

15.31 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

(Amendment of article 343)

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

**INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL,\* 1987**

[English]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY (Amravati) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

**PREVENTION OF MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL,\* 1987**

[English]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill to prevent the misuse of religious places.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the misuse of religious places.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VISHNU MODI : I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

(Amendment of articles 102 and 191)

[English]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VISHNU MODI : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1987**

(Amendment of article 315)—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shantaram Nail on the 13th March, 1987 ; namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Shanti Dhariwal.

\*Published in gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10.4.87

\*Published in gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 10.4.87.

[Translation]

**SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Constitution Amendment Bill brought forward by Shri Shantaram Naik. It has been observed that all over the country irregularities are being committed in the State Public Service Commissions. Everywhere it is being heard that there are irregularities in their procedure and their working. Some 10 to 20 years back, Public Service Commissions were known for their integrity and efficiency. Now these things are gradually going down. Keeping in view the conditions of the country, it has become all the more necessary that more attention should be paid towards it because if the body which selects high officers, does not function properly, several apprehensions tend to arise. It is the duty of a good Government and a good administration that when such apprehensions arise, those should be removed and solutions should be found out and such arrangements should be made that these types of organisations work sincerely and honestly. These organisations should select efficient persons and that can be done only when selection procedure is flawless. Such a situation should be created in the country that the talented persons get more chances to be selected through these institutions. I, therefore, demand that Shri Shantaram's Amendment Bill should be accepted into and no modification should be made in it. Similar orders and directions should be issued to the State Governments also that corruption, procedural delays or bungling in selection in these commissions should be removed.

**SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Amendment Bill that has been introduced in the House by Shri Shantaram Naik. I welcome the Bill and I feel that we should respect the feelings and intentions expressed in the Bill. Shri Shantaram's intentions behind this Bill are clear that justice cannot be provided to the people of Union Territories through the Union Public Service Commission because the standard of development of the people of the Union Territories is not equal to that of big cities or the developed parts of the country. Therefore, they should not be

adjudged with the same standards. As such his demand for a separate Public Service Commission for Union Territories is genuine and practicable. It should be supported.

It submit that the development of the different parts of the country has not been on uniform basis. Several areas have been much developed; more education facilities are available there and standard of living is quite good. People of these areas have more chances of selection. This is what has been happening. Most of the people selected for senior services like, IAS and IFS belong to big cities, public schools or affluent society. Chances of selection of the candidates belonging to the poor families or to the rural areas are very less. The same is the position of the Union Territories and because of this reason, a separate Public Service Commission is being demanded. I want to present figures in this regard. From these figures, it will be seen that the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes selected through UPSC is quite less so far as age group of 21 to 24 is concerned. In the General category.—

[English]

Out of the total selection, in 1982, 52% of the general students were selected from the age group of 21 and 24.

15.41 hrs.

<sup>1</sup>SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*

[Translation]

Percentage of selection of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is just 14. Similarly in the age group of 24 to 26, selection in the case of general category is 29 per cent whereas it is 22 per cent in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In the third category of age group of 26 to 28, against 19 per cent in the case of general category, it is 31 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the fourth category reserve only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, availability is only 33 per cent.

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

Similarly the same trend is seen in 1983 also. In case of general category, the number of lower age group candidates who are selected, is the maximum and in higher age groups, their number goes on reducing. The position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is just the opposite. In the lower age group, the number of selected candidates is less whereas with the enhancement of age the percentage of selection also increases. Their maximum selection is in the age group of 28 and 33.

What I feel is that majority of the Scheduled Castes candidates belong to rural areas and as educational facilities like, colleges, etc. are not available in the rural areas, they are unable to compete initially with the candidates of the general category. First they enter into some ordinary service and then after preparation are selected in the Service Commission in the age group of 23 to 28.

From these figures I assume that as is the position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, same is the position of the candidates of general category belonging to the rural areas because they too do not have education facilities in those areas. All the categories of the rural areas have lesser chances of being selected in the Public Service Commission because general categories of these areas also do not have facilities. Therefore, educated people of the rural areas mostly do not get selected in the Public Service Commission. Mostly the selection is confined to the candidates of the urban areas. These are the persons who get selected in the IAS and IFS. The candidates belonging to rural areas find it difficult to get selected. Therefore, I request that this aspect should be taken care of. People of the rural areas should also get chances in the Public Service Commission and facilities should be given so that they are selected in more and more number. Either their age group should be increased or some other facilities should be provided to them, so that their representation is fair and judicious which at present is not. The idea behind opening Navodaya Schools is to provide better education to the rural children also. You have also agreed that in the absence of better educa-

tion to the rural children, they are getting lesser chances to progress.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This Bill is concerning the Public Service Commission.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : I know that. You listen to me. I am also pointing out to that.

