

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have made my observations strictly in reference to the reconstitution of the CAB of Education.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR : What about Mr. Gupta's allegation ?

PROF. NURUL HASAN : If any Member brings any specific information to my notice, I will certainly look into it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : The question is;

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (d) of clause (2) of paragraph 3 of the Government of India (Education, Health and Lands Department) Resolution No. F. 122.3/35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House to be a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor S. Nurul Hasan from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 30th September, 1971."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : The Programme of elections to the Central Advisory Board of Education will be published in the Parliamentary Bulletin.

**REFERENCE TO THE ALLEGED  
CLOSURE OF MINE IN ASANSOL  
AREA AND RETRENCHMENT  
IN BAILADILA IRON  
ORE MINE**

SHRI KALYAN ROY (West Bengal) : Madam, through you I wish to draw the attention of the Labour Minister to the fact that one of the biggest coalmines in Asansol, the Dhemomain colliery, has been closed down illegally. Two thousand workers have been rendered unemployed. The mine has a total stock of nearly one million tonnes of best coal. The workers and masse have

gone on hunger-strike since yesterday. I am reading the telegram received by me :

"Indefinite mass hunger strike continues at Dhemomain colliery from Third April by the workers demanding immediate take-over the mine by Government or NCDC stop Take immediate steps for employment to two thousand workers. . ."

The NCDC is also very keen to take over and the report is pending in the Ministry of Mines but some suspicious developments have developed and the mine has not yet taken over resulting in hunger-strike and unemployment.

Another telegram is in relation to a very big mine owned by the NMDC that is the Bailadila Iron Ore Mine. There 300 workers employed by contractors have been suddenly illegally retrenched and no payment has been made and as a result the entire Bailadila group of mines in Madhya Pradesh may go on strike.

It will seriously affect our iron export and production in the steel plants. Through you, Madam, I want this fact to be seriously noted by the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Labour so that intervention immediately takes place to take over the Bailadila Main Colliery and to see that the contract labour who have been retrenched illegally in the public sector are taken back and their wages are paid.

Thank you.

**MOTION *Re*. REPORTS OF THE  
UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COM-  
MISSION—Continued**

डा. भ ई मह वीर (दिल्ली) : उपसभापति महोदय, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की दो वर्ष की रिपोर्टों के बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए सदन को यह अवसर मिला है। सब से पहली चीज जो मैं इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जो बात कल मंत्री जी ने मिथी जी ने अपने प्रस्तावना के शब्दों में कही थी कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परिक्षाओं का

[डा० भाई महावीर]

माध्यम हिन्दी में और भारत की दूसरी भाषाओं में भी हो सके, उस के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से आयोग के सामने प्रस्ताव रखा गया था। महोदय, उस प्रस्ताव के संबंध में जो रिपोर्ट 1969-70 की है, उस में उल्लेख किया गया है। जो उल्लेख किया गया है, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कल कहा, हम लोग लोक सेवा आयोग को बड़े महत्व की दृष्टि से देखते से देखते हैं और मैं नहीं चाहूंगा आलोचना की सीमा में कोई भी शब्द उस के संबंध में कहूं, लेकिन जो कुछ इस विषय पर पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट में आया, उसे मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। इस के पहले जो कुछ आयोग ने स्वीकार किया था वह यह था कि परिक्षाओं के तीन अनिवार्य पेपर्स में से दो पेपर्स भारत की किसी भाषा के अंदर लिखे जा सकेंगे और इस के साथ ही यह शर्त लगा दी गयी थी कि वे उत्तर को लिख सकेंगे लेकिन प्रश्नपत्र अंग्रेजी में होंगे, वे अंग्रेजी में ही रहेंगे क्योंकि किसी भारतीय भाषा में प्रश्न पत्रों को छपाने में उन की ऐक्यूरेसी और सीक्रेसी का खतरा है। इस के संबंध में कहा गया है कि:

"It would not be possible for them in the foreseeable future to be able to make arrangements for setting and printing the question papers in the Indian languages besides English without serious risk of compromising the accuracy and secrecy of the question papers."

यह कहने के बाद अगले वाक्य में कहा गया है कि: It almost amounts to an illustration of what perhaps the Commission had in mind :

"The Commission, therefore, expressed the view that even for those candidates who exercise the option. . .

That is those candidates who may write their answers in the above-mentioned two papers in any of the Indian languages.

"...the question papers should necessarily continue to be set and printed in in the English language only."

इस वाक्य का कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलता क्योंकि perhaps it is this kind of inaccuracy which the Commission had in mind when they were saying that it would not be possible for them in the foreseeable future to make use of Indian languages for setting and printing question papers.

1 P.M.

महोदय इस तरह की इनएक्यूरेसीज तो इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर भी आ गई परन्तु मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि लोक सेवा आयोग इस सवाल को इतना दुर्गम इतना कठिन समझता है कि दृश्य-भविष्य में भी उनकी नजर में यह सम्भव नहीं होगा कि इन परिक्षाओं के लिये भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से प्रश्नपत्र रख सकें और उनके बाकी जो पेपर्स हैं उनमें भी भारतीय भाषाओं के माध्यम से उत्तर स्वीकार कर सकें। महोदय मैं नहीं समझता कि यह ऐसा सवाल है जिसका हम बिल्कुल अपनी योग्यता की सीमा से बाहर का मान कर छोड़ दें। आयोग ने भी कहा है कि वह इसका विचार करेंगे, 1969 ई० की परिक्षा के बाद उन्होंने परिक्षा परिणामों को संकलित करके उसके बारे में फिर से राय देने का आश्वासन इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर दिया था परन्तु इस दूसरे साल की रिपोर्ट में इसके विषय में मुझे कोई उल्लेख नहीं मिला। ऐसा लगता है कि एक साल के बाद भी आयोग इस सम्बन्ध में किसी निश्चित राय के ऊपर नहीं पहुँच सका।

मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि आयोग इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बात घबड़ाहट में करे या जल्दबाजी में कोई फैसला किया जाय लेकिन मैं यह जरूर निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आयोग दृश्य-भविष्य में भी अपनी भाषाओं का उपयोग न कर सके इतनी बड़ी जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस का रिक्रूटमेंट है उसके माध्यम में

और हम हमेशा के लिये केवल अंग्रेजी की गुनामी के फंदे में फंसे रहें यह किसी भी स्वतंत्र देश की प्रतिभा उसकी शोभा और उसकी गरिमा के अनुकूल नहीं होगा। इसलिये महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से जो आयोग को कहा गया है, उसी पर फिर से जोर दे कर उनको इसके सम्बन्ध में आग्रह किया जाय कि वह इस सवाल का हल निकालें कि अपने देश की भाषाओं के माध्यम को स्वीकार करते हुये यह कैसे किया जा सकता है। इसको वह देखें। युनिफार्मिटी आफ स्टैंडर्ड की बात ऐसी है, जिसमें किसी देशवासी का दो मत नहीं हो सकता। हम चाहते हैं कि स्तर की एक स्तरता रहे परिक्षाओं में लेकिन क्या अलग अलग भाषाओं के माध्यम होने से यह एक स्तरता रहना किसी भी तरह से सम्भव नहीं। एग्जामिनमें दो हो सकते हैं, तीन हो सकते हैं, आन्तरिक और बाह्य एग्जामिनर्स हो सकते हैं एक प्रदेश से और दूसरे दूसरे प्रदेश से और उनको मिला कर के मूल्यांकन के लिये नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। इन सब चीजों का विचार करने के बाद इस सवाल का हल किया जाना सम्भव भी होना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरी दृष्टि में, अनिवार्य भी है। यदि यह नहीं होता, महोदय, तो क्या होगा। अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से, अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले जो हमारे समाज के थोड़े से वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो कानवेंट स्कूलों में जाते हैं, जिनको वहाँ जाने का सौभाग्य मिलता है, जो समाज के ऊँचे वर्गों से आते हैं, वही इसमें आयेंगे। आज तो यह भी चर्चा है बहुत से क्षेत्रों में कि हम इस तरह की दो तरह की शिक्षा-संस्थाओं को कब तक चलने देंगे और समाज के अन्दर जो हम अवसर की बराबरी लाना चाहते हैं उसके साथ यह कहाँ तक मेल खाता है। लेकिन वह बड़ा सवाल में इस वक्त नहीं छेड़ रहा, किन्तु यह जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे प्रत्याग्नी, जो हमारे

कैं डिडेन्स देहाती क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, ऐसे स्कूलों में से पढ़ कर आते हैं, जहाँ पर कि उनको अंग्रेजी माध्यम से नहीं पढ़ाया गया है और न ऐसे परिवारों से आते हैं जहाँ घरों में अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से बात चीत होती हो, वह ऐसे लोगों के मुकाबिले में खड़े होते हैं जिनके घरों में सवेरे से शाम तक अंग्रेजी में ही बात चीत होती है, अगर मां बाप बच्चे को डांटते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में ही डांटते हैं, कुत्तों से बात करते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में करते हैं और कुत्ते भी अगर भूंकते हैं तो शायद अंग्रेजी में भूंकते हैं, ऐसे कुछ वर्ग के लोगों को यह जो एक एडवान्टेज है, यह जो एक लाभ है अंग्रेजी के ही माध्यम के बने रहने का यह लाभ उनके लिये बना रहेगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की सामान्य जनता के लिये सब प्रकार के अवसर के द्वारा जो हम खोलना चाहते हैं, तो इस दृष्टि से यह उपयुक्त नहीं कहा जा सकता इसलिये इस सवाल को हल करने की ओर जितना ध्यान आयोग ने दिया है मेरा निवेदन है कि उस ध्यान को और ज्यादा तीव्रता से देना चाहिये और जब कि इस साल की रिपोर्ट में इसके लिये कोई संकेत नहीं किया गया तो मैं चाहूँगा कि हम उनको इस सवाल को हल करने के लिये आग्रह करें और शीघ्र ही इस सम्बन्ध में वह दिन लायें जब कि इन सारी परीक्षाओं के माध्यम के तौर पर हम अपनी भाषाओं का उपयोग कर सकें।

महोदय, . . .

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY) : Dr. Mahavir, before you go to your next point let us adjourn. You will continue your speech after lunch. The House stands adjourned till 2 in the afternoon.

The House then adjourned for lunch at five minutes past one of the clock.

*The House reassembled after lunch  
at two of the clock*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAM SAIKIA) in the Chair.

डा० भाई महावीर : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यू० पी० एस० सी० के परीक्षा के माध्यम की चर्चा कर रहा था और उसमें मैंने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि यदि इस देश के सामान्य जन को ऊँची सेवाओं के अंदर पहुँचने का अवसर मिला है तो स्वाभाविक रूप से हमें अपनी देशी भाषाओं के द्वारा परीक्षा लेने की पद्धति अपनानी पड़ेगी। केवल यही सवाल नहीं है कि आज देश के अंदर जो आधे प्रतिशत लोग हैं, जो अंग्रेजी जानते हैं और जिनके घरों में शायद अंग्रेजी वायुमण्डल है, केवल उन्हीं तक वर्तमान पद्धति ऊँची सेवाओं में प्रवेश के अवसर को सीमित रखेगी। तो केवल यही एक पहलू नहीं है। इस समय एक दूसरा पहलू है जिसके कारण मैं इस बात पर जोर दे रहा था। वह यह है कि जब यू० पी० एस० सी० के अंदर इटरव्यू की महत्ता इतनी ज्यादा बनी हुई है, तो इटरव्यू में आखिर क्या कुछ देखा जाता है? प्रश्न किये जाते हैं, उनके कुछ उत्तर मिलते हैं और इस प्रश्नोत्तर में जिस माध्यम से किसी ने शिक्षा पायी है—विशेष रूप से अगर अंग्रेजी के स्कूल में वह पढ़ा है—तो उसकी अंग्रेजी बोलने की जो स्मार्टनेस है, जो तत्परता है, जो फुर्तीलापन है, वही शायद उसकी बाकी गुणों-अवगुणों को ढक लेता है। क्या यह हमारी कार्यक्षमता की कसौटी है? मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि समय बहुत बदल गया और आज स्थिति यह है कि देश की नागरिक सेवाओं से देश को बहुत कुछ अपेक्षाएँ हैं। समय-समय पर कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होती हैं और दिखायी यह दे रहा है कि काफी समय तक कठिनाइयों का यह जमाना देश में चलेगा। जब भी कोई ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा होती है तो जो आफिसर, जो पदाधिकारी वहाँ पर हज़िर हैं, उसको निर्णय करना पड़ता है। वह किस दिसाख से निर्णय

करता है, उसकी योग्यता कितनी है, उसके अंदर देश भक्ति की भावना कितनी गहरी है, सचमुच में अगर देखा जाए, तो हमारे पास परीक्षाओं का नया टेस्ट होता चाहिए—एप्टी-ट्यूड टेस्ट हमने कौन से नए बनाए हैं? केवल एक इटरव्यू में ही आप सवाल पूछेंगे और उससे कहा तक पता लग सकेगा कि किसी व्यक्ति के अंदर जो लायलटीज है, जिन चीजों के साथ वह लगाव अनुभव करता है उनकी श्रेणी क्या है और कौनसी चीज उसके मन के अंदर सबसे ऊपर है? हमारे देश में आज इस तरह के नौजवानों की जरूरत है और उनमें देश भक्ति की गहराई होनी चाहिये, यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ आज हमारे देश में जहाँ एक तरफ बड़ी ऊँची उदारता की बात की जाती है। सारे ब्रम्हान्ड को अपने अंदर देखते हैं, अपने को सारे ब्रम्हान्ड के अंदर देखते हैं, वहाँ पर राष्ट्र के अन्दर ऐसी छुद्रता भी आती है कि दूसरे इन्सान को इन्सान के बराबर नहीं देख पाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में जहाँ पर छुआछूत का कलंक हमारे माथे पर बना हुआ है, जहाँ पर जात-पात की ऊँच नीच हमारे देश के अंदर इतनी गहरी गई हुई है। यूनीवर्सिटीज के अन्दर और शिक्षण संस्थाओं के अन्दर जहाँ पर यह विषय नहीं आना चाहिए था, वहाँ पर भी भर्ती में, वाइस चांसलरों और प्रोफेसरों की भर्ती में जात-पात की बात काम करती है।

महोदय अगर किसी प्रशासन के ढाँचे में सुधार करना है तो उसका प्रारम्भ जो सर्वोच्च संस्था है, जो लोगों का चुनाव करने वाली है, वह अपने परीक्षण में ऐसे ढंग अपनाये जहाँ पर हर व्यक्ति के दिल की वास्तविक भावनाओं और वास्तविक प्रवृत्तियों का पता चल सके और हम उन प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा दें जो देश के निर्माण के वास्ते बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

हमारे देश में यह भावना है कि हम सब मतमतान्तरों को एक समान मानते हैं। सर्वधर्म

समभाव, यह हमारे देश का पुराना आदर्श है। आज उसी सेक्युलेरिज्म को अंग्रेजी नाम से सम्बोधित किया जाता है, जो वास्तव में उस चीज के सही भाव को प्रकट नहीं करता है। परन्तु इन्ही एण्टीट्यूड के अन्दर, इन परीक्षणों के अन्दर, ऐसे टेस्टों के अन्दर पता लगाना होगा कि किस व्यक्ति के अन्दर यह भावना कहां तक गई है और उसके अन्दर ऊंचे उठने में विलय कितना आता है, सम्पत्ति के बारे में उदारता कितनी है और विपत्ति के समय कितना धैर्य है। ये दावे आई० ए० एस० आफिसरों के होने चाहिए और इनका परीक्षण यूनि-यन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की परीक्षा के समय ही होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० एस० सी० में कोई इस तरह का परीक्षण सैल अपना है या नहीं, जिनमें परीक्षण के नये ढंग की खोज की जाती हो। आखिर दुनिया बहुत आगे बढ़ गई है। दुनिया में इस तरह के नये टेस्ट वैज्ञानिक तरीकों से निकाले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन हम वहीं पर वहीं खड़े रह गये हैं, जहां हमें अंग्रेजों ने किसी समय खड़ा किया था। इंटरव्यू के द्वारा, बात चीत के द्वारा हम किसी का टेस्ट लेंगे कि कौन व्यक्ति कितना चुस्त है, कितना होशियार है, कितनी तेज रफतार से जवाब दे सकता है, यही हमारे लिए इस वक्त सारी योग्यता का अकेला प्रमाण-पत्र काफी होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दृष्टि से भी यू० पी० एस० सी० को ध्यान आकृष्ट करने की जरूरत है और मैं मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

