

If there are any malpractices, let us condemn those malpractices and let us try to see that this movement becomes a very effective and important instrument for improving the lot of the millions.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Mr. Chairman, I seek your protection. Let the hon. Minister answer my allegations. Let him say whether it is a fact or not that the chairman of the supermarket has been forced to resign, and also whether it is a fact or not that the ICS officers' housing co-operative society has been made the subject-matter of severe criticism. These are all in Delhi.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** He can put questions separately regarding these matters.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member should have taken time to raise these things during the consideration stage. Further, he should have given notice of specific allegations, so that the Minister would have been ready to answer them.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** No, Sir ; rule 353 does not apply here, because I am not talking of individuals here.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.37 hrs.

**MOTION RE :** TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORTS OF U.P.S.C.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** I beg to move :

"That this House takes note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1971 and 22nd

December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

The Constitution lays down that the annual reports of the UPSC shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the reasons where the advice of the commission has not been accepted by Government. It is rather unfortunate that we could not have a full-fledged discussion earlier than this date on the 20th and the 21st reports. The reasons for this are well known to the House, and I need not go into them. This is because the Business Advisory Committee could not allot time for discussion of these, having regard to the fact that there were several more important and urgent matters which had to be given priority.

Hon. Members would observe that there was no case during 1969-70 in which the Government did not accept the recommendations of the commission, while the number of such cases was 4 in 1970-71. The memorandum placed on the Table of the House along with the relevant report would indicate the circumstances under which the Government were not in a position to accept *in toto* the recommendations of the UPSC in each of these cases.

I may add in this connection that we have established a convention that save in very exceptional circumstances, Government always accept the advice of the UPSC in matters relating to any appointment in which they are consulted. Unless in the opinion of the Ministry concerned, exceptional circumstances exist warranting departure in public interest from the recommendations of the commission, the recommendations are not generally departed from.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :** सभापति महोदय हाऊस में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Minister may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Minister may now resume his speech.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** In such a case, the reasons for holding this opinion are to be communicated to the Commission and the Commission given an opportunity of further justifying their recommendations. On the receipt of the observations of the Commission, their recommendations are to be considered further by the Ministry concerned. If, after further consideration, the Ministry still considers that the recommendations by the Commission should not be accepted, the case is to be placed before the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. In cases other than those of appointments or promotions, whenever any Ministry thinks it necessary to depart from the advice of the Commission, they have to refer the matter to the Department of Personnel, giving valid reasons. I am mentioning all this only to show that we have laid down a very elaborate procedure to ensure that the recommendations of the Commission is given due and serious consideration before the Government makes up its mind to depart from it.

In this connection, I may quote some figures relating to the past few years when we found it difficult to accept the recommendations. Those figures will amply show to the hon. Members that we attach the highest importance in respect of the advice tendered to us by the UPSC. In the year 1963-64, 14,425 cases were referred to the Commission and we accepted their advice on all the cases. In 1964-65, 12,900 cases were referred to the Commission and we accepted their advice in every case except one. In 1965-66, 14,821 cases were referred to the Commission, out of which the Government had differed from the recommendations in only one case. In 1966-67, 11,821 cases were referred to the Commission and here too in only one case the Government made a departure from the recommendations of the Commission. In 1967-68, the number of cases in which the Commission was consulted was 13,872, and there were only two cases in which the Government were constrained to depart from the recommendations. Similarly, in 1968-69, the number of cases in which the Government did not accept the recommendations of the Commission were two, while there was no such instance in 1969-70. These figures establish that the Government had been trying to respect the advice and the recommendations that the Commission have been giving, which is in keeping with the spirit in which

our Constitution created this body for regulating the public services in our country.

There are several other matters which have been referred to in these reports. I am sure the hon. Members would give their utmost consideration to these points, and I look forward to their valuable advice and suggestions to these matters.

One important matter is regarding the media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations conducted by the Commission. As hon. Members are aware, in the resolution adopted by both houses of Parliament in December, 1967, on the question of the official languages of the Union, it has been provided *inter alia* that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and Higher Central Services Examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission on the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing.

