

15.42 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[Translation]

(Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971"

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : I introduce the Bill.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

(Amendment of Section 4)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Section 5)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

RESERVATION FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE (HIGHER EDUCATION AND PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT) BILL*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in public employment and of seats in higher educational institutions for various categories of persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in public employment and of seats in higher educational institutions for various categories of persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the people"

The motion was adopted.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27.3.1987.

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SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

[English]

(Amendment of Article 315)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration. The Bill further to amend the Constitution of India moved by Shri Shantaram Naik on 13th March, 1987, Dr. Rajhans.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when I rose to speak on that day, the bell rang. I want to draw your attention towards only two or three points. As my friend Mr. Naik has said that when the persons living in the Union Territories have to come to Delhi to appear in any examination or interview they have to face a lot of inconvenience which could be realised only by those persons who live in those areas. Secondly, so far as Engineers or doctors are concerned, whether they are to be recruited for Goa or for Andaman, only such persons should be recruited who know the local language. Because only those persons, who know the local language and also are aware of the circumstances prevailing there, can serve that area in a better way. Thirdly, a person coming to Delhi has to spend a lot of money unnecessarily to appear in an examination or interview at Delhi and despite his long journey to Delhi, a person residing in or around Delhi is often selected who is lost at a new place, as he is not aware of the local environment. Sir, this is an occasion when I should say two or three things about the U.P.S.C. The policy of the UPSC is very impracticable. All the recruitments in the Central Services, especially in I.A.S. and I.F.S. are urban oriented. The report of UPSC is presented in the House every year. I would request that a study should be conducted to find out the number of persons belonging to the rural areas as also the number of persons belonging to the urban areas and elite class

were selected for central services during the last 10 years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said earlier also in this House that an enquiry should be held to find out as to how a son of an I.A.S. officer is selected as I.A.S. officer and sons of I.P.S. officers and I.F.S. officers are selected as I.P.S. officers and I.F.S. officers respectively and the sons of farmers are not selected. It appears that there is here ditary hold on these posts. Here they have created a monopoly because they do join I.A.S.

Sir, I know many such persons who appeared in the examination and being experts were selected for central services. The fact is that when a son of a bureaucrat or an IAS or IFS officer appears before an Interview Board, he is asked about his background and when he says that his father is a Secretary of such and such Department in such and such State, then the mentality of the members of the Interview Board is changed. The members of Interview Board take it that a son of an IAS officer is born to become an IAS officer or to enter Central Services. If by mistake, or by chance, a candidate belonging to a rural area passes the written examination and appears before the interview board, he is asked about the profession of his father, then he replies hesitatingly that his father is a farmer. Then the mentality of the entire Board is changed and it appears to them as to from where this stranger has come here. They ridicule him saying that his father is a farmer and he wants to be an I.A.S. officer and the members of the Board ask such questions which confuse the candidate. I would, therefore, like to ask whether bureaucrats are recruited in the Central Services through examinations to service the people or to govern them. I would say that the name of the Indian Administrative Service should be changed to People's Service. They are to serve the people. Bureaucrats in China serve the people by visiting each and every house and when such a practice is prevalent in other countries, why could it not be adopted in India?

Sir, I would like to submit again that a very strange rule is prevalent in the U.P.S.C. Conducting of examination in Hindi or