महोदय, इसके बाद, इन दो रिपोर्टों में से एक दो पहलुओं पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहिले महोदय, इन दोनों रिपोर्टों के अन्दर ऐसी सूचियां दी गई हैं, जिनमें लोगों की सरकारी दफ्तरों में नियुक्तियां की गई हैं, लेकिन ये नियुक्तियां कमिशन के बिना पूछे ही

की गई हैं और कमिशन को बिना इत्तिला दिये की गई हैं। इन नियुक्तियों की संख्या दो, चार, दस, नहीं है, बल्कि सैकड़ों में इस तरह की नियुक्तियों का तादाद जाती है। एक ओर तो इस तरह की नियुक्तियां हैं और दूसरी ओर मंत्रालयों ने बड़े-बड़े आफिसरों की नियुक्तियों की और उनके बारे में कमिशन को किसी प्रकार की कोई इत्तिला नहीं दी। सरकार ने कमिशन से इस तरह की नियुक्तियों के बारे में मंजूरी नहीं ली और काफी देर तक इस चीज के बारे में मंजूरी लेने की चिन्ता नहीं की। इसी के साथ-साथ ऐसे आकड़ों भी हैं जहां पर मंजूरी ले ली गई और लेने के बाद जिस कन्डीडेट को, जिस उम्मीदवार को चुना गया था उसको आफर ऑफ एम्प्लाइमेंट देने में वर्षों तक आराम किया गया, वर्षों तक सुस्ती बरती गई। परिणाम क्या हुआ? ऐसे उदाहरण यहां पर काफी हैं, जिनकी सूची काफी लम्बी है। 1970-71 में 161 ऐसे उदाहरण हैं और ऐसे भी उदाहरण हैं, जहां पर एक मुद्दे में 8, 10 और 15 लोग हैं, जिनकी नियुक्ति का सवाल आता है। 161 उदाहरण ऐसे हैं जहां पर दो-दो साल तक भी कमिशन की मंजूरी लेने के बाद, उस उम्मीदवार का चयन हो जाने के बाद भी उसकी नियुक्ति के बारे में पेशकश नहीं की गई। जानने की आवश्यकता यह है कि क्या इसके पीछे केवल दफ्तरी कार्याही, केवल लाल फीते का चक्कर कागजों की सुस्ती है या इसका कारण कोई और है? कहां तक इसका कारण यह है कि जो नियुक्ति करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी पसन्द का उम्मीदवार नहीं चुना गया और इसलिए वे चाहते हैं कि इतनी देर तक इन्तजार करो कि वे वैचारा शब्द मार कर जहां सींग समाए वहां चला जाय, उसके बाद यह कहे कि यह प्रादमी मितला नहीं है, किसी दूसरे को रखना पड़ेगा और जिसको वे चाहते हैं उसको रख लें? इस तरह की भावना इसके अन्दर हो सकती है। कल मिर्धा जी ने बड़ी सही बात

[ डा० भाई महावीर ]

कही कि सरकार यू० पी० एस० सी० की स्तर-रिशों को बड़ा मान देती है, सम्मान देती है और इस वास्ते उन्होंने आंकड़े दिए कि जहाँ 1100, 1200, 1400 सवाल आयोग को दिए गए सलाह के लिए, राय देने के लिए, उनमें से प्रायः सभी में—एक दो को छोड़ कर—सरकार ने उसकी सलह को मान लिया। बहुत अच्छा है, सुन कर बड़ा आनन्द होता है, बड़ा समाधान होता है, लेकिन उनको क्या करूँ जो आंकड़े दिखाई देते हैं, जो रिपोर्ट के अन्दर दिए हुए हैं। 161 ऐसे मामले हैं जहाँ चुन कर व्यक्तियों को भेजा गया और बहुत समय तक सरकार के मन्त्रालय ने, जिससे उसका सम्बन्ध था, नियुक्ति की पेशकश नहीं की। इसके अन्दर सभी मन्त्रालय विराजमान हैं, किसी एक का नाम लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं। ऐसे उदाहरण भी हैं 14-5-68 को चुन करके व्यक्ति को भेज दिया गया और 31 मार्च, 1970 तक उसको नियुक्त करने का पेशकश नहीं की गई। एक उदाहरण 26 अप्रैल 1966 का है, उसके सम्बन्ध में 23-8-69 तक नियुक्ति की पेशकश नहीं की गई। 4 मार्च, 1968 का एक उदाहरण है—मिर्धा जी के लिए बता दूँ कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री का उदाहरण है, कोई डाइरेक्टर का पोस्ट है 4 मार्च, 1968 को चुन कर 8 जनवरी '70 को उसके सम्बन्ध में नियुक्ति की पेशकश की गई। ऐसे उदाहरण हैं जिनमें सोचने वाले व्यक्ति को लगता है कि चुनाव यदि ठीक हुआ है तो नियुक्ति ठीक व्यक्ति को नहीं दी जायगी। केवल निष्पक्ष चुनाव पर्याप्त नहीं है। जैसा कि कानून के बारे में कहा जाता है—It is not enough that justice should be done. Justice should also appear to be done. केवल यह पर्याप्त नहीं है कि निष्पक्ष चुनाव किया जाय, वह दिखाई भी देना चाहिए, जिसका चुनाव हो उस व्यक्ति को ही नियुक्ति मिले।

जहाँ एक तरफ ऐसे उदाहरण हैं कि चुनने के बाद नियुक्ति नहीं की गई, वहाँ 97 उदा-

हरण ऐसे हैं 1969-70 में जिनमें डिलेड रिफरेंस किया गया, व्यक्ति रख लिया गया और यू० पी० एस० सी० की स्वीकृति के लिए बरसों तक नहीं भेजा गया। एक साल का समय दिया जाता है यू० पी० एस० सी० की स्वीकृति लेने के लिए, वह साल खत्म हो गया, 9 फरवरी, '65 को यू० पी० एस० सी० को भेजा जाना चाहिए था और भेजा गया 31 जनवरी, '69 को। 5 साल तक एक व्यक्ति को नियुक्त रख कर यू० पी० एस० सी० की मंजूरी लेने के लिए मामला नहीं भेजा गया। यह ऐसा प्रश्न है जिन पर इस सदन को गहरी चिन्ता होना स्वाभाविक है। केवल 1969-70 में ही मामला खत्म हो गया हो ऐसी बात नहीं 1970-71 में भी यही कहानी है। पहले किस्म के उदाहरण 1970-71 में बढ़ गए हैं। ये उस प्रकार हैं जिनमें व्यक्ति चुन कर भेज दिया गया, लेकिन उसको नियुक्त करने की पेशकश नहीं की गई। 174 केसेज 1970-71 में इस प्रकार के थे। एक असिस्टेंट एरोड्रोम आफिसर पर्यटन विभाग का था, उसको 14-2-69 को चुन कर भेजा, 31 मार्च, 1971 तक उसको आफर आफ एग्रीमेंट नहीं दिया गया था। इसी तरह एक लेक्चरर का उदाहरण मिला है, 7-10-67 को उसकी नियुक्ति की मंजूरी दी गई और 16-5-70 तक उसको आफर आफ एग्रीमेंट नहीं मिला था।

डिले रेफरेंस जो हैं उनमें महोदय 67 केसेज हैं और इन 67 केसेज में ऐसे-ऐसे उदाहरण भी हैं, एक असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर है चंडीगढ़ में जिसको दो साल तक रखा गया है, 19-10-68 से 25-6-70 तक और उसके बारे में कोई मंजूरी लेने की कोशिश नहीं की गयी। यह क्या है महोदय, शांति प्राप्ति से कोई विशेष लाभ न हो, लेकिन मैं इसलिए इसको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जब यह कहती है कि वह कमीशन की राय का सम्मान करती है तो सरकार किस तरह का उसका सम्मान करती है, इसका हम को पता लगना चाहिए। क्या यह सम्मान वंसा तो नहीं

है जैसी कि हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि पंचों का कहना सिर माथे पर, लेकिन परनाला तो वहीं का वहीं रहेगा। जो कमीशन कहता है वह सुन लिया जाता है, हम उस का बड़ा सम्मान करते हैं और उस की रिपोर्ट की पोथी को सामने रख कर फूरा चढ़ा देते हैं, लेकिन हमारे काम करने की रीति वही रहती है जो पहले से चली आ रही है, अगर ऐसा है तो मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह कमीशन का सम्मान नहीं उस का अपमान करना है। यह जो उदाहरण मुझे मिले, उन में मिर्भा जी को जानकारी के लिए मैं कह दूँ कि एक डिप्टी सेंट्रल इंटेलीजेंस आफिसर का उदाहरण है दूसरे सान की रिपोर्ट में जो 5 अप्रैल, 1951 को भेजा जाना चाहिए था मंजूरी के लिए और वह 6 दिसम्बर 1969 को भेजा गया। 1951 से ले कर 1969 तक, साढ़े 18 वर्ष तक होम मिनिस्ट्री अगर सो सकती है एक डिप्टी सेंट्रल इंटेलीजेंस आफिसर की नियुक्ति के बारे में, तो मैं नहीं जानता कि यह किस तरह की इंटेलीजेंस के कारण ऐसा हो रहा है। लेकिन इंटेलीजेंस विभाग का ही एक दूसरा उदाहरण है जिस में 18-10-64 को जो भेजा जाना चाहिए था वह 18-11-70 को भेजा गया। (समय की घंटी) महोदय, मैं दो, चार मिनट और चाहूंगा। इस पर ज्यादा लोग बोलने वाले है भी नहीं, और नहीं तो आप को सेशन जल्दी ही समाप्त करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन एक जूनियर मेडिकल आफिसर है उन को 28-5-63 की नियुक्ति किया गया और 9-4-71 को यू० पी० एस० सी० के पास मंजूरी के लिए भेजा गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामले इसी तरह से चलें क्या सरकार यह ठीक समझती है? अगर ठीक समझती है तो कहना पड़ेगा कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के इन सारे परामशों का, उस की इन सारी रायों का कोई प्रभाव सरकार पर नहीं पड़ता और यह सारा

ढाँचा वास्तव में बनाने के बाद भी जो होता है वह मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की मनमानी से ही होता है।

महोदय, इस मामले में एक सब से अधिक महत्व की चीज मुझे और कहने की जरूरत मालूम होती है और वह एलेक्शन कमीशन के बारे में है। एलेक्शन कमीशन एक और स्वतंत्र आयोग है और हम चाहते हैं कि इस स्वायत्त आयोग का गरिमा की हमारे देश में इस तरह की बनी रहे कि जिस में सब दलों का ही नहीं, वरन् देश के सारे व्यक्तियों का विश्वास उभरें बना रहे और उस के प्रति लोगों में स्वाभाविक श्रद्धा रहे। परन्तु जो कुछ हम देखते हैं वास्तविकता में वह काफी निराशाजनक ही नहीं, वरन् काफी विस्ताजनक भी है। इस साल की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 33 के एक पैरा को मैं आप की इजाजत से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ जो इस प्रकार है :—

“On August 18, 1969, the Election Commission sought the approval of the Union Public Service Commission to the continued *ad hoc* appointment in the grade of Lower Division Clerk of 27 persons until they were replaced by the candidates nominated on the results of examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. In their letter dated October 31, 1969, the Commission pointed out to the Election Commission that the appointment of some of the Clerks had been continued from 1964 onwards without consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The Election Commission were requested to intimate the reasons on account of which the cases had not been referred to the Commission in time. In their reply dated October 20, 1970, the Election Commission explained that they had to continue the *ad hoc* arrangements (a) because of the shortage of qualified candidates recommended on the results of the Clerks' Grade Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and (b) to cope with the rush of work relating to the

General Elections 1967 and mid-term elections in some of the States in 1968 and 1969. The concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission was sought to the retention of 38 *ad hoc* appointees, including 27 Clerks referred to above, till the end of September, 1972. On January 2, 1971, the Union Public Service Commission pointed out that of 38 persons, whose cases were referred to them, as many as 10 were appointed during March-April, 1970 but only one vacancy had been reported for being filled through the Clerks' Grade Examination held in 1969 and that no vacancy had been reported for the Clerks' Grade Examination, 1970. The Union Public Service Commission also pointed out that the Election Commission had not explained the circumstances under which the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission to the continuance of the *ad hoc* arrangement was not sought as it was known that the appointments were likely to continue beyond one year.

In the above circumstances, the Union Public Service Commission saw no justification for agreeing *ex post facto* to the *ad hoc* arrangements and informed the Election Commission that these appointments would be treated as unapproved in so far as the Union Public Service Commission were concerned."

महोदय, यह जो अपैडिक्स दिया गया है। उस अपैडिक्स के अन्दर वह तिथियां हैं जिन तिथियों में नियुक्तियां की गई, 26-2-64 से शुरू किया गया है और 26-2-64 की लोअर डिविज़न क्लर्क की नियुक्ति के लिये एप्रूवल भी चाहिये थी 25-2-65 तक लेकिन 18-8-1969 को इलेक्शन कमिशन यू० पी० एस० सी० ने मंजूरी के बास्ते सिखता है। और यह बात सच है...

[समय की घंटी]

महोदय, आज आप समय की इतनी कजूसी कर रहे हैं, कल यहां पर मैं बैठा था और पेश जी बोलने लगे तो एक घंटा भूषण जी

को अवसर मिल गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह से कजूसी न करें, पांच सप्त मिनट में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम सहाय): आपको आधा घंटा हो गया। दस बारह और स्पीकर है, बहुत से नाम आ गये हैं।

डा० भाई महावीर: एजेंडे का बहुत रश नहीं है, कोई बहुत काम नहीं है हमारे सदन के पास। थोड़ा समय ज्यादा लग जाय तो आप चिन्ता न कीजिये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राम सहाय): दो मिनट में खरम कर दीजिये।

डा० भाई महावीर: दो मिनट में तो नहीं, तीन चार मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। महोदय, ये तिथियां जो हैं इन तिथियों से यह कहानी सामने आती है कि इलेक्शन कमिशन ने किस तरह से मनमाने तरीके से भर्ती की। और यू० पी० एस० सी० की राय लिये बगैर, मंजूरी लिये बगैर जो नियुक्तियां की गई—वह 54 नियुक्तियां की गई 1964 से और उनमें से केवल 14 को यू० पी० एस० सी० ने कम्पिटिशन के द्वारा चुन कर भेजा, बाकी 40 और लोगों को एडहोक तरीके से, मनमाने तरीके से रख लिया गया। यहां तक बात होती तो मैं ज्यादा चिन्ता न करता लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है, मुझे इस बात को कहना पड़ रहा है कि इसके पीछे कोई एक प्रान्तीयता की दुर्भावना भी दिखाई पड़ती है, जिन लोगों को मनमाने तरीके से रखा गया उन 40 में से 18 उसी प्रान्त के हैं जिस प्रान्त के चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर हैं, डिप्टी चीफ कमिशनर हैं, सेंक्रेटरी है, आंडर सेंक्रेटरी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हैं और ऐसा लगता है कि इलेक्शन कमिशन में अवैध तरीके से नियुक्ति की गई और ऐसे लोगों को भर्ती कर के जिनके लिये यू० पी० एस० सी० से मंजूरी लेने की जरूरत नहीं समझी जा रही, इस तरीके