16.44 hrs.

[ SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair* ]

Accordingly, a beginning in the use of regional languages was made in 1969 when candidates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examinations for recruitment to the IAS, etc. were given option to write their answers in two of the compulsory subjects—Essay and General knowledge—in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, besides English. The question of extending such option to more subjects is under consideration of the UPSC in the light of the experience gained so far.

Further, Hindi has been permitted as an alternative medium besides English, in writing the essay and the general knowledge papers at the assistants' grade examination conducted by the UPSC since 1964. Besides this, with effect from the stenographers' examination 1971, candidates appearing therein have been permitted the option to write answers to the general knowledge paper and to take shorthand tests either in Hindi or English. The Commission as well as the Government are anxious for speedy implementation of the decision embodied in the Resolution. The

preparatory work involved in the consideration of the practical aspects of the question of introduction of the various Indian languages as alternative media for the Commission's examinations is colossal both in terms of volume and complexity. I am however glad to say that the Commission are proceeding with the preparatory work, and we hope that they would finalise their proposals as quickly as possible.

There is one more important point which I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the hon. House before I sit down. That is, the UPSC is a constitutional authority whose independence from executive control has been expressly emphasised in many ways. The Government cannot and should not seek to interfere with the manner in which the Commission discharge their statutory functions. While therefore we discuss the report of the Commission in the House, we might limit our discussions and criticism to the points where the Government is properly answerable to this hon. House and I am sure the hon. Members will not dilate on the constitutional and statutory working of the UPSC.

I am sure the discussion in this House would be quite useful and I am looking forward to the valuable suggestions of the hon. Members on the various points which have been mentioned in the reports so that we could take appropriate action on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House take note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1971 and 22nd December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The UPSC with its present foundation, with the present set-up is unsuitable in its composition, its outlook and functioning. It does not even bother to maintain some relationship with the feeding universities which send candidates. They have no connection, no liaison with the curriculum making bodies and the various universities which are supposed to feed the UPSC with candidates.

Most of the members and the chairman are either retired or on the verge of retirement. I can give you the figures from the report of the Estimate Committee, 1967-68. It shows that all the chairmen were civil servants. Not a single non-official has so far had the opportunity of becoming the chairman of the UPSC. Most of the members also are officials, either retired or on the verge of retirement. Recruitment has been from their own stock, from the institutions where they came from. The Allahabad University had conducted a survey which showed that forty per cent of those who had gone into the IAS and IPS—I mean the Central Services—had come from families which had a service background. This is neither fair nor healthy. In its 47th report, page 75, the Estimates Committee refers to the syllabus and says : the Committee note that while world history, European history and British history have been included among the optional subjects in the syllabus for IAS etc. examinations, histories of the countries nearer home or in the South-east Asian region did not find any place therein. Similarly linguistics which it is said is being taught in many a university in the country finds no mention in the syllabus for IAS, etc. examinations.

That only shows the character of the body which has been entrusted with this job.

I will show you how the bureaucracy has strengthened itself through this body since 1947. I am quoting from the Report of the Study Team on Personnel Administration, Administrative Reforms Commission, Page-35.

"In recent years, however, this trend has been reversed; during 1961-65, the number of posts of Secretaries and Special Secretaries increased by 33% whereas that of Under Secretaries marginally by 3.2%. In the lower group of posts from Section Officers to LDCs, a similar pattern appears to be emerging though not as clearly as in the case of higher positions.

The same pattern is revealed in the Central Government as a whole by our examination of some statistical tables. In Annexure 2(4), Table I shows that during 1951-65, the ratio of gazetted employees to non-gazetted in the government has increased from 1 : 106 to 1 : 60 ; the rate of growth of gazetted employees was about three times that of non-gazetted employees. In the Secretariat, this

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ratio improved from 1 : 6.9 in 1960 to 1 : 6.2 in 1965 and in the attached and subordinate officers, from 1 : 79 to 1 : 65.3 (Table 2) "

This is the way the bureaucracy has gone on to strengthen itself in the structure of this Government.