[Translation]

Till now the education facilities are more in the big cities. This is the reason the people from rural areas do not get selected in the Public Service Commission. Keeping in view all these shortcomings, the Government has decided that such facilities should be provided in the villages so that the students there are able to get good education and are in a position to compete with the children of the cities. At present better education facilities are not available to the village children. I have also raised the same point that.

[English]

The people in the rural areas are not up to the mark from the educational point of view and consequently, people from rural areas do not get selected through the Public Service Commission in the same proportion as students from towns and cities are selected. So, there should be some arrangement where people from rural areas also get selected in the same strength because they are more in number. Therefore, it is all the more the reason that more boys should be selected by the Public Service Commission from rural areas.

[Translation]

To-day, there are a number of services which are concerned with the rural areas. In these services also people are selected.

[English]

On the basis of education, on the basis of their family background, on the basis of some other factor.

## [Translation]

After being selected, they have to work in villages. But since they are not accustomed to village life, they do not like to stay in villages. All those class I Officers do not at all like to stay in villages. I.F.S. officers also do not at all like to stay in villages. This is the reason that in forests trees are continuously felled. If some Officer is posted there, he does not feel his responsibility, consequently the Junior Officers also do not pay any attention towards the work. This spoils the whole department. Therefore, I suggest that people belonging only to villages may be appointed to these high post.

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers also want that they should be posted in big cities like Delhi. If they are not posted in Delhi, they want to be posted at District level or at some big place. Due to all these, inefficiency has gripped the departments. You should pay attention towards all these things.

When husband and wife, both are selected as officers, they try, as far as possible, to get posting at one station. Due to non-availability of posts at one station, they have to make wrong adjustment. Education is spreading these days. Education is spreading among women also. It is, therefore, quite but natural that more and more husbands and wives will come into service. They do come in other services also, but in case of Doctors their number is more. If they are not posted at one place, they do not work properly and sometimes they sit at home by taking leave. If they are posted at one place, others feel heart-burning. These sorts of anomalies have been created in our public services. There is a need to pay special attention to these points.

As I have submitted to you earlier, the city dwellers, who belong to good families, get more facilities in the pre-selection period. But during post-selection period i.e., after selection through the Public Services Commission, other kinds of problems crops up. The Public Service Commission should seriously look into these problems which are created either due to posting of husband and wife or

due to posting in villages, or due to some wrong selection, or due to lack of proper training. Whatever may these be, the Public Service Commission should pay full attention towards these problems created in the post-selection period as they are paying towards the problems of pre-selection period. Now-a-days there is no arrangement for training after the selection. That is why to-day we find inefficiency and casualness in I.A.S. It is, therefore, my submission that the Public Service Commission should make all out efforts to improve all these things so that the Government services can function smoothly.

I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

## [English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Bill is over. There is one last Member to speak and then the hon. Minister will intervene. And the mover of the Bill will reply. So, is it the wish of the House that we should extend the time by half-an-hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Bill is extended by half-an-hour.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really grateful to my hon. friend and hon. Member of this House, Shri Shantaram Naik who has brought this Bill for consideration of the House.

I come from a Union Territory like Andaman and Nicobar Islands where we have a very bitter experience that the residents of those areas are not given opportunities in the Government services. In the absence of a Public Service Commission in the Union Territory, employment in various services has been given to those people who come from other parts of the country and they have some persons known in the official hierarchy. So, when the youths in this remote and isolated area of the Union Territory are finding that they have no opportunity to get employment in their respective Union



[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

Territory, automatically there is some kind of grievances and they are feeling that they are not being properly looked after and they are not being given the opportunity for which they are fully qualified to get those Government employment.