से एक बंगाली साम्राज्य बन जा रहा है। मैं निवेश करूँ कि मारे बंगाली भी अगर वहाँ मेरिट के आधार पर, योग्यता के आधार पर, चुन कर आ जायें तो मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो इस पर बिल्कुल आपत्ति नहीं उठावेंगे लेकिन बिना ठीक तरह की योग्यता के प्रमाण-पत्र के, बिना ठीक तरह के टेस्ट के हुये, यू०पी० एस० सी० की मंजूरी लिये बगैर, इन लोगों को रखना, इस तरीके से 40 लोगों को रखना, यह मैं समझता हूँ कि अत्यंत अनुचित है और जब चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर की तरफ से यह होता है तो सचमुच मे इस पर चिन्ता करनी चाहिये। मुझे पता लगा है कि अब चीफ इलेक्शन कमिशनर ने मिर्धा जी को व्यक्तिगत तौर पर पत्र लिख कर के ऐसी अनियमित भर्ती को नियमित करवाने की कोशिश की है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मिर्धा जी से इस प्रकार का आश्वासन हमें मिले कि अगर इस तरह का गलती की गई, अनियमित भर्ती की गई है, तो उस सरकार मंजूरी नहीं दगा और इससे आगे के लिये भी ठीक तरह से भर्ती करने का और आग्रह सरकार करगा जसा कि उन्होंने कल आश्वासन दिया था।

महोदय, दो विषयों की तरफ थोड़ा सा संकेत करना मरे लिये आज पर्याप्त होगा। महोदय, यू० पी० एस० सी० न एज लिमिट को 24 से बढ़ा कर 20 कर दिया। मुझे जानकारी मिली है, मरे पास कुछ लोग पहुंचा जहाँ कहा कि यह अच्छा है कुछ लोगों का ज्यादा अवसर मिल सकगा और जो देहाती इलाके हैं जिन बेचारी की शिक्षा देर से शुरू होती है इस कारण जो 24 का उम्र तक पूरे तैयार नहीं हो पाते उनको ज्यादा गुंजाइश मिल सकेगी चुने जाने की। यह इसमें जैसा चाहिए वैसा हुआ है परन्तु जो लोग इस वक्त परीक्षा दे रहे थे, जो 24 और 26 के बीच में थे उन को केवल दो ही अवसर मिलेंगे, इस पर आग्रह किया जा

जानता हूँ 1966 में 3 अवसरों को घटा कर यू० पी० एस० सी० ने 2 एटेम्प्ट्स केवल आई० ए० एस० में बैठने के वास्ते रहने दिए। आज अगर हम एन-निमित्त बढ़ा रहे हैं तो मैं चाहूँगा इस बारे में सरकार सोचे और मंत्री जी अगर आश्वासन दे सके तो दें कि 2 अवसरों को बढ़ा कर 3 अवसर तक, कम से कम, कैंडिडेट को बैठने के लिए दिए जाएंगे। इतना ही नहीं, मुझे पता लगा है, जो राज्यों में पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन हैं उनमें ऐसे अवसर दिए जाते हैं। अगर ऐसा है तो मुझे कोई कारण नहीं दिखायी देता है कि आई० ए० एस० की परीक्षा के वास्ते ही दो अवसर देने की सीमा क्यों रखी जाए।

(Time bell rings)

एक दूसरी बात की तरफ मुझे एक मिनट में संकेत देकर कहना है। इमरजेन्सी कमिशनड आफिस के विषय में। पिछले अधिवेशन में हमने सवाल उठाया था, 1965 में जिन वक्त इमरजेन्सी आई तो हमारे बहुत से आफिसर्स-दूसरे पदों से इस्तीफा देकर इस नोकरी में भर्ती हुए थे, बाव में उन्हें हमेशा के लिए फौज में एंजॉब करने की बजाए उन्हें वहाँ से हटा दिया गया। हटाने के बाद वे दूसरे महकमों में सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स में नौकरियों के लिए गए, छोटी नौकरियों के लिए गए, तो सरकार ने उनके वास्ते कुछ रिजर्व्ड सीट्स रखी थीं, उन रिजर्व्ड सीट्स के बारे में भी कुछ अन्याय हुआ और उसके संबंध में पिछले अधिवेशन में शुक्ल जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वे देखेंगे। मुझे कुछ जानकारी मिली है कि शायद उनकी मांग पर विचार हो रहा है और उनके साथ कुछ न्याय होने वाला है। परन्तु अभी जो मैं कहने वाला हूँ, वह इस प्रकार है कि कुछ लोग नियुक्त हुए थे रिजर्व्ड वैकेंसी में और कुछ हुए नियमित में हमारी मिनिस्ट्रिज के अंदर। जो

[ डा. भाई महावीर ]

रिजर्व बैकेन्सी वालों को मिल रहे हैं लेकिन जो कंपीटीशन में चुन कर आए हुए हैं उनको नहीं मिल रहे हैं। महोदय, यह ऐसा विषय है जिसमें पक्षपात नजर आता है। इमरजेंसी कमिशनड आफिसर्स देश के वे नौजवान हैं जो संकट के समय में देश के काम आए और मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके साथ कुछ उदारता बरतनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह उदारता का सवाल नहीं है, उनमें से भी जिनको पे एन्ड सीनियरिटी बेनिफिट्स दिए गए हैं, उनके मुकाबले में जो कंपीटीशन में आए हैं समझता हूं वे किसी तरह कम नहीं हैं। वे योग्यता और गुणों के आधार पर चुने गए, तो उनको भी पे एन्ड सीनियरिटी के बेनिफिट्स क्यों न दिए जाएं—यह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें अगर आप चाहे तो यू. पी. एस. सी. से पूछ कर इसके बारे में परामर्श कर लें। मैं चाहूंगा, मंत्री जी इस बारे में कुछ आश्वासन दें कि उन लोगों के बारे में भी अगर विचार हुआ तो यू. पी. एस. सी. से परामर्श करके इस भेदभाव को जो इस समय चल रहा है दूर करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी आश्वासन दें कि सरकार यदि सचमुच में यू. पी. एस. सी. की राय का सम्मान करता है—क्योंकि इमरजेंसी अब फिर से आ गई है, पिछली इमरजेंसी कई साल बाद 1968 में खत्म हुई थी, और उसमें एक छूट मिल गई सरकार को यू. पी. एस. सी. से—कि अब वह घड़ी आ गई है कि फिर से यू. पी. एस. सी. की राय के बिना नियुक्तियां नहीं चलती रहेंगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ इससे समस्या का निदान हो सकेगा।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, when I listened to the introductory speech of the hon. Home Minister yesterday, I was glad to find from his speech that all the recommendations of the UPSC in regard to appointments have been adopted

by the government. But, at the same time I expected him to reveal to the House in how many cases irregular appointments have taken place and in how many cases UPSC—which is a Constitutional body and which has a Constitutional obligation to this House and to the other House as well—has been by-passed during the year under review. If we go through the 21st report of the UPSC we will find it stated that in as many as 14 cases UPSC has been by-passed and irregular appointments made. In some cases also, in spite of the repeated reminders of the UPSC, the Government has not taken any action and it has become the attitude of certain Ministries and Departments—particularly I am mentioning the Defence Department—to try to by pass the UPSC and they have tried to by pass the Union Public Service Commission and their recommendations, if I may say so. Seven Assistant Directors were appointed in 1963 when the state of emergency was continuing and it was stated by the Union Public Service Commission, when they pointed out that these appointments were irregular, that as soon as the emergency would be over, these posts would be terminated. But, Sir, the Commission itself has noted in their Twenty-first Report for the year ending 31st March, 1971, that even after the lapse of the emergency, for one and a half years or so these officers continued. Fourteen cases have been referred to in the Twenty-first Report in which the Union Public Service Commission has been by-passed by the various Departments and Ministries.

Then, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another important item, that is, the medium of examination for the All-India Services. I understand from the Report and from the observations of the UPSC that the Government of India is persisting to introduce Hindi as the medium in the personality test of the Indian Administrative Service Examination. When I was listening to Dr. Bhai Mahavir, to the latter part of his speech—I could not attend the first part of his speech—I felt, as I listened to him, that he is also advocating the introduction of the Indian languages in the written test and also in the personality test. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have no objection if arrangements can be made to have the candidates examined in the written test and also in the personality test

in all the languages mentioned in the Constitution, in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. But, I will have a serious objection if, instead of English, Hindi is introduced there or, in addition to English, Hindi is introduced there. In that case, candidates belonging to other linguistic groups will face a serious difficulty. If that system is introduced, if the personality test is conducted only in English and Hindi, in that case, the students and candidates belonging to other linguistic groups will have a serious difficulty. In view of this I think that the present arrangement as has been made by the Union Public Service Commission, is more or less satisfactory.

**DR. BHAI MAHAVIR :** It is not an insurmountable difficulty.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE :** But, you should go through the Report of the UPSC. They have said that in the foreseeable period it would not be possible to make arrangements to have the examination and to take the personality test in all the Indian languages. It is the observation of the UPSC and the Government of India is pressing hard on the Union Public Service Commission to see whether arrangements can be made to introduce Hindi in addition to English in the case of the personality test. My contention is this : If that suggestion of the Government of India is accepted by the Union Public Service Commission, it will cause great difficulties belonging to the other parts of the country who are not conversant with or who do not know Hindi. This is my contention. Everybody says that there is no difficulty and that everybody wants to answer the questions in Hindi. I oppose it, my Contention is that if everybody wants to answer questions in English in the written test and also in the personality test, then the difficulty is equal to all the candidates appearing in the examination for the All-India Services. But if you introduce Hindi, you will give weightage to the candidates who know Hindi and to the people of the Hindi-speaking area. My contention is this : If you cannot make arrangements for introducing all the scheduled languages for the personality test or for the written test, the present system should continue.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one thing, which has been debated in this House on

many occasions, that is about the commitment of the civil servants. It has been stated on many occasions that civil servants should be impartial, they should not be committed, they should be free from partisan politics and nobody would deny the validity of this argument. In a Parliamentary system when there is no spoil system, when there is no change of officials with the change of political heads of Government, it is expected that permanent civil servants should remain impartial. But my question is this : Impartial to whom? Will they not have any commitment. Will they not have a commitment to the people? Will they not have any commitment to the current socio-economic trend of the country? Will they always remain in ivory towers? Will they live aloof from the current political trend in the country? Will they not be sensitive to the changes which have taken place in the country? It is not only the case in our country, Mr. Vice-Chairman, but when the first Labour Government came into power in England in 1924 the Labour Ministry had to face the same difficulty in U.K., where, we know, the civil service has attained a standard which we all praised on many occasions. Even in that system of bureaucracy the Labour Government had to face a lot of difficulty. It is known to many, Sir, that the Labour Minister, Mr. Handerson, when he wanted to introduce his new policy, had to face a lot of difficulty from the organized civil service. The same is going on in our country also. Our people, trained in a particular way, our people coming from a particular class, are not acquainted with the changes in the country. I am not talking of the ICS. They are far from the current political life and current socio-economic life of the country. I am talking of the IAS. For these people there is no adequate training, in which they can understand, they can feel the pulse of the people. They can understand their routine work. They can be experts in finding precedents from old files. They can be experts in finding out legal niceties and how to obstruct the work. But they do not know how to accelerate the progress of the country, how to accelerate the development of the country, feeling the pulse of the people, feeling the pulse of the common man, because there is no adequate arrangement to make them acquainted with current political and socio-economic trend of the country. My contention is this. The

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Union Public Service Commission should make adequate arrangements for all these things, so that the civil servants running the country, running the administration of the country and form a permanent class of administration, they should not be free from the current political and socio-economic trend of the country.

Another thing regarding the training of the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service I would like to point out is that the present training is inadequate. I know a number of cases where after enrolling themselves into the cadre of Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service, within four or five years and sometimes within six years they are entrusted with the job of the entire district. We know that the process of development has increased enormously in comparison with the British period. Even in the British period when there was no developmental work of such magnitude, the District Officer had to undergo various types of training and without serving in the Indian Civil Service at least for ten to fifteen years they could not get independent charge of a district. Now what we find, Sir, is that even in some important districts you will find District Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners within the age group of 28 to 30. You will find that the officer who is entirely responsible for the administration of the district, from development work to ordinary law and order situation, is without adequate training and experience. My contention is before entrusting the charge of the district to an administrative officer or to a police officer, adequate arrangements of training should be made so that they can handle the various complicated problems easily and in a much better way.

The next thing which I would like to point out is about the number of vacancies reported by various Ministries. It is a serious problem, and I would like to quote the observations of the Union Public Service Commission in their 21st Report. I quote :

"The Commission regret to note that due care is not being exercised by Ministries/Departments in intimating the number of vacancies to the Commission before the notice for an

examination is issued as would be evident from the following statement."

In 1970 various Ministries notified to the Union Public Service Commission the number of vacancies in Central Information Service as 21, whereas the actual vacancies finally reported were 79. Similarly, the number of vacancies notified for Clerks' Grade Examination was 890, whereas the number actually reported was 2143. In Engineering Services, the number of vacancies notified was 118, whereas the actual number of vacancies was 247. In Indian Administrative Service, etc. Examination, the number of vacancies notified was 249 whereas the actual number of vacancies was 341. The Union Home Ministry has been insisting on various departments to give the actual or the near actual figure of the expected number of vacancies to the UPSC so that they could recruit the actual number, so that they could recommend the persons in a much better way, so that more men might be recommended by the UPSC. If they knew the actual number of vacancies, they would give it more publicity. More people will apply for the job, more people will appear at the interview and it will be easier for the UPSC to recommend whether persons who are eligible for appointment. But I fail to understand why, in spite of persistent reminders of the UPSC, of the Home Ministry, various departments/Ministries are not providing the actual or approximate figure to the UPSC so that they could recommend a better set of people.

The next point which I would like to point out is about the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes as well as minorities. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we talk much of secularism. We talk much of secularism in our political speeches, in our political phrases, but what is the actual position? India is one of the biggest countries where Muslim population is concentrated. If you go through the pages of the Civil List, you will find a microscopic minority represent the Muslim community in various types of services. I do not understand, I fail to understand why of the recruitment of Muslims is so meagre. Definitely, there are some reasons and it is the duty of the Union Public Service Commission, it is the duty of the Home Ministry to look into the matter so that the minority community, particularly the

Muslims residing in the country, do not feel that they are neglected. This sense of frustration is creeping into the minds of Muslims.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Are you advocating reservations for Muslims ?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : No, I am not advocating reservations. Rather I am arriving at a conclusion from what you said. I do not understand how Dr. Bhai Mahavir can say like this and if I have understood it correctly, if the translation is correct he talked about 'Bengali empire' in Election Commission, this is basically wrong. One should not bring parochialism.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Let me clarify. I said that even if all the people appointed are Bengalis and if they are appointed on merit, I will not object. But here it so happens that people have been appointed bypassing the UPSC and out of 40, something like 18 happen to be Bengalis. There can be no other reason behind this type of recruitment against the rules.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when I was listening to Dr. Bhai Mahavir, he pointed out that in hundreds of cases the UPSC has been bypassed by various Ministries. If I have listened to him correctly, he has stated it. He is citing an instance of 18 fellows recruited in a particular department and from this he is drawing a conclusion that it has been converted into a Bengali empire. Would you find out how many Bengali people are there in the Civil List and how many are there from other States and can you draw a conclusion that such and such Ministry is an empire of Tamil Nadu, such and such Ministry is an empire of Punjab and such or such Ministry is an empire of Mysore ? That type of conclusion is bad. What I would like to point out is that there should be some arrangements even without reservations so that the minorities could feel that if they have merits, they would have proper places. I do not feel that the Muslim community residing in our country has not the merit to compete in the examinations but much depends on who takes the *viva-voce* or personality test and it has been admitted by Dr. Mahavir that it depends on those persons who conduct

the examination and it depends on that person who appoints. He pointed out that while appointing the Vice-Chancellors, the cases of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not properly considered and are neglected. My contention is, not only the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the minorities like the Muslims are being neglected and those who are in actual authority might have manipulated and when they have manipulated, the UPSC and the Home Ministry should look into it. There is an arrangement for giving training to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing for the IAS and the IPS examinations. I say it is a bogus training and it serves almost no purpose and if the UPSC makes a scrutiny of the Scheduled Caste candidates who have passed the IAS or IPS examinations, they will find out that very few persons who have received the training from the Government-sponsored institutions have come out successful. Most of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates who qualified come from outside these institutions. Therefore my suggestion is that they should be really educative so that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as well as the minorities may get the opportunity to compete at par because we are in an advantageous position. Those who belong to the upper castes are in an advantageous position in the matter of sociological environment, educational environment, economic environment and that is not so with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities. My contention is the Commission may bear that in mind and they may feel that they are at par with the other candidates. It should be so in the case of language, in the case of selection and interview. That is my contention.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, at one moment during my perusal of the two reports I was tempted to criticise the late presentation of the 1969-70 report but reading further on and comparing the two reports I have given up that intention because there is no great difference between the two reports. Even in the number of pages and the number of heading there is identity. There are 206 pages in the 1969-70 report and there are the same 206 pages in the 1970-71 report. The same titles also, the same

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headings are also there except that there is a difference in the number of chapters between the two reports. In the first report the number of chapters is 31 and in the second report it is 30. One would take it is a great progress but it is due to nobody in India but it is due to this that 1970-71 was mercifully free from visits of foreign delegations. It is the visit of foreign delegations that increased the number of headings or chapters in the report of 1969-70. These reports might belong to any year, they might be presented in any year. The only difference is in figures. I think it must have been a very easy thing for the Secretary of the UPSC to write his report. He has only to take the previous year's report and score out the old figures and put fresh figures in. Coming to the reports themselves, I find that the main purpose, the main business of our Public Service Commissions is recruitment and advising the Government in regard to promotions, punishments and similar subjects. The scope of the Public Service Commission is very limited and that is why its impact on the Administration also is so limited. I shall come to that subject a little later but meanwhile I might deal with the actual working of the Public Service Commission in these two years. It conducts examinations for recruitment to the higher services, it adopts the method of the written examination and interview. With regard to the language of the written examination there has been no end of controversy, one school insisting that the examinations might be written in either English or in Hindi and the other school saying that to be fair to all the languages the examinations should be conducted in all the recognised languages of India. To that of course the Union Public Service Commission has pointed out that it is very difficult to preserve standards. My personal solution would be to have one language for all the examinations, a language that is equally difficult to all and that would be English, because English is a foreign language, it is foreign to everyone in the country and it would be equally difficult to all. If the purpose of written examination is to test the mental quality, the intellectual capacity of the candidate, there is nothing so useful as the selection of a language that is equally difficult to all.