The UPSC must cease to function in its present form, and it should only function to recruit for Central Secretariat Services, Defence Services, Communications, Railways etc., but not for the State cadres. The States must be allowed to recruit their own requirements because of the language problem, local conditions, cultural differences and sentiments. After all, in some cases this has created hostilities in the minds of those who are involved.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA** . It does not recruit for the State Governments

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** . It has encouraged domination of people from certain areas. I will quote from the same ARC Report which says that though Delhi has a population of less than one per cent of the entire country, Delhi University has been providing 15 per cent of the total requirements of UPSC for the years 1960-64. This shows that people from certain areas, through this set-up have had an opportunity of having a dominating position in the Indian Administrative Service and other services. But when the United Front Governments were there in West Bengal and Kerala, they requested, and I am told that the DMK Government have also requested, the Central Government that no further recruitment to the All India Services should be done because this is not a suitable proposition, it is not really serving the purpose. Even in the Inter-Parliamentary Union Symposium held in 1970, this was predominantly voiced.

I quote from the Report of the Rajamannar Committee, which was constituted by DMK Government, which has voiced the same idea :

"The appointing authority must necessarily control the main conditions of service, and if control remains with the Secretary of State, there will to that extent be a derogation from the powers over the officers who are working under it which an autonomous Provincial Government might expect that the Crown

should delegate to it. Such a derogation is inevitable in the case of officers recruited by the Secretary of State before the establishment of the new Constitution, but it was urged before us, and has been again emphasised by the British-India Delegation in their Joint Memorandum, that future recruitment by the Secretary of State of officers who serve a Provincial Government is incompatible with Provincial Autonomy, and that the All-India Services ought henceforth to be organised on a provincial basis and recruited and controlled exclusively by the Provincial Government."

It has also gone to the extent of saying

"With the adoption of regional languages as the official language by the various States, selection of officers for manning the All India Services by a distant central agency not familiar with the local conditions is bound to create disharmony. Our suggestion may have to be worked out in greater detail..

It can not be denied that there may be a feeling amongst the non-Congress State Governments that the All India Services officers are the agents of the Centre and may not carry out the policies of the States. We, therefore suggest that article 312 may be so redrafted as to omit the provision of creation of new All India Services in future "

Look how they have been treated. The State Government has a quota of 25 per cent from the State civil service coming into the IAS. The UPSC has delegated this power to a coterie of bureaucrats in that particular State. Once in a year, a UPSC representative goes to the State and dattos their selection. This is most unscientific and most undesirable. With one stroke of the pen in the West Bengal in one year, 93 West Bengal State civil service persons were superseded at the discretion and sweet-will of these bureaucrats forming the coterie. It is ridiculous to think that the States enjoy no absolute power over these officials. They have to refer for every case to the Central Ministry of Home Affairs, when it involves an All India Service officer. Two Chief Ministers have gone to the extent of saying that if the Chief Minister of a State enjoys less power than the Joint Secretary at the Centre, this is a most deplorable state of affairs.

Mr. Mirdha has been saying things which are not correct. On the top of this, there is the unwarranted Government interference with UPSC. I quote from the 47th Report of the Estimates Committee :

"The committee recommend that in order to avoid an impression that the selection by interview boards are not made independently because of the presence of a representative of the Ministry in an advisory capacity, the Commission should not in future invite any representative of the Ministry or department concerned to participate in the proceedings of the interview."

I quote from the 100th Report of the committee over which you, Sir, preside, for the present :

"Government have not furnished any reason for not accepting the recommendation of the Estimates Committee and have merely stated that in the light of the views expressed by various Ministries and departments, UPSC do not propose to discontinue the existing practice for the time being. It is expected of the Government to furnish adequate reasons if they are unable to accept any recommendation of the Estimates Committee. In the present case, in the absence of any reasons for not accepting the recommendation, the committee are unable to examine the validity of the Government's decision in regard to the recommendation. The committee feel that the presence of representatives of the Ministry in an advisory capacity in the interview boards vitiates the independent character of selections. The committee, therefore, reiterate that the Commission should not invite representatives of the ministry or department concerned to participate in the Proceedings of the interview board, as was agreed to by the Chairman of the UPSC before the Estimates Committee at the time of oral evidence."

