

पाकिस्तान में हैं। कल हम एक थे आज हम दो हो गये हैं, लेकिन फिर कभी हम एक हो सकते हैं। मगर जिया-उल-हक साहब ऐसा मत करो कि तुम जन्नत में चले जाओ और वहाँ से वापस न आओ तथा हमें भी 10-20 करोड़ की क्षति पहुँचा दो। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान इन समस्याओं की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

**MOTION RE. TWENTY-NINTH AND
THIRTIETH REPORTS OF THE
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE
COMMISSION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATA-
SUBBAIAH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg
to move:

"That the Twenty-ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from 1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1979 and the Thirtieth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980, together with Government's Memorandum on the case of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice mentioned in the Thirtieth Report, laid on the Table of the Rajaya Sabha on the 26th February and 18th September 1981, respectively, be taken into consideration".

Sir, article 323 of the Constitution provides for the laying of the Annual Reports of the Union Public Service Commission before each House of Parliament and it is in accordance with this that the Reports were laid before the two Houses on the 26th February, 1981 and 18th September, 1981. As the hon. Members are aware, the Constitution of India has assigned an important role to the Commission in the matter of recruitment to various Services and posts under the Govern-

ment and also in the matter of rendering advice to the Government on the policy of recruitment, promotion and transfers. In the exercise of these statutory functions, the Union Public Service Commission is completely unfettered and the Government do not in any way interfere in its functioning. Besides, for the effective discharge of these responsibilities invested in the Commission, the Commission enjoys substantial autonomy both administratively and financially. There has been considerable delegation of powers to the Commission in administrative and financial matters which provides freedom of action and it is only on rare occasions that the Commission has to approach the Government. The advice tendered by the Commission has almost always been accepted by the Government except in rare cases. The views of the Commission are also considered at the highest level and specific procedures have been laid down not only for such consideration but also for giving the Commission itself a fuller opportunity before the Government takes a final decision of not accepting the Commission's advice. Members would have noticed that the present Reports mention only one case of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice. The Explanatory Memorandum gives in sufficient detail the specific reasons for such non-acceptance and the decision has been taken at the level of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

The functions of the Commission cover wide-ranging fields including those covering advance technology. In order to cope up with this task the selection of Members has to take into account the broad spectrum of discipline and professions so that the membership of the Commission provides the necessary expertise and experience in fields related to the recruitment to various higher services. The selection of Members has also to keep in view the constitutional stipulations in this regard that about one-half of the Members should have served earlier under the Government of India

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah] or of a State. Besides, while making appointments the Government have also to keep various other considerations in view so that no particular region gets excessively represented or the claims of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are adequately safeguarded. The present membership consists of a number of persons who have been eminent in the academic and administrative fields. The reports of the Commission are scrutinised minutely and thoroughly and detailed instructions are issued from time to time to remedy the mistakes pointed out in the Reports. All the suggestions made by the Commission are also considered in consultation with the concerned departments of the Government and corrective steps initiated wherever necessary.

I may assure the Members that the various suggestions that they have made in the past in considering the earlier reports of the Commission had been examined with the attention they need in consultation with all appropriate agencies. I am sure the discussions on these reports in this House will also be equally fruitful in generating new ideas to enable the Government towards improving its personnel and administration. I need hardly say that the Government as well as the Commission would welcome the suggestions of the House for further improving the procedures of recruitment of personnel by the Commission.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): The Minister has moved the motion and also spoken on it. Now, if any Member wants to speak, he will speak and then the Minister will reply. Now, I call upon Shri. V. B. Raju to speak.