With regard to the interview, the candidates who after the written examination

qualify for the interview are subjected to an interview of about 15 to 20 minutes. How on earth can any person or a body of persons, even if psychologists and psychiatrists are included in that body, find out the character, the aptitude, the qualifications, the qualities that are required for a good civil servant from an interview of about 15 to 20 minutes? I think the army method is much better. They subject the candidates to observation for two to three days. At least a whole day or a whole hour should be spent upon each candidate in order to draw out through a narrative of his own career, a narrative of his own attitudes, a narrative of his own hobbies, a narrative of his interests and tastes, the character, the aptitude and the preparedness of the candidate for civil service.

With regard to the exemptions granted to members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, no one would like to take away the concessions that are granted with regard to age, with regard even to marks required for qualifying in the written examinations but such concessions should be extended to backward people of all communities, Muslims, Christians and others also. There are people in the Christian community, in the Muslim community who on account of their social backwardness, on account of their poverty, are not able to make use of all the educational facilities that the Government offers in all parts of India. So if concessions are granted, they should be granted on the basis of social backwardness, on the basis of poverty and not merely according to Scheduled categories.

Coming to the main purpose of my speech which is to advocate expansion in the scope or work of the Union Public Service Commission, I say it should become a body not only meant for recruitment, not only for advice on promotions and transfers but it should be an advisory body of Government in regard to all matters connected with administrative personnel. This is what happens in other countries. The Canadian Public Service Commission deals with all matters connected with administrative personnel, not merely with recruitment but with the training of the probationers for this Service. With regard to that matter I may point out this one serious defect, the training of our IAS and IFS officers is con-

finned to just one year, it is practically only nine months. Now, how can any meaningful training be given to any body of men, however highly educated they are for recruitment to the Civil Service of the country in one year? Take the Indian Foreign Service candidates. They are to be trained in the art of diplomacy. They are to make a special study of international affairs and international history. So much is involved here. Now, how is that possible in just under one year? So the men in the Service should take not only the preliminary training, the training during the probationary period, but also the in-training, as it is called, the periodical refresher courses during their services. When I was in Australia—I had been a member of the Madras Public Service Commission for years—I took an interest in the working of the Australian Civil Service Commission. There I found it was in charge of all matters connected with administrative personnel. Month after month groups of students and officers were put through periodical training, through refresher courses as they were called, and they advised the Government on all matters concerning administrative personnel. So also it is in Canada. And even in conservative England the Fulton Commission recently recommended the establishment of what they call the Civil Service Department, which was to deal not only with recruitment but promotions, transfers, grievances of officials, training of officials and so on. All this was to be brought under one single body, and I do not think any other body, any new body is required. There is already the Union Public Service Commission at hand and it is only necessary to expand the scope of its duties and of its obligations and of its services to the country. Even the Administrative Reforms Commission, even that Commission in its leisurely progress during the five years which it took to make up its mind and submit its reports, has recommended that there should be a Department of Personnel Administration, a Personnel Department. I think the Government would be well advised, if it wants to have a good, efficient, loyal Service, to expand the scope of the Public Service Commission and bring all matters connected with Personnel Administration under its scope and guidance, not only recruitment, but training, structure of the Administration and so on. We have periodical Commissions set up. The Union

Public Service Commission should act as a permanent commission looking into matters of administration, looking into Personnel Administration. They should look into complaints about salaries. Why should we appoint a Pay Commission every five years or every ten years? The Commission shall be there permanently to enquire into the complaints of the Civil Service personnel, with regard to their status and prospects with regard to their treatment, with regard to their pensions, and so on. It is only when such expanded objects are put before the Union Public Service Commission that we should have a really useful Public Service Commission. Otherwise, year after year, we shall go on reading reports like those presented to us, with the same number of pages, with the same number of headings and with no recommendations with regard to the improvement of the Civil Service. One would imagine that the Public Service Commission would be interested in all matters connected with the welfare of the administrative personnel. At any rate it is in this way that we can get real and fruitful service from the Union Public Service Commission.

SHRI B. T. KEMPARAJ (Mysore) : Mr. V. ce-Chairman, Sir, the Government has been pleased to bring before us these two reports of the Union Public Service Commission. Many points have been covered, but I shall confine myself to making certain suggestions and also elicit some information from the Government as far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. While moving the motion for the consideration of these reports, the hon. Minister has been pleased to point out that we have to carry on our discussion based on certain guide-lines. I shall try to confine myself to the guide-lines mentioned by him. In 1950 the Constitution came into being in the country. The hon. Minister knows and everybody knows pretty well that some special guarantee has been given under article 335 of the Constitution. It says :

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

Therefore, it is very clearly mentioned that the claims of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in regard to recruitment and appointment should be taken into consideration. Twenty-two years have elapsed. How far have the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes been taken into consideration while making recruitment and appointment? This is a very important question which has been there before the country. It ought to have been taken note of and they ought to have been given protection by this time. From statistical figures it is seen that not even 1.3 or 1.4 per cent vacancies in the first grade vacancies have been filled by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. From the report we find that since 1962 some vacancies have been filled up by them. There is a clear provision made and a clear directive issued that 12-1/2 per cent Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent Scheduled Tribes should be taken whenever there is recruitment to posts. Since November 1968 I think these vacancies have arisen to 16-1/2 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. In spite of it, whenever there is recruitment or appointment made, in most cases the candidates have been turned down stating that they are not suitable. Here I want to make a clear submission that we cannot be forced to carry on the legacy of making appointments to these services. It is the Britishers who had this kind of recruitment whereby they had the written examination and the *viva-voce*. Whenever applications are invited for any vacancies, the minimum qualification is prescribed. When it is so, only those who have got the minimum qualification will apply for the appointment.

Then, about holding examinations and holding interviews, the Government has to think about some change. Why I suggest this is this. I have been carefully following the pattern. When the candidates for the IAS or the IPS or the IMS have to appear for the *viva voce* examination, the members who sit on the board will put such questions to the candidates which they will not be in a position to answer. Suppose one member for fancy's sake asks a candidate, "Where is Vladivostok?" It is really a wonder if one is in a position to answer it and say that it is a city on the eastern side of Siberia, and not say that it is the name of a ship or something like that. Only a

student of geography can understand that. Similarly, if a question is asked when the first battle of Panipat took place, between who and who, nobody could say at once that it was between Ibrahim Lodi and Babar and that it was in 1526. Similarly, so many other questions are asked which nobody will be able to answer immediately. This kind of *viva voce* test was introduced by the Britishers to understand the capacity and the mental calibre of the Indians, to see whether they suited to the environment and condition of the British regims. But, Sir, we are in a free State; we are in free India. And we should think of evolving a new method of recruiting candidates for these posts.

Sir, I give a particular instance, as has also been already pointed out by another hon. Member that 42 students were given training for the Administrative Services—the IAS, IPS and the IMS—in Madras in 1960. Out of 42, only 17 were able to pass in the written test and it was unfortunate that even those 17 failed in the *viva voce* test. What does it mean? Does it mean that the candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have no merit and are not capable of passing in these Administrative Service examinations? Therefore, it is to be taken seriously. The Government has given several concessions to them. And the Prime Minister has also been making statements that the conditions of these backward class people, these poor people, should be improved. Under these circumstances, the Government has to take this particular point of view into consideration and see how best they can help the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes.

The next point, there is a backlog in the appointments being given to these people. Is there no scheme or plan formulated as to how the backlog can be met within the period of reservation? Is it the desire of the people and the country to perpetuate this kind of reservation for years together? Is it the desire of every educated and enlightened citizen of the country to see that these people are kept as they are, even denying them the chances and making them feel that they are not suitable and give a go-by to this policy? We have come to a stage where the Government has to think as to

how best this problem can be solved and see that every opportunity is given to these people. I think the UPSC will also consider these matters seriously with guidance from the Government.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** (West Bengal); Sir, I would like only to make some broad observations because the points in details have already been made by some of the honourable speakers. First of all, I do not know how we can discuss a report of this kind because much is not said, and what is said does not seem to be very enlightening except in a technical sense. At the outset I would like to say something about the Union Public Service Commission itself.

I think, Sir, the concept of this type of Commission, as, enshrined in our Constitution, needs to be re-examined and, I think, we should begin, if possible, a change with the composition and character of the Commission itself. First of all, the way the Commission is appointed is unsatisfactory. Obviously, it is done on the advice of the Central Government which, in many cases, afterwards becomes a party to, shall I say, disputes referred to the Commission.

As you see from the list of Members of the Commission, I am not saying anything about individuals, there are I.C.S. officials. There are certain other officials and other people also. I do not think that this kind of Commission today is suitable for the changing times and for discharging the responsibilities that are entrusted to them, whether in the field of recruitment, promotion or recommending disciplinary actions and otherwise. These gentlemen, however, esteemable they may be in their sphere by themselves, are not sufficiently qualified to deal with the problems from a dynamic angle. Instead they have a static angle. I think in this matter we are still following, more or less, the basic norms laid down by the British. I think here a change is called for. I would suggest that the Constitution should be amended in order to make provisions so that the Union Public Service Commission, its composition or the constitution of it, is a matter which is discussed in Parliament. This can be done either by a resolution or otherwise on a substantive

motion. Every gentlemen or member, every one who is taken into this Commission or appointed should be subject to public scrutiny. Here we do not go into the technical side of it. Parliament is supposed to reflect the opinion of the country and the changing public opinion in the country. Why should Parliament not have a categorical say in this matter of appointment of the Commission Members individually and collectively? I should, therefore, suggest that the Government should come out with certain proposals and, if necessary, we can set up a small Committee for the two Houses of Parliament to process the Government proposals and then to bring them here so that Members can have a chance of giving their reactions to the individual names and also to the composite character of the Union Public Service Commission. We are now completely out of the picture. All that we can do is to discuss periodically the reports which also come after a lapse of time. Therefore, I think we should develop a democratic approach of solving this problem of the constitution of the Union Public Service Commission. Why should I entrust the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission to Mr. Damle—now he is not there—or a similar other ICS man? I do not have any faith in them. There are many others who do not have any faith in them. Their record should be gone into when they were in service, how they behaved and so on. Where are these things to be discussed? Not in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, or in the Home Ministry Secretariat or, technically speaking, in the Presidential house or set-up. It should be discussed here because after the Union Public Service Commission is appointed, they handle so many important things. How they approach the problem, how they make the appointments, whom do they reject, whom do they choose, and things of much wider significance which follow from their decisions, these things should all be discussed. Therefore, this matter should be considered in Parliament. Why is Parliament kept out in such a matter? There need not be a judiciary-executive separation between the Commission and Parliament in such matters. It is not a question of treating it as a sort of judiciary-executive separation. Parliament is responsible for what goes on in the country. Parliament is responsible for the kind of administration and the norms it creates. Parliament is responsible for dealing

with the delinquent officials or for dealing with the merits and so on in the long run. Then why should we not have a say in the matter of people who are supposed to function on our behalf, as though with delegated authority, to settle such matters? Is it simply because the Constitution some 20 years ago, guided by certain British precedent, had laid down certain forms or methods of dealing with the problem of the constitution of the Union Public Service Commission? So, this point should be gone into.

Sir, if I may say so, the personnel of the Commission should change. If you go through the list of members of the Commission, you will find that the emphasis is on the upper class, on those people who live in the upper layers of society. Now some of them may be very educated people. I do not deny it. But then the Commission also deals with people who have to work at the bottom—well, smaller officers are also here—who come in for scrutiny or examination in one way or the other before the Commission. Why should we pack his Commission with top bureaucrats or similar people with a dash of some educationist here and there? This is what I cannot understand. I think the UPSC should be constituted of people who have live links with the masses. I do not want a set of superannuated officers, drawn from the various Ministries and dumped together on the Union Public Service Commission, partly as a retirement provision and partly as a kind of eye-wash before the nation. I do not like this. Personally they may be very good people. But that is not the point. Here we are dealing with a major institution of the country. It must have its own democratic character, to inspire confidence among the people, to make it appear that it is functioning on behalf of the people and not on behalf of some people at the top dispensing their sense of values or ideas.

Now I should like to test the personality of some of the Commission members themselves who are appointed for the viva-voce examination or the personality test. If you appoint an ICS official from the Home Ministry, well, I have a lot of things to say about his personality. But he goes to test the personality of others. Well, he has no personality himself except that he

has been a bureaucrat, serving his masters, changing his colours from time to time and acting as an excellent time-server. Do I want such people to man our Public Service Commission? It is utterly wrong to put emphasis on the ICS officials. Somehow or other, the Government of India has got a fascination for the ICS because it suffers from an inferiority complex this is the idea. These people on the Treasury Benches suffer from an inferiority complex before the ICS people. They think that the ICS people are very knowledgeable people, they were very good students...ent

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : You are suffering from a superiority complex.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : And you suffer from a feminine complex.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL (West Bengal) : On a point of order. Mr. Bhupesh Gupta is a chronic bachelor. What does he know about feminine things?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : I have been in the company of my friend, a chronic non-bachelor.