I cite a few examples to you. Only recently, when I was in my constituency, one youngman met me. He is a Ph.D. from the recognised university in agriculture. When he went to the Department of Agriculture for employment, the officers there said, "Yes, you go and join as an Inspector or Demonstrator, and afterwards we will give you an opportunity." Whereas for the posts of Inspector and Demonstrator B.Sc. graduates only are being appointed and even otherwise Class II posts are being filled from the people who are lesser qualified.

The local youth are denied their rightful position and then there is lot of favouritism going on in the selection of candidates. As a result of this, the youth in those Union Territories are not feeling that their rights are protected and that they are eligible to get Government Services where they are fully qualified and, that is why, it is absolutely necessary that Government should constitute Public Service Commissions to all the Union Territories to protect the interests of the educated youth of those territories.

I will cite you another example also. This is also very pertinent because now there is one Union Territory Cadre and all these Union Territory Cadre Officers like Secretary and above, are being sent to those Union Territories. In my Constituency, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, all the officers in the high rank are from Delhi and they are feeling that they are to rule us, not to serve us. Their job there is to rule us. They have gone there to rule us and not to serve us. We have no say in the matter.

The Bill is in the right direction. It can ensure that the local population, the educated and qualified youth, get the rightful position in those areas and I fully support this move and I request the

Government to consider this, right from now.

I have found another trend also. In the area where the people start agitation, they go for violence and all this. Then we go with all our package and here is our package. Now you contain yourself and cooperate. Why should we give this scope to the people?

Our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is very much sympathetic towards the Union Territories, the tribals and those isolated areas.

The contents of this Bill will enable the Government of India to provide Public Service Commission for all these Union Territories separately so that the confidence among the youth in those areas can be strengthened.

With these words, I thank you very much for having given this opportunity.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Mr. Chairman, I thank the mover of this Bill Shri Shantaram Naik and all the hon. Members who participated and took keen interest in the discussion.

I pointed out to Shri Shantaram Naik and his friends that most of the discussions that took place have nothing to do with the main objective of the Bill and perhaps you also tried to point out that this discussion is not in the scope of this Bill.

But I appreciate the feelings and sentiment that have been expressed by all our hon. Members including our great friend Shri Manoranjan Babu from the Andamans.

The Bill moved by Shri Shantaram Naik has very limited object. The existing provisions of the Constitution provide that the UPSC would cover Services under the Union and the State Public Service Commission would cover Services under the states. The services under the Union Territories are looked after by the UPSC and the Services in the State are looked after by the Public Service Commission in the States.

Shri Shantaram Naik's contention is the UPSC does not fully appreciate the regional requirements of the Union Territories. So, he has asked for Public Service Commissions to be established in all the Union Territories.

The Bill has very very limited objective namely, to have Public Service Commissions to the Union Territories as it is at present for the Union and for the States.

16.00 hrs.

But here I must say, though I fully share the sentiments of the hon. Members, that I was looking into the details as to how many posts from the different Union Territories are coming under the purview of this UPSC service, recruitment rules and regulations etc. I say that their numbers are not many. I was looking to the case of Union Territory of Delhi also. I was looking to the figures for the last three years. In 1984, the total recruitment was only 95. In 1985 it was only 80 and in 1986 it was 48...

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Is it only regarding Delhi ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is only for Delhi. Similarly, for Goa also, I was looking to it, because Shri Shantaram Naik is very much interested in the development of Goa as Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta is interested in the Development of the Andamans. Looking to Goa itself, for the last two to three years, the average is only about 50—i.e., the average recruitment to Class-I and Class-II posts for which UPSC is conducting recruitment. The UPSC always takes special interest and the special character of the posts in different Union Territories. This thing is always kept in mind by the UPSC while making the selections. The area of most of the Union Territories—as it was very much discussed in this House when we gave Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram—are very small and the population is also very small. The strength is also not very much so far as the recruitment is concerned, which I have pointed out. At this juncture, for having a separate set of Public Service

Commission for the Union Territories does not justify as the Union Territories are not expanding but they are decreasing in number. We have given Statehood to Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. The aspirations of the people of Goa has reached the highest forum. The voice of Shri Shantaram Naik as also the voice of the people of Goa has reached the highest forum. Naturally, perhaps, it is in the Prime Minister's mind. Perhaps, Goa may get the Statehood very soon...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :  
Let him elaborate on this point...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI  
(Bellary) : What more you want ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
Therefore, I hope that is the main objective of the hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik. He is striving for it. Perhaps, he has got another Bill also for the Statehood of Goa. Therefore, the main objective of the people of Goa and our representative Shri Shantaram Naik's desire is going to be met and this is being processed and the Prime Minister is seriously thinking of this. These are the minor things which does not come into the picture when we are going to get bigger things...