श्री जसवंत सिंह (राजस्थान) :
मैं पूछना चाहता था कि कितनी देर तक
हाऊस बैठेगा ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बिशम्बर नाथ पण्डे) :
पाँच बजे तक बैठेगा ।

श्री जसवंत सिंह : तो फिर इसकी
चर्चा बाद में चलायेंगे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बिशम्बर नाथ पण्डे) :
राजू साहब शुरू करेंगे । शुरू करें
दीजिए ।

SHRI V. B. RAJU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Minister has moved the motion for the consideration of two Reports, the 29th and the 30th. While moving the Motion the Minister has not taken note of the obligation on the part of the Government to discuss the Annual Report within that year. In fact, I expected from the Minister at least an expression of regret why the 29th Report could not be discussed in that year and why it was two reports at one and the same time. I would like the Minister to clarify this position at least when he replies to the debate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the date of receipt of the 29th Report, typed copy, from the Service Commission is 2-6-1980, and the date of receipt of the printed copies is 9-1-1981 and Hindi 27-1-1981 and the date on which they were laid before Parliament was 26-2-81. About the Thirtieth Report, the date of receipt of typed copy of the Report is 6-11-80; date of receipt of printed copy in English and Hindi is 8-9-81 and date on which laid before Parliament is 18-9-1981. We have taken the earliest opportunity to lay it on the Table of the House and initiate discussion; there was no avoidable delay.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: I think the Report was received, according to this information, in February.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Then we have to refer It to various Departments; we have to get information from various Departments; we have to consolidate them and then place it on the Table of the House. Immediately we cannot pass it on to Parliament the moment we get it from the Service Commission.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Anyhow, Parliament would always desire to know

where the lapse has taken place, whether it was at the Commission's level.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: There was no lapse that has taken place. This is the normal procedure that was adopted by the Commission as well as the Government. I can only say that the Government soon after it received report from the UPSC initiated the process; we have to obtain several memoranda because according to the Article of the Constitution not only the Report but the memoranda of the Government have also to be placed on the Table of the House. Naturally, it takes time; there was no lapse on the part of anybody, either the Public Service Commission or the Government.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Anyhow, my observation is that the Reports have come in a bunch before us. Is it the practice that we discuss Reports in a bunch. In fact, the hon. Minister will take note and also recollect that the 29th Report did not require any memorandum also; there was no non-acceptance by the Government of any recommendation of the Commission, if you just know it. You can throw light on it while replying. I could not find any memorandum from the Library also and there was no memorandum in the Report itself which indicates that there was nothing which can be interpreted as non-acceptance by the Recommendation of the Commission's recommendations. But there was only one case of non-acceptance in the 30th Report for which memorandum has been submitted before Parliament. That is all right; it may appear technical but we should take it seriously that the Parliament should be informed as early as possible in proper routine so that a proper debate can take place; it is a Constitutional mandate.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, one of the major concerns of the Commission—the Commission itself has observed—is to ensure that their recruitment policy and selection practices are socially relevant and reliable. When I had taken

time to go through these Reports, I found them dry, drab, only with statistics and it is not what we expect from a Commission constituted under the Constitution. For giving such dry Reports, I am not casting any aspersions on the Commission. I wish in future the Reports are submitted in a way which would throw light on the employment position in the country which is becoming quantitatively a big problem, and how our educational system has become irrelevant to the market requirements. It should be something of that nature because the Commission has the opportunity, the scope and the facility to throw light on it. In fact, this House has no opportunity to discuss any overall situation of employment, recruitment and all that, because different agencies go in a different way. Now, take, for instance, the public sector undertakings, where nearly Rs. 20,000 crores of investment is involved and where nearly two million people are employed. This House had no opportunity to know that exactly is the recruitment policy in public sector undertakings, what is happening there and what is not happening there. The only thing is that we are advised by the Government to say something during the Budget discussion.

5 P.M.

Take the case of banks. Their recruitment is independent. They do it in their own way. We do not have the totality of the picture before us, before Parliament. Parliament is the supreme political institution and it has to have control over the policies. where, huge Government finance is involved, as in the case of public undertakings. What the Union Public Service Commission tackles is a very very limited problem and it only takes care of a very limited activity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): Mr. Raju you may resume your speech tomorrow.

LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): He has already adjourned the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 25th November, 1981.