Therefore, I say this is not the right thing. This species should go. People from the bottom, the people of the masses, from the grass-roots level, who have the sense of the pulse of the nation, who have greater common sense than the so-called learned ICS, such people should also be there. Our State is supposed to be a welfare State. And yet there is not a single social worker on the Commission, not a person on the Commission with experience of the social work. How do these ICS people and others know what type of people are needed to man important positions in public life, important positions among the masses, for day-to-day work among the masses? Nothing of the kind is there. So, this upper class species should go. Mr. Vice-Chairman, having come from the upper class these people have a bias for upper class candidates. You have read the Parkinson's Law. I am not going into that kind of a thing. When candidates go for interview, if the candidate is the son of a Prince or the son of a big capitalist or

an ICS officer or a Minister depending upon which Minister he is, or if the candidate has good public school background, or if he is coming from a rich family, and so on, somehow or other, the class bias works in his favour. And if the candidate is from poorer sections of the community, however meritorious he may be, he is not favoured, with his social disadvantage, before a Commission which is weighted in favour of the vested interests and upper class people. This is the thing. I have been told by many people although it is not written in the report that they sometimes find out whether the candidate has the so-called public school background, and if he has that, then he secures good marks; or, if he speaks English very well, then also he gets good marks. But is it necessary to speak English very well before the Commission members? It is not necessary to speak English very well before the Commission members. Sometimes silly questions are asked by them. Some absolutely silly questions are asked. I know that kind of training. I am still reminded when I was in England, one of the Indian students failed in ICS *viva voce*. He was a very good student. He went for *viva voce* examination, and the Commission asked him, "Who in your opinion is the greatest man in India?" He without any hesitation said, "Lord Irwin". He thought that would be the way of pleasing those people who were sitting there on the examination board. Actually he failed for giving such a stupid answer. Some would have thought that he would give the name of Mahatma Gandhi Rabindra Nath Tagore, or Jawaharlal Nehru (*Time bell rings*) No, no, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have just now started. So, Sir, this kind of a thing should not happen. Then, we do not know the curricula for the IAS people or other people. We would like to have a look at that. We do not know what kind of things are taught there because sometimes the people who go to teach are questionable people. I do not know exactly what they teach. The educators must be educated in this particular class for preparing for public service. Then I come to language. Yes, all languages should be given equal status. Hindi is the link language; Hindi is not the language of all the States. Hindi is the link language of our country. It is the Union language and it is stated in the Constitution how it should be viewed.

Regional languages are very important. Officials are appointed in various States where the knowledge of regional language is of great importance from the point of view of contacts with the people in discharging their responsibility. Therefore, all the regional languages should have equal status in the matter of examination before the UPSC. Why should English have priority? In fact English should go away and the sooner it goes away the better. Hindi is one of the regional languages and that is also the link language. But other languages in the matter of examination should have equal status with Hindi. Hindi is one of the regional languages of India.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : (Tamil Nadu) : What will be the link language ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Consult DMK.

SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY : Why not have English for that purpose ?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : It is all in the Constitution. If you do not have a copy, try to get one. (*Time bell rings*). Why are you ringing the bell? This is about language question.

Then this question of confidential reports. The UPSC deals with departmental cases and other cases. How do they handle them? Are confidential reports liable to be examined by the UPSC? These reports are written about various people. If there is any adverse entry, the person concerned should be called and asked what he has to say about it. Otherwise, if some officials want to harm an employee or their junior whom they do not like, they can make certain entries and that entry shall be his liability all his life. Therefore, in such cases the UPSC should not take this confidential noting for granted, even if they are to examine such reports. Anyhow, these reports should be examined by the UPSC.

Then, selection boards are there and references go to selection boards. The composition of selection boards should be changed. We do not want this kind of selection board.

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta]

There are very many other things I need not go into them. At present things are very unsatisfactory. Sometimes I have even heard complaints about certain members of the UPSC. Whether I believe them or not is a different matter. But such things should not be said about them. They should not give scope or opportunity for other to speak like that about them. That why I suggest that whenever there is a proposal for membership, the matter should be discussed in the House. We should be in a position to remove certain members by certain Parliamentary procedure. UPSC Members should be appointed by us and if necessary Parliament should be authorised to remove them.

Then about Ministers and others. Shri-mati Indira Gandhi does not have to go to UPSC. I am not suggesting that she should go or any Chief Minister should go there. I am not suggesting that. But Ministers should realise that they have to set standards in their various departments because they, in a way, enjoy certain privileges. They are not subject to anybody's scrutiny. The leader of whichever Party that gets majority has the upper hand in appointing Ministers. They should be particularly careful as to how they conduct themselves and so on.

Some of the things should go to the UPSC. Suppose I have certain complaints against some officials and I think those officials should be demoted or removed or disciplinary action should be taken against them, why should I not go to the UPSC and have the matter examined by them? Why should I go through the government? Why should it be left to the pleasure of the government or Home Ministry to refer it to the UPSC? Why should I not bring it to the notice of the UPSC and tell them such and such case should be examined *suo motu*—not *sou motu* but at the instance of some private persons like Members of Parliament and others? Some such thing should be there. So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, these Reports are quite interesting and a lot of information we get though not very enlightening. Sir, I entirely share the sentiments expressed by some of the Members. You see the records. The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people are not getting employment and postings and in the recruitment they are coming up very low despite our constitu-

tional guarantees and promises. It is not a question of reservation alone. We are duty-bound to help them come up and it is our special duty to see that they get more appointments and promotions and so on. The same applies to the members of the minority communities also. They are also very much left behind and I think that Union Public Service Commission and those who are responsible for recruitment or promotion should look into it in a wider perspective. It is very very essential to do so. Sir, there is discontent among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people; there is discontent among the minority community that they are being discriminated against. This should not happen. No doubt, such an impression should not be created about the manner in which the Union Public Service Commission and the Selection Boards function.

My last word, Sir, about what Dr. Bhai Mahavir said. Dr. Mahavir unnecessarily brought in the question of the Election Commissioner and accused him of starting a Bengali empire. It was not very much warranted.

Dr. BHAI MAHAVIR : It is there in the Report. You find out. Half of the irregular appointments belong to one province.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You find out that. But, this is not the way. After all, you are a Delhi man and you should know this. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji the founder of your party, once said that India, that is Bharat, is Uttar Pradesh. I objected to it, because it is a wrong impression. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji should not have said this, because this smacks of parochialism and it was the parochialism of the Bengali type or some other type against Uttar Pradesh. Today, you are a devoted follower of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji and you have discovered the Bengali empire. With the Nawabs and others in the Jnna Sangh in Delhi, it is difficult for anyone to start an empire in Delhi for anybody, whether Bengali or anyone else.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : You have the Indira Gandhi's empire.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : You are... (Interruptions)... the Honour Guard of that.

So, do not say such things. No empire is there. If someone is wrong, whether he is a Bengali or anybody else, he should be taken to task and things should be rectified. Just because the Election Commissioner happens to be a Bengali, one should not level such charges. Today, it is against a Bengali; tomorrow it may be a Tamilian; and the next day it may be against a Telugu man.

**SHRI MAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI** (Uttar Pradesh) : Till Mrs. Gandhi is there...(Interruptions)...the Prime Minister will not be from U. P.

जब तक इन्दिरा गांधी जी है तब तक यू० पी० से कोई नहीं हो सकता ।

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA** : What is it ?...(Interruptions)... U. P. is there very much and it is their favourite that way. At least so far as UP is concerned, 11 people come here from UP. You are big in size and you have more people. But, do not talk about any empire, any Bengali empire. I do not like that. I do not think anybody is indulging in this kind of provincialism anywhere. It is not that. It is the vested interests *versus* others; it is the ICS *versus* the others; it is the English *versus* the regional languages; it is aristocracy *versus* the others; it is the plebeians *versus* the partisans; and it is the haves *versus* the have-nots. It is how things happen and it is how things are settled even at that level. My friend is a Doctor and is a very learned man although he is in a wrong party and he should have no difficulty in understanding this simple problem.

**श्री गोलाप बरबोरा (आसाम)** : उपसभा-पति महोदय, सरकार और सरकारी पार्टी देश में गरीबी हटावो, अन्याय हटावो और न जाने क्या क्या हटावो का नारा दे रही है लेकिन मैं बोलना चाहूंगा कि इन लोगों का यह सब नारा कभी कामयाब नहीं हो पायेगा जब तक कि इसके साथ एक और नारा न जोड़े और वह यह है कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन से अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता हटावो । क्या ? आज पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का जो नौकरियों के लिए टेस्ट है अंग्रेजी में, इसके जरिये देश अपर मिडिल क्लास का और अपर कास्ट का, उच्च वर्ग और

उच्च वर्ग का, एक क्लिक चल रहा है । अभी अभी जो बहम हुई एक बंगला इम्पायर की या कहीं हिन्दी के इम्पायर की तो असल में यह जो पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में अंग्रेजी की जो अनिवार्यता है उससे जो देश का पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है और जो देश का पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है ये दोनों इसमें नहीं आ पाते । अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ हिस्सों में पहले आये, बंगाल में, मद्रास में और हिन्दुस्तान के पश्चिमी तट में, और ये सब लोग पहले अंग्रेजी सीखे । हम आते हैं आसाम से, वहां अंग्रेज लोग 1826 ई० में गये और बंगाल में 1757 में प्लसी की जो लड़ाई हुई उससे भी पहले गये, तो जहां अंग्रेज लोग पहले गये वहां कुछ अंग्रेजी मध्यम वर्ग निकला और वह लोग जगह जगह अफसरी पर कब्जा करने लगे । पश्चिमी तट पर जो लोग अंग्रेजी सीखे थे, पारसी लोग और गुजराती लोग, वह लोग नौकरियों में नहीं आ कर के ट्रेड और कामर्स में गये । तो इस ढंग से हिन्दुस्तान में जो उच्च वर्ग बना नौकरियों में या व्यवसाय में वो लोग हिन्दुस्तान के सारे जीवन को आज चला रहे हैं । दिल्ली में भी हम देखते हैं कि यहां के सेक्रेटेरियट में कौन हैं । लोग बोलेंगे कि भाई आप शावेनिस्ट हैं लेकिन शावेनिज्म को कोई बात नहीं है, दिल्ली के सेक्रेटेरियट में हम देखते हैं कि जिन इलाकों को मैंने बताया दक्षिण में तामिलनाडु का और इधर बंगाल का, वही के लोग अफसरी में ज्यादा हैं और साथ में कुछ पंजाब के लोग हैं । कैसे आये ? इधर उत्तर भारत में आप देखें तो अंग्रेजी किस ने पहले सीखी, अविभक्त पंजाब का जो जमींदार घराना रहा और जो आर्मी अफसर रहे उन लोगों के घरों में अंग्रेजी चली । तो इस ढंग से कुछ लोग हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी सीखे और अंग्रेजी के जरिये वह लोग सरकारी दफ्तरों में कब्जा पाये, हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में कब्जा पाये । आज

[ श्री गोलाप बरनोग ]

के लोग बोलते हैं कि पिछड़े वर्ग को काम मिलना चाहिये, देश के पिछड़े हुए इलाके के लोगों को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये तो यह असम्भव बात है. हो नहीं सकती है, जब तक कि अंग्रेजी रहेगी। हम दिल्ली में देखते हैं कि एयर फोर्स के आफिसर्स के लड़कों के लिए एक अलग स्कूल है, कोई भी सेंट्रल आफिसर है, कोई भी अफसरों का एक गुट है, उनके बच्चों के लिए अलग स्कूल है और जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आफिसर्स हर प्रान्त में जाते हैं उन लोगों के लिए, उनके बच्चों के लिए, आज कल सब जगह अलग सेंट्रल स्कूल है। तो जो लोग सेंट्रल स्कूल में पढ़ेंगे उनका ज्ञान और विषयों में ज्यादा चाहे न हो लेकिन कम से कम आज कल जिसको एफिशियेंसी या स्मार्टनेस कहा जाता है यानी कि इंगलिश बोल लेते हैं और टिपटार झूमते हैं उनको स्मार्ट माना जाता है एफिशियेंट माना जाता है, तो उसमें उनका ज्ञान होता है और आज नौकरी का भी वही एफिशियेंसी का स्टैंडर्ड बन गया है। तो जो लोग देश के पिछड़े हुए इलाके के हैं जहां कि अंग्रेज पहले गए नहीं, जो देश का पिछड़ा वर्ग है, वहां के लोग बहुत अच्छे पढ़े लिखे भी हों और विषयों में तो भी उन सब लोगों को इस टेस्ट में आने का मौका मिलता ही नहीं है और अगर मौका मिल भी जाता है तो मौका मिलने पर भी फेल कर दिए जाते हैं। तो आप देखेंगे कि जिन इलाकों के लोग ढाई सौ या तीन सौ वर्ष पहले अंग्रेजी सीखे वही लोग आगे आये, उन लोगों की कुछ फेमिली आगे आई, बाप मर गया तो उनका लड़का, लड़का मर गया तो उनका पोता, इस ढंग से जो हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी बड़ी अफसरी है वह इन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में है। इसीलिये मेरा कहना है कि आप लिप-सिम्पली शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के साथ और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के साथ दिखा रहे हैं। पालियामेंट बनने के बाद इतने साल हो गये लेकिन क्या हुआ ? मैं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं हूँ लेकिन पालियामेंट की जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की कमेटी है उसमें होने

से मैं गया और जगह जगह पर बड़े बड़े दफ्तरों में लोगों से हम मिले। देखा कहीं भी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का जहां 17 परसेंट की बात है वहां दो-ढाई परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं है। ज्यादा शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कैसे लेंगे? आप तो स्टैंडर्ड देखते हैं अंग्रेजी का। जेनरेशन से जो लोग अंग्रेजी बोलते चले आए हैं, जो लोग अपनी फेमिली में अंग्रेजी बोखें, उन्हीं के लड़के फटाफट अंग्रेजी बोलेंगे। उनके साथ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज की ही बात नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे पिछड़े हुए जो प्रान्त है जहां लोगों ने बाद में अंग्रेजी सीखना शुरू किया, वह भी नहीं टिक पाते और इसलिए नौकरियों में नहीं आ पाते। इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि यू० पी० एस० सी० से अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता को जल्दी हटाया जाए, अभी हटाओ, तभी आपका समाजवाद देश में कायम हो सकेगा।

साथ ही साथ पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में हम यह भी देखते हैं कि नौकरी के लिए कहीं के लोगों को एप्पयर होना हो, उसके लिए कोई फार्म वगैरा मांगें, तो वह भी देर में मिलता है, इस ढंग से फार्म भेजा जाता है कि एप्पीयर होने की जो तारीख है उसके एक या दो दिन बाद उनको फार्म मिलेगा और कैंडिडेट आ नहीं पायेगा क्योंकि एक विशेष सफिल बनाया हुआ है, वे और लोगों को आने नहीं देते हैं तो इस सफिल को तोड़ने के लिए पहले तो अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता को खत्म करना होगा और दूसरे हिन्दुस्तान के सभी प्रान्त वालों को पापुलेशन की वेसिस पर, जिस प्रान्त में जितनी पापुलेशन है, उस परसेन्टेज से पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के माध्यम से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नौकरी तय की जाए। आज जो समाजवाद की बात चलती है यह फजूल है क्योंकि असल में कोई दूसरे भाषाभाषी के लिए सम्भव नहीं है अंग्रेजी सीख ले बल्कि जो अपर मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं, या ऊंचे घराने के लोग हैं, उन्हीं

के लिए ऐसा लगता है, समाजवाद है। मैं समझता हूँ अगर देश के सभी वर्गों के लोगों को नौकरियों में लाना चाहते हैं, तो देश के सभी प्रान्तों के लोगों को समान अवसर होने चाहिए, पापुलेशन की बेसिस पर हर भाषा-भाषी प्रान्त के लोगों को नौकरी देनी चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था यूनियन पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन करे। यह व्यवस्था सरकार यूनियन पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन में लागू करे।

साथ ही साथ, आज जो पबलिक अन्डर-टेकिंग्स हैं, वे भी पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन के दायरे में नहीं आती। ये पबलिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स सरकार की ही हैं, सरकार ही चला रही है और उनमें भी नौकरियों के बारे में धांधली है। तो पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन के दायरे में वहाँ की सर्विसेज को भी ले लेना चाहिए और पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन से अंग्रेजी की अनिवार्यता को खत्म करके, उसको शुद्ध बनाकर, हर एक प्रान्त के भाषाभाषी लोगों का कोटा तय करके आगे बढ़े, तो जो गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दे रहे हैं, उस रास्ते पर दो, चार कदम आगे बढ़ पाएंगे, वरना नहीं।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY) in the Chair.]

SHRI G. A. APPAN (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I entirely support all the points referred to here by the previous speakers—Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, Mr. Kemparaj, Mr. Ruthina Swamy, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta and Mr. Barbor. What I have been telling for the whole of India is this : We get the annual Report of this Government far too late when no useful purpose will be served on the basis of the Report—whatever they may be and in any walk of life. The Report of the UPSC is no exception but, at least in this case, we get the Report for 1969-70 now. We can only complain about the 1969 Report and not about the 1970-71 Report for we are only one year behind. But there

are Reports regarding certain factors of departments or ministries discussed here three or four years afterwards.