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :  
Dwindling Chandra moving towards  
Amavasya...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
As I pointed out, Shri Shantaram Naik will agree that administratively also, it is not a very sound proposition for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories. Also, I was calculating as to how much the recurring expenditure comes to. It has been calculated that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs per year is the recurring expenditure and another non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. This can be utilised for better development of the Union Territories. I think economically also the idea of having Public Service Commission in Union Territories is not sound.

(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi)

Sir, though the objective of the Bill was very limited the scope of the debate was so much expanded. You have also pointed out this much of the debate centred around the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission. You know, every year, the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission are discussed in this House. Much resentment and anger was expressed by hon. Members of all sections of this House about the functioning of the Union Public Service Commission, in many respects...

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : But without any remedial measures...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : That is what is discussed. We all share the sympathy. Even, our hon. Members went to the extent of suggesting changing the name of the Indian Administrative Service—IAS—to that of Indian People's Service.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : It is the feeling of the people that has been voiced here...

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Mr. Rai, you are expressing the feelings of the people because you are here for that purpose. They represent the voice of the people. Their feelings have been expressed here. But as you know so far as UPSC is concerned, this is not related to us. It is for the Ministry of Personnel to deal with all these matters. Therefore, I will pass on all the information, all the facts that the hon. Members have submitted, to the Ministry concerned so that, when the UPSC Report is discussed, all these matters are brought to light ; and Government will also take a serious note of the desires of the hon. Members which they have expressed in this House out of their own experience.

There is nothing much to add. I hope hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik will kindly withdraw his Bill. Perhaps, he will wait for his next Bill to come up. I request him to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : I want to seek one clarification.

You have given the number of recruitments made in a year. As you know, in the case of Union Territories for recruitment to Class II and Class I posts, the matter goes to the UPSC. The Andaman Administration, we say, is an *ad hoc* administration because there is no Medical Director, no Agricultural Director, no Animal Husbandry Director. For years together the matters are lying with the UPSC and they are not in a position to make the recruitments. This is one part.

Another part is about our local people. There are local people, local youth, but their cases are not being considered for Group B posts. Delhi is far away. The States have got their own Public Service Commission so far as recruitment to Group B posts is concerned, but we do not have that opportunity also.

Thirdly, there are Class III posts, right from clerical cadre to other posts. What is presently done is, recruitments for these are done separately department-wise. The local people are not getting justice because all those senior officers are from outside and they favour people in their own way, according to their own whims. So, if there is one body to make recruitment for all the categories so far as small Territories are concerned, that will help a lot and that will create confidence among the people there, particularly the youth.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I have already explained about the points which Mr. Bhakra has raised. There is one thing. Mr. Bhakra has raised the point that people are going from outside, from Delhi and other far-off places, to Union Territories. That is because we have the Union Territory Cadre. We understand the anguish of the hon. Member. Every time we discuss many problems in the Home Ministry Consultative Committee meetings and whatever difficulties are there are being removed. Mr. Bhakta will agree that, during the last few years, the Prime Minister has devoted most of his attention to the development of the Union Territories and whatever problems they are facing, we are solving them.

About the cadre and local people not getting job, he may give specific cases where very suitable young men have not got the jobs and we will try to see that they get the jobs. There is no difficulty about that. We have only to work out the modalities to see that these young men get jobs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, during the course of discussion I have clearly raised this point that the behaviour of bureaucrats is very bad. I have stated that the Union Minister of State for Public Enterprises, Shri K.K. Tewary was to visit my constituency on 8th February, 1987. But the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers of the area, in collusion, cancelled his programme without informing the hon. Minister. With the result that when the hon. Minister reached Maryadpur, there was neither the Magistrate, nor any policeman nor any pilot and the hon. Minister had to come back. I wrote to the Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and Home Secretary of Uttar Pradesh to enquire into it and all of them gave assurances to this effect but no action has yet been taken. It is, therefore, my submission that the Government of Uttar Pradesh may please be asked in writing why the bureaucrats are behaving in such a manner.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. The hon. Minister has noted. Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the last two years I have been seeing that, in respect of Private Members' Bills which are discussed in this hon House, it is not that every Member agrees with whatever the Bill contains ; there have always been two sides of opinion on almost all the Bills which have been discussed in this House. I have never seen such a total unanimity as there was in respect of my Bill. 15 Members spoke on this Bill, but not a single Member differed on any aspect of the Bill. Such a total unanimity was seen in respect of my Bill.

