc appointments, the UPSC have referred to ad hoc appointments being continued and also being made without consulting the Commission even though the period for which the ad hoc appointee held the post exceeding one year. Under the UPSC Exemption From Consultation Regulations, 1958, the departments of the Government should make temporary appointments without consultation with the UPSC if the period of such temporary appointments is not expected to last more than a year. The practice, however, had been that such appointments are being made without consultation for the first one year and the Commission are approached thereafter in a routine fashion. The idea behind the Exemption Regulations has been that where even initially it is known that the appointment on an ad hoc basis is likely to extend beyond one year, consultation with the UPSC would be needed. It is only where the initial estimate itself showed the need for ad hoc arrangement for a short period that such consultation was not necessary. Ministries have been informed in this Department's letter that such temporary arrangements should ordinarily be made within the powers of the Ministry for a period of six months only and immediate steps be taken to make regular recruitment so that regular arrangements are available before the expiry of one year

of the initial recruitment on an ad hoc basis. Unfortunately, despite these instructions ad hoc appointments continue to be made for various reasons. But we will pursue this matter again with the concerned Ministries that this should be dispensed with as expeditiously as possible...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Including your own Ministry.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Commission have stated that instances continue to occur where the vacancies initially reported do not bear any relation to the number of vacancies finally reported for being filled. The Commission have also indicated some examinations where such phenomenal increase in the number of vacancies had taken place.

A study of the cases reported by the Commission has revealed that in every case almost the same action... (Interruption)

5 P.M.

Sir, he also suggested that there should not be any undue disparity between the actual vacancies notified officially and the final vacancies filled up. It is quite valid. We shall look into this and see what can be done about it.

As regards the delay in offering appointments, steps have been taken recently to expedite the process of verification and antecedents. I hope these delays will be reduced in future.

Sir, he also mentioned about the standard of education. Sir, we are not responsible for this. After all, till recently education was a State subject and it was brought in the Concurrent List very recently. Various Universities have various standards. From the Government side we cannot do much. It is for the State Governments...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Just to correct the

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record. The maintenance of standard of higher education has always been the responsibility of the Central Government, even before education became a Concurrent Subject.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:
Sir, about the backlog of recruitment, recruitment by the UPSC is a continuous process going from one year to another. As has been explained by the UPSC themselves in their report, the increase in the cases carried over by 130 posts is due to alterations made by the requisitioning authorities. No doubt such changes should not generally be made, but if for various reasons alterations are made, recruitment process of the UPSC will naturally be delayed. They have also pointed out that of the pending cases at the end of the year 326 cases involving 631 posts were received by them in the last quarter of 1981-82.

Moreover, there has also been a considerable increase in the number of applications, which naturally increases the time taken for recruitment. As against 58,748 applications received in 1980-81, 79,314 applications were received in 1981-82.

Sir, about the delay in DPC, instructions have been issued for holding DPC's regularly. If for any reason DPC's are not held in a year, subsequent DPC's are required to consider persons based on year-wise vacancies. (Interruptions).

Sir, Shri Jaswant Singh made some suggestions regarding the relaxation of educational qualifications. There is a provision in the Defence Services Examination Rules that a candidate can be admitted provisionally, subject to the production of proof of passing the required qualification by a particular date. Some of the candidates fail to submit such proof by the specified date and therefore their candidature is cancelled. However, having passed the examination conducted by the

UPSC, if they subsequently produce proof of educational qualifications, they are admitted to the subsequent course without any fresh UPSC examination. I may assure the hon. Member that no candidate who is not educationally unqualified is ever admitted to the Military Academy.

Shri Ramachandra Rao has made certain suggestions about the need for holding more workshops by the UPSC. We shall bring it to their notice.

Reference has also been made regarding ad hoc appointments. Government is also quite concerned about it. Instructions already exist that ad hoc appointments should be resorted to only when it is absolutely unavoidable.

About the rural background, several suggestions have been made. Sir, it is not the first time that it has been done. Of course, the hon. Members are very conscious of the matter. They feel that the recruitment is more in favour of the urban youth than the youth in the rural areas. Sir, I have also touched on this in my opening speech and I have also enumerated the various steps taken by the UPSC in order to narrow down the imbalance. Sir, coaching centres have been arranged and we have it in such a manner that the people from the rural areas may get the maximum benefit out of it, more so the people coming from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have got these handicaps. I know the feelings of persons like Shri Hanumanthappa and Shri Ramachandra Rao. It is also a fact that a person coming from an affluent family in a higher echelon of the society has got the initial advantage over those people who live in the rural areas where there are no educational facilities or where there are several social disabilities.

Sir, I have tried to meet perhaps some of the very important points

raised by the hon. Members in this discussion. And I once again thank the hon. Members for having made valuable suggestions.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I had suggested something about the Mandal Commission—reservations in respect of Other Backward Classes....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It has been debated and discussed in this House and the Government has made its stand very clear. I need not reiterate. Hon. Members know all these things.

I once again thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and who have made valuable suggestions which will be communicated and conveyed to the Union Public Service Commission for their consideration.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA—Contd.

II. The Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1984

III. The Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1984.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the

following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1984, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1984".

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1984, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd March, 1984."

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 5th March, 1984.