There is also a quotation from the *Hindustan Times* which says :

"Although the Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha"—I do not know whether it is PAC or Estimates Committee—"as far back as 1968 recommended that Government representatives should not be allowed to participate in the proceedings

of the selection boards, the Home Ministry has opposed the suggestion and shows no signs of relenting."

Mr. Mirdha, you have been telling us things which are incorrect.

17 hrs.

I would request you to go through your own report, 20th Report, which says at page 56 :

"The Commission, however, view with concern the persistence with which cases of irregular appointments continue to occur notwithstanding the instructions issued by Government in 1964. Cases of this type should be carefully investigated with a view to fixing the responsibility for such irregularities. There have also been instances of repeated attempts at evasion of the Commission's advice in this regard."

Again, it has been said in the 21st Report, at page 60 :

"These Regulations have been issued by the Government despite the advice tendered by the Commission that such exclusion of the services and posts was unnecessary and the offer made by the Commission to devise special methods and procedures regarding appointments to posts in these services and posts keeping in view the special requirements of the Government."

If further says :

"In their earlier reports, the Commission have expressed their concern over the persistence with which cases of irregular appointments continue to occur. The position in this regard remains much the same."

Then I come to the issue of re-employment. According to the 20th report of the UPSC, Shri Mirdha's Ministry tops the list. It is stated at page 192 of the 20th Report that out of 66 cases, 18 were in the Ministry of Shri Mirdha. Let us take the next year's report and see whether there is any improvement. In the earlier year the total number was 66. According to the 21st Report, page 193, the number next year was 88. The position has deteriorated. Even though UPSC expressed concern they go on doing what they

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like. Here again, the department of Shri Mirdha, what I call the Gestapo department, tops the list with 35. From 18 they have gone up to 35, nearly doubled, hundred per cent increase. So, they do not pay any heed to the advice of UPSC. If one reads the report of UPSC one will know how true the spokesmen of the Ministry have been.

Then I come to the question of police verification. Verification for what? It is to find out whether a man belongs to the ruling party, or works for the ruling party during the elections, or works against it during the elections. The future of a man, whom I expect to be bright enough and who could contribute to the progress of the country sufficiently, is determined by a petty police official. He may get the signature of the Superintendent of Police who does not know what he signs. So, this report is given which determines the future unchallenged and unestablished. It only mentions, "Unsuitable for Government service", and nothing beyond that.

Then, Government servants are not supposed to be members of political parties. In Dhanbad recently within the party, in the Railwaymen's Congress, there was a free fight. 70 or 80 persons, belonging to the Chhatra Parishad, that is, Congress, came all the way from Calcutta and fought among themselves. Some of them have been put behind the bars under Arms Act cases. I do not know, I am told that telephones are going from Delhi saying that the Prime Minister wants that they should be released.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is it relevant ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking about police verification. If a person is a railway employee, he is a Government employee. How do Chhatra Parishad boys come here and fight? They go back and just attack cabins with stenguns.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I understand your difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Chair has no difficulty. You keep yourselves limited to the subject. Please do not beat about the bush.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When the Ordnance employees were retrenched or dismissed, there was no proof. Here they go to a railway cabin and try to stop rail movement with stenguns. How political it is Shri Mirdha could judge. I leave it at that.

I am talking about bypassing the UPSC altogether. I want to know, through your good offices, and I hope the hon Minister will reply, why recruitment to CRP, Industrial Security Force and Border Security Force has not been brought within the purview of the UPSC.