I thank all the Members of Parliament who have participated, appreciated and supported the Bill.

Another aspect I would like to submit is that during the course of discussions on this Bill, although there were certain points raised which were not directly related to the Bill, the functioning of the UPSC as such was referred to point by point by Hon. Members. I would say that those matters were a bit related, though not directly, and I would have been happy if the Hon. Minister had something to say with respect to those points also.

I would like to know, for instance, what regulates the UPSC ultimately. I want to know the law which governs the UPSC. If you see the main Act which governs UPSC, it gives UPSC exemption from consultation and only a limited aspect of exemption from consultation is contained in that Act. Whereas UPSC which is an important body in this country ought to have had an exhaustive law to regulate the entire functioning of the UPSC including all the examinations and tests that they hold.

How are the tests held ? It is only by some guideline issued from executives from time to time, which no-one knows. If, today I want to find out how the UPSC functions, what is the mechanism of the examination that is being held from time to time, how a written test is conducted, how an oral test is conducted, I find that is no law. There may be some executive guide-lines etc.

So, taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to suggest the Minister to kindly go into these aspects in due course of time and see to it that we have an exhaustive law on UPSC, so that there is nothing left for the human discrimination. I would go further to the extent of saying that although computerisation or mechanisation is not an answer for everything, as far as holding of tests and examinations are concerned, we should see to it that human element which is involved in them is minimised, so that a bright boy without going to any authority—a Minister or a Secretary—gets selected.



[Shri Shantaram Naik]

I had also pointed out certain things which were very much directly related not only to the UPSC, but also to the discrimination between the Union Territories and the States. I had given an example of the Constitution of our country. Even the Constitution unfortunately makes some sort of a differentiation. Article-1 of the Constitution says, India, i.e. Bharat is a Union of States. It does not mention Union Territories, although we may say by interpretation that States include Union Territories. I had pointed out that when the boundaries of States are to be changed, such a law or such a Bill is to be referred to the State Assembly concerned. But if the boundary of a Union Territory or the name of a Union Territory is to be changed Article-3 of the Constitution says that we need not refer such a Bill to the concerned Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory. This is a sort of discrimination which is there and which should be removed.

Why should we have the Union Territories Act of 1963? Whatever provisions which are there in the Union Territories Act 1963 should be incorporated in the Constitution of India. Why the States be governed by the Constitution and why the Union Territories be governed by a small piece of legislation enacted by the Parliament? Let us all be governed by the Constitution directly. Today the Union Territories are not governed directly by the Constitution. So, this discrimination should also be removed.

As far as feasibility is concerned—coming directly to your answer to my Bill—since only 50 persons on an average are selected, there is all the more justification for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories. Suppose I have got only five rupees to be spent, I have to be more careful because I have got only five rupees. If there are more number of posts, things could be understood. When only a few posts are to be given to the Union Territories; then you have to see that the people of that locality get those posts. If there are more posts, you can distribute them for Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and every-

where. Since the number of posts is less, there is all the more need for a Public Service Commission for the Union Territories.

Sir, I know when we are likely to get Statehood in the near future, I am basically fighting for my friends Shri Man<sup>o</sup>ranjan Bhakta and Shri P.M. Sayeed from Lakshadweep and other Union Territories.

(Interruptions)

Sir, in the Union Territories like Pondicherry, Andamans, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli where tribals are living if UPSC goes there do you think the tribals will be considered from Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Kindly consider these aspects. I would say that whatever exhaustive things that you may have in mind for future that apart but kindly for the time being give some immediate instructions to UPSC to see that the aims and aspirations of the people of the Union Territories are looked after.

In consideration of what the hon. Minister, Shri Panigrahi ji has said I would like to withdraw my Bill.

“I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

16.15 hrs.

ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
BILL, 1987

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the next Bill. Shri G. M. Banatwalla.