In this connection I would like to point out that the medium of the U. P. S.C. examinations is either English or Hindi. I wish there is no discrimination in favour of or in preference given to Hindi when compared to all the other 13 languages. Of course English is a common language. People say that it is a foreign language. I do not think so. Nobody will be lawfully honestly and honourably justified in discarding English by saying that it is a foreign language. It is a common language for every educated person who would like to come such high positions in life. One has to take the national interest than anything else. It is not the Englishman's or England's language. It is a world language and only people who have a vested interest say that it is a foreign language. I do not agree with that. Next to Tamil and one's own mother tongue, English should be studied as an international language and we cannot afford to discard that language.

Coming to the composition and method of appointment of the Members of the UPSC, I have to say that there are eight members including the chairman according to the report for both the years. Naturally there should be at least two persons from the Scheduled Castes but we have only one man. Do you not think the very spirit of the reservation vouchsafed in the Constitution is not being kept up here? When you cannot keep that spirit even in the highest body like the UPSC how can you say that you are adhering to the Constitution? I wish that the Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister to see that there are at least two members of the Commission from next year from the Scheduled Castes. We are not wanting in eminent people to fill up the posts from these communities.

Coming to the method of appointment of members, the Government appoints them and I entirely agree with Mr. Gupta that the names of the members of the UPSC should be discussed on the floor of both Houses of Parliament. Naturally we should also have the power to discuss about their work and about their removal. From 1972 onwards, if the Government of India con-

Shri G. A. Appan]

See the records, I have been clamouring for inclusion of sufficient number of people in the UPSC and for the constitution of a separate UPSC for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In 1965 there was a conference symposium under the president-ship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about how to help the Scheduled Castes in all walks of life. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao was the sponsor of it and they recommended—it was the consensus of opinion heard there—that there should be a separate Scheduled Castes Commission to select people. They could send people to the UPSC. My contention here is whenever people from the Scheduled Castes had been sent to the UPSC, you will be really glad to know, in both the years under review the Commission have been able to take all the candidates from these Communities for all the reserved vacancies but the departmental people, the ministerial people say, whenever promotions come for posts in lower categories like Lower Division to Upper Division Clerks, that no suitable candidate is available when for senior posts the UPSC could find people to fill up all the reserved vacancies. According to the Report for the year 1969-70 the increase in the number of applications received was 22.9 per cent over the previous year but the Scheduled Castes were able to rise up by 38.4 per cent and in the case of Scheduled Tribes it was 20.6 per cent. If you refer to page 12 of the Report you will find that their performance has been improving and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have come up far above expectations. In the India Administrative Service Examination the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 54 and 23 and all the seats were filled up. In the Indian Economic Service examination the Scheduled Castes got all the seven seats reserved for them while the Scheduled Tribes got only two out of the four seats reserved for them.

In the Combined Engineering Services Examination the Scheduled Castes got 27 out of 45 seats reserved for them and the Scheduled Tribes got 4 out of 22, as against only two Scheduled Tribe candidates who got through in the whole decade. When there was no compulsion and supervision in the whole decade they got only two seats in a decade but subsequently the position has improved. I thank the Government and no doubt the officers of the Commission. After all one Scheduled Caste Member is in the Commission and so

he could improve matters. There is no doubt there is improvement now but yet we have to go a long way and I can only appeal and plead with the Government, the Minister in charge, and also the Members and Officers of the Commission to see that justice is done to us. We do not want any favours; we only want justice, honourable justice, honest justice and due fair play. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, during 1963 to 1969 the Commission was able to select 54, 62, 59, 53, 51, 50 and 54 persons from Scheduled Castes for the various vacancies reserved for them. In this connection I wish to say that a number of posts, not within the purview of the UPSC, are created with some ulterior motive. They first create the posts and then deserve them. Fill them through *ad hoc* appointments by persons of their own choice. I have seen a number of Departments creating posts like that and undeserving them, to be filled up by the persons according to the fanny and favouritism of those persons. One word to the hon. Minister. No post created under reservation should be undeserved for any reason. All right, let it go even to thousands and lakhs, but only because there is a provision to say that posts may be undeserved if no sufficient number of qualified candidates are coming, for a certain period of time people dishonestly say that here is no S.C./S.T. candidate sufficiently qualified. I have been telling this morning about a number of M.As. with First Class being discarded in preference to ordinary Matriculates, for certain parts in Railways.

Another thing, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I should also feel gratified—I have no reason to grouse—about the performance of the Government or the Commission. During 1970-71 there were only four cases in which the Government could not concur with the recommendations of the Service Commission. Out of such a huge number, this four is not such a big number; we cannot be content with the concession now given for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of age and qualifications. The concessions should be still more liberal till we reach our every office and in every cadre.

The UPSC has recommended to Government to select the S.C./S.T. candidates and

to give them specialised training pre or in service. But I do not think that for the senior posts this is being adhered to. This is a thing in which the Government will have to make up their mind and enforce the regulations. There is one pity. You know people say, a number of Departments and Ministries say there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in technical posts and scientific posts where there is need for research, training and coaching. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I know about the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of which I had been a member for some time, as a member of the Standing Finance Committee, and I could understand that although there are more than a hundred Ph. D. and M. A. candidates with First Class, not a single man is there drawing above Rs. 1,000/- in the scale of pay. They even wanted to dereserve some of the posts, to which I objected. This is why I say, let the Government please make up their mind and make it clear to adhere to policies and not to pay lip service. Either reserve the posts honestly, or do not reserve any post. Once a post is reserved, never fill it up under any circumstances, by candidates of other communities. Try to find out people and try to give them training. But don't put them if they are not equal to the task. I am very very particular about the suitability of every person to the task because, in national interests, we cannot put mediocre type of people at the helm of affairs. But there are people among us who are equal to task to fill up all highest positions and are even better than many of the other people. Can you ever compare any of us to Dr. Ambedkar, who could complete the Constitution of India in record time, an achievement unprecedented in the whole world? Also, our Mr. Jagjivan Ram has been filling up the posts in various capacities and holding them all with dignity and honour. And what about the young Mr. Sanjivayya? He has also been doing such good work. So, we have no dearth of eminent people in our community. But some people, very very dishonestly, say things to the contrary.

One more point, Mr. Vice-Chairman. It is really very disheartening to see the figures, given here yesterday by the hon. Minister, Mr. K. R. Ganesh, pertaining to representation of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes in the services. The hon. Mr. K. R. Ganesh said in this Rajya Sabha yesterday that in 1970 the percentage of Scheduled Castes' representation in Class I posts was 0.56. I think, on this one score the Government should resign. They promise so many things. They promise, *gharibi hatao*. And here our due is 22 odd percent. In respect of Scheduled Tribes it is 0.07. In class II posts the percentages were 0.74 and 0.07 respectively. Steps were being taken to remedy the situation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY) : I am sorry your time is up.

SHRI G. A. APPAN : Sir, let me finish this. The Government have decided that the orders regarding reservation of post for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be strictly followed by all public sector undertakings and nationalised banks. In the case of nationalised banks also suitable instructions have been given by the Government for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The question of public sector undertakings and nationalised banks not observing the Government orders on the subject does not, therefore arise. Wherever representations against non-observance of these orders are received, their validity is examined by the appropriate authorities and necessary steps taken. In the enterprises where the number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe personnel has been found below the prescribed percentages the enterprises have been asked to take planned and concerted steps to reach the prescribed notes. Concrete suggestions have been made to them in this regard by Government. The position in this regard is kept under review. It has also been decided that training of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees should be given adequate attention both by public enterprises and by Government to improve the position as regards the availability of suitable candidates belonging to these communities for skilled jobs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY) : That will do please. Mr. Kapur.

**SHRI YASHPAL KAPUR** (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when I spoke day before yesterday you wanted to have the pleasure of listening to my speech in English.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S.S. MARISWAMY)** : Thank you.

**SHRI YASHPAL KAPUR** : Now that you happen to be in the Chair, I should give due regard to your wishes.

**श्री जगदीश प्रसाद यादव** : (बिहार)  
ऐक ही दिन में उत्तर प्रदेश की हवा खत्म हो गई ।

**श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** (राजस्थान) :  
बड़ी जल्दी बदलते है ।

**श्री यशपाल कपूर** : उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को अनपढ़ नहीं रहना चाहिये ।

The Reports of the UPSC have been placed before the House. There are some encouraging and good points and there are some points which are quite discouraging and dismal. The heartening aspects are that according to the Reports in the last seven years there have been only eleven cases in which the Government did not agree with the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission. Now, the number of persons selected for the higher or lower services runs into a very big figure. In only eleven cases the Government did not agree. So, I do not think there is much point in this criticism. The Reports are heartening in one respect that there has been a substantial increase in the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing in the examinations and also increased number achieving success. What the 21st Report says is that the percentage has become static with only very slight increase in the Scheduled Tribe/Caste. Though the results have improved over the years in the case of these castes, there has been a decline in the efficiency of the students appearing in the examinations and those passing through. My friend Mr. Appan, I am sorry to say, wanted one more post for a member of his caste. I would have been happy if he had made a plea for the provision of

expanded or larger facilities for the students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their coaching and training so that a larger number of our brethren from those castes can get positions rather than one becoming a member of the Commission, I may inform you that one of the Railway Service Commissions in this country has a Scheduled Caste as its Chairman. Here, I would like to support the recommendation of the UPSC that the Government should take special steps for providing better coaching and training facilities not only for those from these castes but also for those who are backward and who are living in backward areas. Reference has been made to upper classes and lower classes. There are upper classes everywhere; there are upper classes of all categories. In the villages, in the cities, in far-flung areas, they have their own categories of upper and lower classes. But the difference is in the facilities that are available to the students in each and every part of the country. There is a student who reads and studies by the light of the kerosene lamp or if that is not available, as it is difficult to get sometimes, by whatever oil he can get, and he reads by that light. He has no library facilities. But still he is expected by the Commission when the personality or the *viva voce* test is held to give equal performance with those who may not belong to the poorer class but who may be living in the cities enjoying the tube light and having a university or a college with library and reference facilities. So, these are the basic things. I do not know whether the Government should do something about them or the members of the Commission should be passionate enough to take into consideration—what has been the background of a candidate, in comparison with the other candidates, his education and the circumstances in which he has completed his studies.

Another surprising thing that comes to notice in the Report of the Commission is that in the all India and higher services the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have made a marked improvement but their record is dismal as far as the recruitment to clerical services is concerned. I would like to give the average that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the ex-servicemen have been able to secure—Scheduled Castes 13 per cent; Scheduled

Tribes .25 per cent and the ex-servicemen .75 per cent. To remove this deficiency it is essential that people belonging to these classes and those who suffer from certain disadvantages should be provided certain facilities.

Going through the report one notices that the number of candidates securing first division is coming down year by year. The standards of the All-India Services, whether the Indian Administrative Service or otherwise, have been coming down over the years. Why? The talent that is produced by the Universities is being attracted by the private sector which offer big salaries to them compared to that is offered by the Government of India. I am afraid the pay scales for the I.A.S. and other services are so low that many of the people, even if they succeed in the I.A.S. examination, do not join. The figures in the report show that out of 12,000 applicants only 8,000 to 9,000 take the examination and ultimately about 6,000 or so are interviewed.

While talking of advantages and disadvantages I would like to refer to the language problem which has been made controversial by some friends here. There is no question of any Bengali empire or a Tamil empire or anything else. What matters is the Indian Republic and every one of us, speaking whichever language, should have equal opportunity to get into the Services. Therefore, I would plead that Hindi and all other regional languages which are progressively becoming the medium of education in the...

SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI : Hindi is not a regional language.

SHRI YASHPAL KAPUR: I said Hindi and regional languages. Now only those knowing English are getting an upper hand in all these matters.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जब आप स्वयं ही हिन्दी में नहीं बोलेंगे तो हिन्दी को किस तरह से मान्यता मिलेगी ।

SHRI YASHPAL KAPUR : I agree with the Minister that it is a colossal task

to make arrangements for examinations and interviews in all the languages given in the Schedule of the Constitution. But may I submit that in comparison to what we are going to do in this country in all other spheres, the question of arranging examinations and interviews is not at all colossal. I hope that the Commission will provide facilities in this respect swiftly so that young men, in whatever languages they have got their degrees, get equal opportunities to express themselves.

A quotation was given by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee about Ministries not giving information to the Commission of the actual vacancies existing in their departments. It is no doubt true that a very much less number is quoted to the Commission. This results in delay in announcing the results. It also results in *ad hoc* arrangements being made by the Ministries not for hundreds but thousands of jobs. Now this is not a satisfactory state of affairs. When we can plan ahead for five to ten years in other spheres, our Ministries also should know what their staff requirements are going to be over a period and plan their recruitment through the Commission accordingly.

Another point mentioned in the Report is about the follow-up of candidates selected from among the departmental candidates. The Commission says that they are able to follow up these cases and their assessment of the Ministries about a very large percentage of such selectees, is very good. I would now touch upon the follow-up of those people who come through direct recruitment. Nothing has been worked out for this type of follow-up and I am afraid that once a person gets through the UPSC gets the stamp of the U.P.S.C., that is U.P.S.C. passed and qualified, well, he feels that as the years pass, according to his seniority and all that he will be getting his promotions, and in most cases the standard of efficiency does not go up. Now whether it should be done in the Ministries, in the departments where they are employed or the Commission should have some procedure or some means or ways for finding out about the people who are thus recruited, is a point for consideration by the Government.

Now coming to delayed appointments Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee referred to

[Shri Yashpal Kapur]

the delay in the Defence Ministry. I would like to bring to the attention of the House pages 40 and 43 of the Report where the cases of delay by the Delhi Administration and by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi are mentioned. After the recommendations were made by the UPSC, one of them took the decision after three years to appoint that person when he was not available for that job. And sometimes even when a recommendation was made for an outsider to be some persons from among the existing staff were promoted appointed, against the rules. Now we can certainly blame or criticise the Government if they do not go by the recommendations of the Commission. But I do not know what one can say about these Administrations and Corporations who function on their own. Mr. Golap Barbora said something about appointments in the public undertakings to be brought under the purview of the UPSC. I would have been happy if he had made some concrete proposals about the constitution of the Commission. The Commission, with its present set-up, the existing number of members, its procedures, the long periods it takes in conducting examinations and announcing results, selecting candidates and approving them, would have a lot of difficulty in its functioning. This would create would create a lot of difficulties in the functioning of the undertakings also ..

*(Interrupt on)*

SHRI GOLAP BARBORA: Are you replying on behalf of the Minister ?

SHRI YASHPAL KAPUR: ... because seniority in service will become the only criterion and not performance of the particular persons employed there in. Now coming to the Government memorandum I would like to say a few things. First I shall take up the ratios for the recruitment of Section Officers in the Central Secretariat Service. No doubt I appreciate Government's decision to reduce the direct recruitment quota from 33 1/2 per cent to 16 per cent and to provide a quota for the promotion of Assistants with the longest years of service. But the quota of 25 per cent of permanent vacancies for absorption of Assistants from the successive RTE list, I may say, has created a lot of dissatisfaction. These RTE lists by themselves have created a lot of confusion among the Assistants. This

quota of 25 per cent, I am afraid, is very meagre. Before resorting to any direct recruitment the Government should have utilised all the vacancies for their absorption. It is mentioned that the intake from direct recruitment was heavy in some year. Why ? Why does the Government resort to fill posts on *ad hoc* basis where the career of hundreds of their own employees is concerned? Somewhere in the memorandum it is said that the rules regarding seniority have not been followed strictly. Why ? Government memorandum is couched in the usual Secretariat language which does not hold anyone responsible. I would just read this, "These rules do not appear to have been followed strictly." It is the Government's admission that Assistants who should have been considered for placement above the direct recruits have suffered in seniority. Now, who was responsible for this ? This certainly is a sorry state of affairs. There are thousands of people who are blamed of being lazy for not dealing with their papers immediately. These are the service conditions under which they working. Again the memorandum says that the seniority assigned to RTE Assistants vis-a-vis direct recruits was not strictly in accordance with the rules. I am repeating this because this is repeated in the memorandum. Again the question arises: Who is responsible for all this ? We have got a big Secretariat to deal with service matters, service conditions of Government employees. But in the meantime what has happened ? According to the memorandum many have retired and a good number of them are stuck at the maximum of the pay-scale. It is an honest admission no doubt. But no remedy has been suggested. While appreciating the fixing of quota of vacancies for the Assistants with longest service in that grade on an all Secretariat basis, I may bring to the attention of the House the somersault in the all Secretariat basis policy. Starting with 1948, in these 24 years from the Ministry-wise basis an all Secretariat basis policy was adopted. After a few years this was scrapped and again the Ministry-wise and zone-wise basis adopted. There is a vast disadvantage in opportunities for promotion to the people of the same qualifications, length of service and merit. In the smaller Ministries they have to wait for many more years than in the larger Ministries. Why this discrimination under the same umbrella of

the Government of India ? To cite an example, a large number of Assistants who came through direct recruitment in 1955 and were allocated to the Home Ministry have been promoted as Section Officers since long back while those allocated to the Education Ministry in the same year and having secured senior positions in the examination are still waiting.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY): How many more minutes will you take ?