Then, they have made the fullest misuse of article 320 of the Constitution. They have issued a circular excluding the recruitment of intelligence services from the purview of the UPSC. I know, this country has become a police state; it will soon be a police state. We have created many Himmlers and Hesses.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : वेयरमैन साहब, क्या इनकी जो मर्जी हो वैसलेस और इंटेलिजेन्ट रिमाक्स पाम करते जायेंगे ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I read Appendix IV, vide paragraph 6 (v) of the Twenty-first Report, page 72. The circular is dated the 14th August, 1970. It reads :—

"THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION) SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS, 1970.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following regulations, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement :

(1) These regulations may be called the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Supplementary Regulations, 1970.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN POSTS FROM THE PURVIEW OF UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

It shall not be necessary to consult the Commission in regard to any of the

matters mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (3) of article 320 of the Constitution in the case of all the services and posts under or connected with the organisation dealing with external intelligence in the Government of India."

Is it true that the Home Ministry wished to have absolutely secret control over these intelligence services because it is constantly using this body against its political opponents? Why? We want to have an explanation as to why this circular was issued. Why was the Central intelligence and foreign intelligence thrown out of the purview of it. We know this Research and Analysis Wing which was created in order to do foreign intelligence work, since 1969, is now working under a national set-up. They are the people who are creating political confusion in the country, the political murders, the political defections..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't bring in these things here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I ask, why otherwise you tell me, what is the point, after 1970, they did not think it necessary. I will send you this book Let the hon. Minister justify why the circular to exempt recruitment of intelligence officers should be kept outside the Union Public Service Commissions.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाणा) : सभापति महोदय, कमिशन की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जिस तरह से अपना प्वाइंट आफ व्यू यहां पर पेश किया है, उससे यह नजर आता है कि उनकी सारी थिंकिंग जो है वह नैगेटिव है। उनको हर बात गलत नजर आती है। वह अन्धेरे में रहते हैं और अन्धेरे में सोचते हैं। उनका दिमाग कब खुल पायेगा, यह मालूम नहीं। मैं तो भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनके अन्दर चांदनी आये और उनको कुछ रोशनी नजर आये।

जहां तक हमारे यू० पी० एस० सी० का ताल्लुक है, उसके ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ताल्लुक है, उसका सारा कांसेप्ट पुराना है और अंग्रेजों के बक्त का बना हुआ है। उसका सारा कांसेप्ट इस तरह का है कि जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह ला एंड आर्डर को कंट्रोल कर सके और रेवेन्यू

क्लेक्शन का काम कर सके। आज इस मुल्क में इसकी जरूरत नहीं है, आज इस मुल्क की बेसिक प्रॉब्लेम वह नहीं है जिसकी अंग्रेजों ने फेस किया था, बेसिक प्रॉब्लेम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की नहीं है। आज देखना यह है कि जो भी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आये वह डेवेलपमेंट की जिम्मेदारी को सम्भाल सके। आज जो हमारे यू० पी० एस० सी० का सिलेबस है उसमें हमें यह नहीं दिखलाई पड़ता कि उसका कोई भी पर्चा ऐसा हो जिससे यह पता चले कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को किस तरह से काम करना है। उस का जो एग्जामिनेशन होता है उससे यह पता नहीं चलता कि इस मुल्क की एकान्तिक रिक्वायरमेंट्स क्या हैं, डिमाक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म कैसे लाना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कैंडिडेट्स जो इसके लिये प्रापरली तैयार किया जाये। नये मुल्क में नये तकाजे हैं, इस पर सोच विचार कर के यू० पी० एस० सी० को अपने सिलेबस को अमेंड करना चाहिये।

आज हम यू० पी० एस० सी० में किन लोगों की लेते हैं? उन लोगों को नामिनेट करते हैं जो रिटायर्ड होते हैं या रिटायर होने वाले होते हैं, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों से ट्रेनिंग ली है, जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों के वक्त में सर्विस की है। आज नये हिन्दुस्तान के काम को सम्भालने की जिम्मेदारी, नये हिन्दुस्तान के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सम्भालने की जिम्मेदारी आप ने उन पर डाल दिया है जिनका माइन्ड बना हुआ है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो सकता, जिन का माइन्ड बना हुआ है कि डेवेलपमेंट का काम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का नहीं है, जिनका माइन्ड बना हुआ कि ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन सम्भालने के अलावा हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। आज नये हिन्दुस्तान के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सेलेक्शन करने की जिम्मेदारी हमने इन लोगों पर डाल दिया है।

मैं आप के जरिये होम मिनिस्ट्री से मता-लबा करना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के चेअरमैन और 50 परसेंट मेम्बर वह होने चाहिये जो पब्लिक से आते हों, जो सोच सकें

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के क्या नये तकाजे हैं। आज आप जिन रिटायर्ड या रिटायर होने वाले आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० लोगों को लाते हैं या सुप्रीम कोर्ट और दूसरी सर्विसेज के लोगों को लाते हैं, वह आकर कोई भी बड़ा काम नहीं कर पाते, वह हमारे कंसेप्ट को बेन्ज नहीं कर पाते। अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा और हमारे नये ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कंसेप्ट बेन्ज नहीं होता तो यह नये हिन्दुस्तान को सूट नहीं करता और यह नये हिन्दुस्तान के तकाजों को पूरा नहीं करता। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्ट्री वाले इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे कि किस तरह से डिमान्सेसी हमारे मुल्क में कामयाब हो, किस तरह से पब्लिक सेक्टर इन्स्टिट्यूशन कामयाब हो और किस तरह से जो एकानामिक रेबोल्यूशन हम इस मुल्क में करना चाहते हैं वह कामयाब हो। आज इसकी कोई झलक हमें यू० पी० एस० सी० के काम से नजर नहीं आती और यू० पी० एस० सी० आज तक अन्धरे में पड़ा हुआ है।

हम प्रमोशन के केसेज यू० पी० एस० सी० को भेजते हैं ताकि जो अफसर एक पोस्ट पर हैं वह अगली पोस्ट पर जा कर बैठें। उनका रेकार्ड हम भेजते हैं, लेकिन हम यह कभी नहीं देखते कि जिस डिप्टी डाइरेक्टर का केस यू० पी० एस० सी० के पास भेजा गया है उसका पिछला काम कैसा रहा है और वह डाइरेक्टर का काम क्या कर पायेगा। जहां आपने देखा कि फलां आदमी की सर्विस बारह साल की हो गई है, बस साल की हो गई है, और उसकी कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट ठीक है, उसको प्रमोशन देने की बात सोचने लगते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक अकाउंटेबिलिटी सारी सर्विसेज में शुरू करें कि कितना काम किस आफिसर को अलाट किया गया और उसको वह अफसर कर पाया या नहीं। अगर नहीं कर पाया तो उसको प्रमोशन नहीं देना चाहिये। अगर रूटीन प्रमोशन भी दिये जाते हैं, मान लीजिए एक आदमी एक सीट पर तीन साल काम कर चुका है और उसको प्रमोशन दिया जाता है, तो भी यह देखा

चाहिये कि जिस सीट पर वह पिछले तीन साल रहा है उस पर उसने ठीक काम किया है या नहीं। अगर बिना इसको देखे हुए किसी आदमी को प्रमोशन दे दिया जाता है तो इससे देश आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। इसके ऊपर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो नये आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० अफसर सेलेक्ट हुए हैं या आई० एफ० एस० में रखे जा रहे हैं उनका स्टैंडर्ड बहुत पुअर है। इस पर भी आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

समापति महोदय : उनको मैं नहीं रख रहा हूँ, गवर्नमेंट रख रही है। आप मुझसे क्यों कहते हैं ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं गवर्नमेंट को समझाने के लिये आप के माध्यम से कह रहा हूँ।

समापति महोदय : आप उनको समझाने की कोशिश कीजिये, चेअर को नहीं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० एस० सी० द्वारा रिक्त किये हुए जो नये आई० ए० एस० लोग हैं वह बहुत पुअर किस्म के हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने नये आई० पी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० के जो ग्रेड मुकरर किये हैं वह बहुत कम हैं। उनको और बढ़ाना चाहिये।