SHRI YASHPAL KAPUR: Three or four minutes more.

This is the case in many other Ministries. Because of the lack of a uniform policy, every year there are three or four cases wherein the aggrieved staff have to resort to the courts of law either individually or through the service associations. I would request the government to remove this discrimination between staff in one Ministry and that in other Ministry.

One of the causes of stagnation in the Central Secretariat Service is the one way traffic of IAS officers who, coming from States to the Centre, continue to occupy a very large number of posts. I would suggest that there should be a two-way traffic in this matter also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY): Shri Yadav, I might tell you that Dr. Bhai Mahavir has already spoken for about thirty minutes. Would it be possible for you to finish within five minutes ?

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही: श्रीमन्, मैंने भी टाइम मांगा है हिन्दी में, आप शायद न समझे हो मेरी भाषा ।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव: श्रीमन्, आज जो विचार चल रहा है उस पर हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, किन्तु एक महत्वपूर्ण बात जो कि सर्वविदित है और सार्वजनिक है उसी को कहने के लिये, इसी के समर्थन में, मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

श्रीमन्, अपना राष्ट्र 25 वर्ष से आजाद है और आजादी की लड़ाई के काल में भी हम जिस तरह से आजादी की कल्पना करते थे उसी तरह से राष्ट्रभाषा की भी कल्पना करते थे और जब हम संघर्ष कर रहे थे उस समय भी, जो हमारे अधिकांश बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी थे उनकी मनोवृत्ति से हम परिचित थे लेकिन उससे परिचित रहते हुये भी जब हम शासन में आये तो उन मनोवृत्तियों को ठीक-ठीक आंक नहीं सके और जब राष्ट्रभाषा की बात आई तो हमने यह पारित तो कर दिया कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा हो लेकिन उन व्यूरोक्रेटिक अफसरों ने एक प्रावधान करा लिया, इस राष्ट्रभाषा के खिलाफ एक षडयंत्र की रचना की और 15 वर्ष की बात रखवा ली, हमारे मंतव्य को खत्म किया और इस चीज़ को खटाई में डालने के लिये 15 वर्ष इसी लिये लिया गया कि 15 वर्ष में इस षडयंत्र की रचना का पर्याप्त समय मिले कि कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रभाषा न बनने दें, यह योजना चली ।

इसलिए हम इस प्रयोजन से कि राष्ट्र का उपकार हो, राष्ट्र की एकता बची रहे, मैं विरोध नहीं करता कि कोई भाषा हो लेकिन जहाँ पर यह दुरमिसंधी छुपी हुई थी, जिसका गुलामी की बू थी, स्वार्थ का अधापन था उसके कारण उनके बच्चे, अपर स्टूट के लड़के बच्चे, सर्विस में सदा के लिए सुरक्षित रहें, इस विचार से उन्होंने अंगरेजी को रखा, सिर्फ अंगरेजी को ही नहीं रखा श्रीमन्, अंगरेजियन को भी रखा । घर में अंगरेजी, अंगरेजी रहन-सहन, अंगरेजी परम्परा को ही सिर्फ नहीं रखा बल्कि आज जो साक्षात्कार कराया जाता है उसमें भी यह व्यवस्था रही कि उनके ही लड़के प्रतिद्वंद्विता में सफल होते हैं । जो अंगरेजी से पूर्ण रूप से परिचित नहीं वह अंगरेजियन से कहां परिचित रह सकता है । जो दिल्ली में श्रीम आफ सोसाइटी कही जाती है उनके बच्चे-लड़के

[ श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव ]

अंगरेजी का ही व्यवहार करते हैं। मैं विट्ठल भाई हाउसमें रहता हूँ वहाँ बड़े-बड़े लोगों के बच्चे हिन्दी बोलना नहीं चाहते, बोल भी नहीं पाते। अगर उनसे कहिए 75 पैसा तो कहते हैं—व्हट इज 75 पैसा ? वह सेवेन्टी-फाइव पैसा सम्झे हं तो यह स्थिति उन लोगों की है। तो प्रजातंत्र में ऐसी सर्विसेज न हों जिसमें अंगरेजी का ही चोलचाला हो। प्रजातंत्र में 91 प्रतिशत जो लोग हैं उनकी भाषा, उनकी वेष-भूषा, उनके आचार विचार से वह परिचित नहीं है और उन लोगों के लड़कों को भी प्रजातंत्र के जमाने में सर्विसेज में आना चाहिए और उनके लिए सुविधा होनी चाहिए कि वह भी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशनमें कम्पीट कर सकें। आप गरीबी हटाओ का नारा कहते हैं-गरीबी कैसे हटेगी ? जो रास्ता बना हुआ है उस रास्ते को आप क्यों बंद करते हैं। अफसरों के बारे में मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर स्वंय मंत्री महोदय भी अगर हिन्दी में काम करने की कोशिश करना चाहे तो किसी तरह से ये अफसर उनकी नहीं चलने देंगे। मैंने कई मंत्रियों से मुना भी है, कई अधिकारियों से बात की, मुझे लगा कि वे किसी प्रकार भी अंग्रेजी के आगे राष्ट्र-भाषाओं को, चाहे वह हिन्दी हो चाहे दूसरे प्रदेशों की भाषाएँ हों, किसी कीमत पर उनको बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि राष्ट्रभाषाओं का सम्मान हो और सम्मान तभी होगा जब अंगरेजी भाषा उखाड़ कर फेंकी जाए और उसके स्थान पर राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के साथ-साथ राज्यों की भाषाओं में उनकी परीक्षा हो और जब तक यह काम नहीं होगा तब तक जो चाहे उच्च स्तर के अधिकारी हों, चाहे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का संचालन करने वाले हों, वे उसमें अड़ना डालेंगे। इसलिए आपको साहस के साथ, राष्ट्र के हित को देखते हुए, राष्ट्र के लोगों के उपकार की दृष्टि से, उस काम को करना होगा।

अब यह भी देखा गया कि मिनिस्ट्रीज ने

अपने अपोइन्टमेंट करके, बिना कमीशन की अप्रूवल के, वर्षों-वर्षों अपोइन्टमेंट करके रख दिया। इसमें एक ही मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बल्कि होम, इलेक्शन कमीशन, कामर्स चाहे जो मिनिस्ट्री ले लीजिए, जब आपने पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन बहाल किया है, बिना उसकी अप्रूवल के नियुक्तियाँ कर दीं। मैं चाहता हूँ जो एक उचित रास्ता है, सही तरीका है उसके रहते, ऐसी अनियमितताएँ क्यों करते हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिए। मैं सम्माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे मामलों पर जब कमिशन यह भिख देती है कि हम उस अपोइन्टमेंट को अप्रूव नहीं करते तो उसके बाद आप क्या करते हैं। अगर ऐसे ग़लत लोगों की वहाली होती है वर्षों-वर्षों तक और पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन उसको अप्रूव नहीं करता तो क्या मिनिस्ट्री में ऐसा काम करने वाले दंडित किए गए हैं ? और अगर दंडित नहीं किए गए हैं तो इस पर रोक किस प्रकार लगेगी ?

श्रीमन्, इलेक्शन कमीशन में तो इस मामले में हद्द ही गढ़ है। उनके यहाँ इस प्रकार की अपोइन्टमेंट्स की भरमार हुई है, जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं और अगर कहा जाए कि सरकार ने उसके माध्यम से चुनावों में पक्षपात कराया है, उस पक्षपात का कोई साक्ष्य सबूत या नमूना लाया जा सकता है तो वह इलेक्शन कमीशन है जहाँ सरकार ने खुल्लमखुल्ला छूट दी हुई है कि चाहे जैसा करो लेकिन चुनाव में सहयोग करो। आखिर आप देखें यह हुआ कैसे ?

श्रीमन्, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आग्रह करूँगा कि वे अपने जवाब में यह बतलायें कि राष्ट्र भाषा, राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं को पूरे रूप में तथा सभी स्तरों पर कब तक लागू कर देंगे और जो आफिसर इन भाषाओं को लागू करने में बाधा डालते हैं उससे किस तरह से निबटेंगे। अगर आप ने

इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर दी तो 98 प्रतिशत जनता यह समझेगी कि सरकार का ध्यान उनकी कठिनाइयों की तरफ गया है ।

**SHRI NUTHALAPATI JOSEPH** (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, after hearing the speeches made by hon. Members, I too have got some suggestions to make.

Regarding the medium of examinations by the U.P.S.C., it is not justified to introduce the link language Hindi as the medium of examination, because those places which do not have their mother-tongue as Hindi will be at a disadvantage to cope up with other places which have got Hindi as their mother-tongue. Therefore, all the regional languages in India are to be brought up to the level. Until then the examinations should be held in English because this is language which has been brought up in India from centuries back. So it must take some 20 or 25 years for the regional languages to be brought up to that level. Until that, English is the suitable language to do justice to all the people that are living in places where regional languages are not being developed.

Another thing that I would like to urge upon the Government is that it is the duty of the Government to intimate the vacancies to the U. P. S. C. well in advance so that the Commission may have the opportunity of conducting tests for the number of vacancies that are available. So it is the duty of the Government to see that the vacancies are reported to the Commission in advance.

Then, about scheduled castes and scheduled tribes I have got one remark to make. Minorities like Christians and Muslims should be given some concessions. The Christian community—90 per cent of the Christian community—are living in Andhra and other places are drawn from the original Harijan community. Socially and economically they are oppressed, as we all know. So the Commission should have the liberty to see that those people that are taken up from the Harijan community and are named as Christians in the Constitution are done justice and are treated with

sympathy. The Division of one the same community with the religious groups and grant special privileges one and leaving the same it the other is unwarrantable in a Secular state.

So far as selections and *viva voce* are concerned, the Commission should be very careful and the Government should also take these factors into consideration, because the rules and laws not make people but rules and laws are made for the people. So they can be amended and they can allow concessions, wherever necessary, to develop all these people to a certain level of economics and social justice.

So these two things should be taken into consideration by this august House and justice should be done to minorities. We should not have any special area in our mind when we speak of impartial things and when we speak of development.

These are the few suggestions that I wanted to make on this Report.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)** : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of the House who have taken part in this debate on the 20th and 21st Report of the Union Public Service Commission. The various points mentioned in the Report. . .

श्री नगेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : श्रीमन्, मैं केवल पांच मिनट चाहता था इस पर ।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI N. R. MUNISWAMY)** : I have already asked the Minister to speak and he has already started. Please sit down, you speak on some other occasion.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA** : Well, Sir, the various points made by the hon. Members have been very carefully noted by me. They have made some very pertinent observations on the points raised in the Report and I am grateful to them

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

for the interest that they have shown on this subject which is really of a very important nature because it concerns the recruitment and other matters concerning the services which are the base of any good administrations.

One point that has been commented upon by many Members is regarding the medium of examinations, particularly examination for IAS and other similar Services. The Report of the Commission mentions the various steps that have been taken by the Commission with respect to the introduction of Hindi and other regional languages as medium of examination and interview for IAS examinations. A very strong plea has been made that Hindi and other regional languages should be introduced not only in the limited sphere in which it has been done at present but as an alternate medium in all papers and also for interviews. Well, Sir, the Government realises the importance of the medium of examinations and we have been urging upon the Commission to progressively introduce Hindi and other regional languages for examinations for IAS and for other examinations also. Some start or some beginning has been made with respect to this but I agree that much more remains to be done. There are various difficulties which the Commission has pointed out in this Report and they are very valid difficulties. One might sometimes feel that the approach of the Commission is cautious to the point of being timid, but cautious they should be because the responsibility that rests on them for evolving suitable methods of evaluation of candidates for the various Services is really an important and any deviation made in their rules of recruitment, particularly with respect to the medium of examination, has to be done with very great...

श्री जयदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यहाँ पर यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिना अंग्रेजी पढ़े क्या कोई आदमी प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी नहीं निभा सकता ? क्या शेरशाह, अकबर, शिवाजी, इन लोगों का शासन बुरा था ? ये अंग्रेजी नहीं

पढ़े थे, इनके शासन चले या नहीं ? इजराइल का शासन क्या बुरा है जिन्होंने दुनिया भर की दूसरी भाषा को पढ़ने के बाद अपनी मरी हुई भाषा को राष्ट्र की आत्मा समझ कर उसमें प्रगति करके दिखला दी ? मैंने पहले भी मंत्री महोदय से कहा था कि सिवाय उन लोगों के बाल बच्चों की परवरिश के जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी पढ़ी है कोई एडवांटेज नहीं है। आप जानते हैं...

श्री राम निवास मिर्या : आप जो कहना चाहते हैं वह मैं समझ गया। If the Member had patience to listen to me, I would have answered some of the points he has raised. The question is not whether English is the only language in which the administration can be conducted. That is not the point at issue at all. Regional languages are gradually coming into their own in the various States. They are the languages of administration, district and at the State level. The regional languages are coming into their own with respect to education also. They are the medium of instruction even at the university stage in some of the States. So there is no question whether English is the only language through which administration can be conducted but there is a certain historical perspective which we cannot ignore. Certain historical development that has taken place in our country with respect to languages cannot be washed away.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : वह क्या है बता दीजिए।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The fact is, English at present commands a unique position in our educational and administrative set-up. It was through a decision of the Parliament itself that we are at present in, what we may call, a bilingual phase of our language policy it means that the country has accepted that Hindi and English would continue to be the language of administration in this country at the Centre. Both the languages have equal status and this parity would not be

tampered with except with the express consent of the States involved. This is a well-accepted national policy which has to be kept in view when we talk of the language policy with regard to the medium of examination or medium of instruction or medium of administration or in other respects. So I will request Members to think of the total perspective under which this country works. We have a certain historical background and the present position of various languages is well settled. The national policy in this respect is well settled. We have to wait till such time that all the languages are developed such an extent where they can be used more and more for the purpose of Government as well as education.

**डा० भाई महावीर :** यह जरा जानना चाहूंगा कि 20वीं रिपोर्ट में कमीशन ने जो इस सवाल पर कार्य करने का आदेश दिया था, 21वीं रिपोर्ट में उस का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इस का कोई कारण बता सकेंगे? इस में प्रोग्रेस कैसे होगी ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I myself said that the Commission is proceeding in a very cautious way in this respect. We have been urging on them and the Government is one with all members so far as the general attitude to languages is concerned. We appreciate their feelings and share them to a considerable extent and we have been impressing on the Commission that they should gradually extend the area of Hindi and the other regional languages in the examinations conducted by them. We have even suggested that even for the interviews they can explore having Hindi in addition to English for the purpose of interviews which was incidentally objected to by one of our friends who asked ; 'Why should Hindi be singled out and not other regional languages brought in in the same category ?' But the Government felt that some beginning has to be made in respect thereto. At present the interview is conducted only in English. If we can make a slight beginning so far as Hindi is concerned, it might be a beginning towards a goal that we all want to achieve and after some time, in the light of experience that the Commission would have

gained, we can introduce more and more regional languages as medium for interviews. So, so far as the policies of the Government . . .