आप ने यू० पी० एस० सी० के इन्तहानों के लिये 35 रु० के पोस्टल आर्डर की फीस रखी है। यह बहुत गलत है। एक आदमी जो पहले से ही बेकार है, उसके ऊपर आप और 35 रु० का टैक्स लेना दें यह कहां तक ठीक है? इसको आपको 2 या 5 रु० से ज्यादा नहीं रखना चाहिये।



मैं एक सजेशन और देना चाहता हूँ। आप ने यू० पी० एस० सी० के इन्तहानों के लिये 25 साल की उम्र मुकर्रर की है, इससे ज्यादा नहीं। हर पोस्ट के लिये आप 25 साल के बाद लोगों को डिस्क्वालिफाई कर देते हैं। उसके बाद वह गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में नहीं आ सकते। आज हमारे मुल्क में बहुत बेकारी है। पढ़े लिखे तबके लोग, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स, एल० एल० बी०, एल० एल० एम०, डाक्टर इंजीनियर हमारे यहां बेकार हैं। अगर हम उनको सर्विस नहीं दे पाये तो गलती सरकार की है, जो बेकारी का मसला हल नहीं कर पाती। लेकिन आज इसकी सजा यहां के उन नौजवानों को मिलती है जिन को कोई गलती नहीं है। जिस गरीब की कोई सिफारिश नहीं है, जिसकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है, उसको नौकरी नहीं मिलती। इसलिये जो आपने 25 साल की कैद रखी है, उसको बढ़ाइये क्योंकि इसमें कैंडिडेट की कोई गलती नहीं है। वह अप्लाई करता रहा है और हर एग्जामिनेशन में ऐपियर होना चाहता है, लेकिन चूंकि उसकी उम्र 25 साल से ज्यादा बढ़ गई उसको नौकरी नहीं मिल सकती। वह इसलिये भी डिस्क्वालिफाई हो गया है कि आप उसको कोई पोस्ट नहीं दे सके। यह नहीं होना चाहिये और आप को सरकारी नौकरी के लिये उम्र बढ़ानी चाहिये।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से केसेज डिपार्टमेंटल कन्फर्मेशन के यू० पी० एस० सी० के पास पड़े हुए हैं। उनको दो दो साल हो गये हैं। यू० पी० एस० सी० से कहा गया कि आप अपनी राय दीजिये, लेकिन वह केसेज पेन्डिंग पड़े हुए हैं और कोई राय उनके बारे में नहीं दी गई। जो भी ऐसे केस पेन्डिंग पड़े हुए हैं रिटायरमेंट के, कन्फर्मेशन के, इंटिग्रेसन के, उनके लिये प्रोग्राम बनाया जाय कि तीन महीने या छः महीने में यू० पी० एस० सी० उनको निपटा देगा। यह न हो कि पांच पांच साल हो जायें और उनका इंटिग्रेसन न हो पाये।

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN** (Telli-cherry): There was general agreement on the question of the undemocratic character

and the lack of dynamism on the part of the UPSC. Under the present structure this institution, the UPSC, as said by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu as well as by Mr. Kapoor, does not reflect the needs of the society. It has a tradition, rather a tradition supplied by the Britishers and under that frame-work it tries to work and it tries to think about things.

The need of the country to-day is something very different. With this contradiction which is inherent which is there and with the retired officials or politically retired people at the top of UPSC and such bodies, we find that it goes into action against the interests of the common man and against all social purposes for which this nation is dedicated. That is so often found in the action and in the working of the UPSC. As it has been pointed out, people with a background of a bureaucrat, people who are having public school tradition are put in the UPSC and in selecting candidates, they rather look down upon sons and daughters of the common man who come in search of jobs. They prefer that section of people to be selected who are coming from their own class. That perhaps explains—I think Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has pointed out with statistics—how in selecting people knowingly or unknowingly, they have been selecting people who are from the upper strata of the society.