**श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही :** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने यह नीति निर्धारित कर दी है कि देश अब हर मायने में आत्मनिर्भर होगा और सभी चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायगा, तो क्या वह इस में लागू नहीं होता?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I already said that it is a part of our national policy of the bilingual phase which we are passing through that English and Hindi would have equal importance so far as administration at the Centre is concerned. So from that point of view you cannot say that English is a language that has to be nationalised. There is no question at all. English is as much our language as anybody else's and it is not a foreign language in that respect.

**श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही :** अपने देश में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों की भाषा अंग्रेजी है ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Well, Sir, hon. Members are deliberately trying not to understand what I am saying. I have told them that it is the policy of the Government to progressively introduce not only Hindi but other regional languages also for purposes of medium of examinations in the UPSC and we have taken a number of steps not only so far as written papers are concerned but even so far as interviews are concerned. So there is no difference of approach between what the hon. Members say and what I say. We have done it with a very set purpose because we feel that in the present stage of our country very few people speak English. English is not a language which is universally understood in the country; gradually it is getting out of the public educational system of our country also.

**श्री प्रेम मनोहर (उत्तर प्रदेश :** नो नो, नेशनल लाइफ में विल्कुल नहीं आई है। व्यवहार में...

“ श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : आप मुनिये तो सही । What I am saying is, we are trying to give more and more importance to Hindi and the regional languages because they are getting more importance in our national life.

श्री प्रेम मनोहर : यही गलती है, नेशनल लाइफ में बिल्कुल नहीं आइ है, हिन्दी में कोई बोलता है तो उसको आफिसर्स लोग ठीक तरह से जवाब भी नहीं देते हैं । यह स्थिति है । हिन्दी में बोलने वाले को समझते हैं कि कोई बेवकूफ आ गया है उसको जवाब नहीं देना चाहिए ।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I can not answer such a wild, irresponsible and baseless charge.

(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. MARISWAMY) : You have had your say. Let us hear his reply, You cannot change it by interrupting him.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन, मैं आपके विचार से सहमत हूँ लेकिन फर्क यह है कि जो प्रगति हो रही है वह प्रगति इतनी धीमी है कि उस प्रगति का कुछ पता ही नहीं चलता है । आप स्वयं ही देखें कि कब से आप कह रहे हैं लेकिन क्या प्रगति हुई है, कितनी प्रगति हुई है ? यदि आप इस प्रगति से संतुष्ट हैं तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है लेकिन हमें महसूस हो रहा है कि प्रगति नहीं के बराबर हो रही है । तो प्रगति में कुछ द्रुत-गति लाने का प्रयत्न करें यही निवेदन है ।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I thank the hon. Member for at least accepting that progress is being made but the progress is halting. I also share that feeling that the progress is halting. It is halting because the UPSC is taking a very

cautious and as I termed timid attitude about the whole thing and very rightly too because they have to consider a lot of other things. They are trying for example to find out persons who could examine the various answer papers in the various languages with the same standard. Suppose in one language one examiner values the paper quite liberally and in another language the same paper is valued rather strictly; that will make a great difference to both the candidates. So unless some method is found by which the answer papers in the various languages could be valued with one and the same standard the whole purpose of the examination would be lost. So it is not as if there is any difference of opinion so far as introduction of these languages is concerned.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : It is not an insurmountable difficulty.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We are trying to evolve methods, procedures and techniques by which this can be done. I shall convey the feelings of hon. Members of the House, which the Government also shares to some extent, to the UPSC that they may take early steps to achieve what we have been asking them to do all these years and I am sure this is going to impress on them. The knowledge and techniques of examination that modern science has made available to us would be used for making more and more progress in this respect to which the Government attaches great importance.

Sir, there are a lot of things connected with this medium question. Many points were raised. Shri Yashpal Kapur made a very pertinent point that what we have to see is the only regional languages and the backward classes but there are areas of backwardness in the rural areas. People coming from the rural areas are at a great disadvantage compare to people in the cities and towns. Their problems will also have to be attended to along with the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. First I will explain what progress has been made so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. Some Members noted with satisfaction that all the reserved vacancies in the IAS could be filled by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Even in the technical services like the Engineering Services made reserved vacancies are being filled by the

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. This is a very healthy sign and this trend has been there since 1964. This is not something that has happened recently. It is since 1964 that all the reserved vacancies in the IAS and like Services have been filled by candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is a very satisfactory thing. Mention was also made that the institutes, which are meant for training Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the IAS and similar competitive examinations, are not working satisfactorily. Well, Sir, I would respectfully differ from the hon. Members in that respect. There are two institutions, the older one in Allahabad, and the recent one in Madras. The Madras one is just catching on and has not shown as good results as we wished it to show. But the Allahabad institute has a record of very good service, and a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, who were trained there, have found their place in the All India Services. Well, Sir, I would like to give figures, which may interest hon. Members. In 1967-68, 101 persons were trained out of which 27 were selected. In 1963-69, 88 persons were trained out of which 17 were selected. In 1969-70, 59 persons were trained out of which 31 were selected. Sir, I think this is a very useful Scheme. We want to expand this scheme and open more such institutions. We are also approaching State Governments to open similar institutions in their States also so that facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are available all over the country for their proper training and their future recruitment in the Services.

Well, Sir, there are a number of points, as I said earlier, that were made regarding the medium of language. One thing was mentioned by Professor Ruthnaswamy—he is not here. He made a very—what I would say—a very peculiar point. He said: Let us have English as the medium, because it is equally difficult for everyone.

**DR. BHAI MAHAVIR:** Latin also is equally difficult.

**SHRI PREM MANOHAR:** Why not Russian, another foreign language?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** Yes. I thought the purpose of examination is to bring out the best from out of a candidate and to judge his capabilities. And that surely cannot be done if we have a medium which is equally difficult for everyone. If that were so, we can have Sanskrit, which is, or was, a medium. That could be made the medium, and probably it would serve better purpose in view of our country's cultural heritage. So, I would not agree to what he said that English should be the sole medium of instruction now as well as in future, and Government would like to stick to its policy of progressive introduction of Hindi and other regional languages so far as this is concerned.

Well, Sir, various observations have been made—taken out from these Reports—regarding irregular appointments and delays in reference to UPSC, delays in communication of a number of vacancies. These are some of the things that have been said. There is a lot in those arguments and it is true that there have been some delays so far as appointments of the selected candidates are concerned. There are also reasons for that, and every effort is being made to see that such instances are minimised. We are constantly in touch with the various Ministries and Departments and we are impressing up on them that they should...

**डा० भाई महावीर :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यू. पी. एम. सी. किसी अरेन्जमेंट को ग्रन्ट प्रूव्ड कह देती है तो उसके बाद जो लोग अनग्रन्ट प्रूव्ड अपॉइन्टमेंट करते रहे हैं, इसके बारे में क्या कोई कार्यवाही होती है, या कोई ऐक्शन होता है, या खाली कागज पर लिखा हुआ रह जाता है—वही चीज समाप्त हो जाती है ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** Well, Sir, I do not mean to which selections the hon. Member referring but we do take note of this as to who has committed these lapses. But I cannot give a definite answer unless some definite instances are given.

As regards the Election Commission about which the hon. Member made some

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

reference, well, I cannot give my off-hand reply, but the whole matter would be examined properly and whatever is necessary in the circumstances would be done. It is true that sometimes appointments are made in a rather irregular manner, but there are various reasons for this. Sometimes posts are very urgently needed. The process of recruitment takes a long time and one cannot wait for that. And similar things do happen with the result that some appointments do get made in which all the processes are not followed.

5 P. M.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : But where there is no such justification, what is the position ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is a hypothetical question.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Do not give a blanket justification for all irregular appointments.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am not giving any justification. I am trying to analyse the position, the causes due to which such appointments are made, because sometimes the imperatives of administration make it necessary. Not that I am justifying them. I am merely giving the reasons why such things happen. Neither do we want to condone them. We appreciate the mention by the Commission of these instances because it will enable us to take it up with the various Ministries.

DR, BHAI MAHAVIR : Just have a look at Appendix XVIII. No human justification can be given.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have seen it. Well, Sir, Dr. Bhai Mahavir mentioned the Emergency Commissioned Officers. It is true that in the case of those who are recruited against reserved vacancies, their military service is counted both for fixation of pay and for seniority because they have been recruited against reserved vacancies. So far as their recruitment against unreserved vacancies is concerned, their military service is counted only for the purpose of fixation of salary and not for seniority because they are treated as

fresh recruits. This is the reason why the two are treated in a different manner.

डा० भाई महावीर: मेरा कहना है कि इसमें पक्षापात क्यों किया जाता है। कुछ लोग तो रिजर्व वैकन्सी में मिलेक्ट होकर आये हैं और कुछ लोग सिर्फ मैरिट से मिलेक्ट होकर आये हैं और आप इन लोगों के साथ बराबरी का मूलक क्यों नहीं करते हैं और उनको इस सीज चीज से क्यों वंचित कर रहे हैं। मेरा आप से कहना है कि आप इस बारे में आश्वासन दें कि इस भेदभाव को हटा दिया जायेगा और कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जायेगा जिससे यह भेदभाव मिट जायेगा।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Well, Sir, we will examine this question. If it is really working in a harsh way for some candidates, we will see if we can improve matters.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही: यह बात एक ही तरीके से दूर हो सकती है और क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी। जितने भी अंग्रेजी के स्कूल हैं और जहाँ पर माध्यम अंग्रेजी है, जहाँ पर पढ़ने पर हजार, पन्द्रह सो रुपया खर्च आता है, जहाँ पर बड़े बड़े आफिसरों के बच्चे ही पढ़ते हैं, उन स्कूलों को बन्द करने की बात सरकार सोचेगी। अगर इस तरह की बात सरकार सोचती है तो गरीब को भी यू. पी. एस. सी. में आने का मौका मिल जायेगा। क्या आप इस बात को सोचेंगे ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are various causes of inequality in this country. Here in this debate we are not concerned with the general educational policy. Here we are concerned with some specific problem; to which I am giving a specific answer. I would not hesitate to accept the fact that the medium of instruction being English does work to the detriment of the backward classes and the poorer people. I am not at all going to deny this. I am at one with hon. Members and the Government also

accepts this fact. That is why our policy is to progressively bring in Hindi and other regional languages, so far as selections are concerned.

Now, Sir, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta made one suggestion that the Members of the UPSC should be screened by some sort of Committee of the two Houses. Well, Sir, I do not think that this type of screening fits in with the constitutional set-up under which we work. Not only Member of the UPSC, but also Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court are appointed by the Government, by the President in a particular way and I do not think we should depart from our constitutional practice which has, up till now, worked very well. There are countries where the selection and appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court and other high positions are debated and even voted upon, particularly in the United States of America where the Senate has to ratify many of the important appointments, including Judges and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. I do not think that practice would be healthy in our circumstances. We will continue to stick to our constitutional procedures which have worked very well.

**डा० भाई महावीर:** दो चांसेज की लिमिट को रिलेक्स करने का कोई विचार है ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Well, Sir, the chances were three, to start with. Then they reduced it to two and even those two chances were not being availed of by persons who graduated late. That was the reason why the maximum age for examination was increased so that at least people could get two chances. I do not think there is any great disadvantage that has come to our notice that some good candidates has been deprived of selection or that the quality of selection has suffered because of this restriction on two changes only, and I do not think any change with respect thereto is necessary.

**डा० भाई महावीर:** कोई एप्टीट्यूड टेस्ट की बात है इन व्यू ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Dr. Bhai Mahavir made a very pertinent sugges-

tion that our systems of examination need to be changed. This was also mentioned by Mr. Ruthnaswamy and other Members, and they made a reference to the method of selection that is followed in the Army, where you interview a candidate not for a few minutes only or half an hour, but you keep them under observation for two or three days. There is a group discussion. And a lot of other niceties have been introduced in the process of selection. Well, Sir, Government is examining in what way the present system of examination can be improved upon and in what way the modern methods of selection that have developed in our country and outside can be incorporated so far as selection by the UPSC is concerned. We are in touch with UPSC and we hope that we would be able to do something with respect thereto.

Mention was made that there are less and less number of first divisioners who are appearing for the Central Services. It is true that among the persons who are selected there are first class students also. It was said that less of first class students are appearing and persons who are getting selected are first and second and even third divisioners. Well, Sir, this in a way can be due to the varying standards of the various universities and colleges which award those divisions which possibly means that the second or even the third divisioner in one university is probably as good as the first divisioner of the other university. So, I do not think that we should draw any other conclusion except that it reflects the varying standards of examination that obtain in our country in the various universities. This is also true that attraction for higher salaries which are available in the private sector has prevented some good students from competing for these examinations. And Government does feel that something has to be done with respect thereto. And we have asked the present Third Pay Commission to examine the scale of pay of the all-India and other Central Services also. For the first time it has been done. The previous two Commissions did not go into the salaries of the IAS and other Central Services. This time we have requested them to do so and they would go into the whole salary structure of our higher administrative services, and I think that their recommendations would bring satisfaction to all concerned.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Some mention was made about some Secretariat Service people, that because of centralisation and decentralisation their promotion opportunities have suffered. Well, Sir, this is true that in some cases the promotion chances in a particular Ministry are better than in others. We are conscious of the fact and we are trying to rectify it by adopting various methods the details of which I need not give. But we are conscious of this thing. But decentralisation of services would be a very difficult and complicated matter involving, as it would, a very large number of persons. So at present we are concerning ourselves with improving the present methods of promotion in the various zoning processes and that is bound to give more or less equal opportunities for promotion to the persons in various categories.

Some mention was also made that some selections in a particular year were too many and that then they were not proportionately staggered. Well, it has happened in the past that large selections were made in a particular year and not sufficiently in the subsequent years. And for that the future recruitment policy is being streamlined and we are doing our future recruitment in a phased manner so that this sort of difficulty may not arise.

Sir, various other things hon. Members have said. Shri Barbra mentioned about selections in the autonomous corporations and said that the public enterprises should be brought under the UPSC. Well, Sir, that should be a very difficult and complicated matter because the Corporations are expected to work in a business like way. They have to evolve their own selection and recruitment procedure and what we are insisting is that, the Corporations themselves should have a properly framed personnel policy of their own which will include recruitment, training, promotion and every thing else. I think the solution does not lie in giving all the responsibility of recruitment to the U.P.S.C. but evolving better and systematic procedures in the Corporations themselves so that recruitment is done in a quick and satisfactory manner that promotions are done in fair way and the whole personnel policy works satisfactorily.

We are also impressing upon the Corporations and the nationalised banks that they

should introduce some rules for the reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. To start with it was a very difficult thing. But gradually they are also falling in line and our policy would be to insist upon them through the good offices of the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Public Enterprises that public Corporations, including the nationalised banks and other public enterprises, should follow a policy of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes as the Government does. As admitted in the House sometime back the position with regard to the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public Corporations is not satisfactory. I have no hesitation in admitting it. A serious effort would have to be made to see that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward people get their due share in the public Corporations which are a very big source of recruitment at various levels. We will pursue with this and I think we would make some success in it.

Sir, I would not take more time of the House. I would end by thanking hon'ble Members for the various suggestions.

डा० भाई महावीर: एलेक्शन कमीशन के इन्सुलर अर्वाइटमेंट्स की आप के पास कोई रिपोर्ट आयी है? यदि हां, तो आप उन को यू. पी. एस. सी. को वाई-पास कर के रेगुलराइज तो नहीं कर देंगे?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have already assured the hon'ble Member that I cannot give details now. But we will look in this thoroughly and take proper action. I have already given assurance on that. (Interruption by Shri J. P. Yadav) If this is the motive of the hon'ble Member in raising the point, I do not think it deserves any reply from me.

डा० भाई महावीर: यह सब तो यू. पी. एस. सी. की रिपोर्ट में है। मैं ने अपनी तरफ से कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा: आप के साथी जो मोटिव इंप्यूट कर रहे हैं उन के लिए मैं ने कहा ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): That is the political wing of Dr. Bhai Mahavir.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : That is all I have to say. I will again thank the hon ble Members for giving various suggestions. The points that I have not

replied in detail will be looked into and necessary steps taken.

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

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 6th April, 1972.