The Constitution stipulates that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other national minorities should be given due representation. There are instructions, there are rules which have been reiterated time and again but, even now, the reality is something different. This section, especially when they go for employment, when their cases are put before this body, they find on so many occasions that they are pushed out and some other people are pushed in. If this should not happen, then the character of the UPSC should undergo basic changes. You might have to amend the Constitution itself in that case. Why do we always prefer those retired ICS officials to be in the UPSC? Why can't there be a social worker? Why can't there be a trade-union worker? Why can't there be an ordinary man?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Gwallor): It is not provided in the Constitution.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN : I want the Constitution to be so changed, if necessary, so that this institution becomes something which is accessible to the common man and which reflects the feelings of the country which somehow is at present missing.

Then another recommendation I would like to point out regarding the Police verification. When that point was raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, there was laughter from certain sides. But it was a very sad experience, the experience of the people in my State that about those who are searching for job, I was told that there was a double Police check up or something after every candidate who is appearing before the UPSC. Or is it the UPSC which is selecting or is it finally that police official or that police investigating officer who is selecting? Are they investigating about the moral turpitude or anything like that or are they investigating about the political character or the political leanings of the candidates? Sir, that should be abolished. That is a very bad practice which goes against the basic norms of democracy.

Then, there are recommendations regarding the age limits in the report. They recommended about the case of some people who came from other countries and all that. But, what about the young people of this country? Due to acute unemployment situation there is this problem. People register their names. They do not get employment, for no fault of their own. The fault lies with the economic system and they become overaged and they are debarred from entering the service. Why cannot the UPSC recommend to the Government that the age limit should be raised? Nothing of that sort is recommended in the report. As has been already pointed out by hon. friends, the UPSC is a body which has totally alienated itself from the people and from their aspirations. There should be some proper methods to be adopted. If necessary, the Constitution may be amended so that the structure of the UPSC will be changed.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) : I have not gone through this report, but I want to say something about the language in which the UPSC holds the examinations. This was in English, but I learn from the Minister that this is now being held in Hindi also in addition to English.

I cannot just understand why Hindi alone has been given preference in this examina-

tion? Why cannot we have all the State languages all the National languages? Here I find the advantage only to the Hindi speaking people, by introducing this examination system through Hindi language. Therefore, so long as English is there I don't think that other languages should be introduced or, if at all any Indian language is to be introduced. I think all the national languages should be introduced in this examination.

Now I come to *viva-voce* test. I don't think there is any necessity for this test, because, people coming from the rural areas do not know the manner or the procedure of this *viva-voce* test. Some of them get good marks in the written examination, but in the *viva-voce* it is always seen that they are plucked. I don't think therefore that there is any necessity for keeping this *viva-voce* test.

Now, Sir, the Home Minister issues the notification for the recruitment and the recruitment is done by the UPSC. In some cases what you find is that a number of posts are usually filled up through direct recruitment by the Departments concerned. The rest are filled up through the UPSC. I do not know why some of the posts are filled up by resort to direct recruitment and some other posts are filled up through the UPSC. I think this is just to keep or preserve nepotism or corruption and this is why all these things are kept. Otherwise I do not find any justification to fill up the vacancies in two different manners. Therefore, I think, this must be ended. This must be done away with.

I now come to the point raised regarding the nomination to the IAS and IPS cadres. Is there any justification to nominate people to the IAS and the IPS cadres? Is there so much dearth of the persons that Government have to nominate senior Government servants to IAS or IPS? They should come only through examination of the UPSC, if at all they are to be recruited to the IAS or IPS cadres. Therefore, I wish to submit that this nomination system should be done away with.

If there is any bar or any restriction to sit for any examination, let them be dropped. If there is any relaxation to be given to Government servants to sit in the examination, let them be given all such facilities to sit for the examination.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : What sort of nomination is the hon. Member referring to ? What para of the report are you mentioning ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I am not mentioning from any para, it is outside the report. I know IAS and IPS nominations are made.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I know, from Madhya Pradesh, some of them are direct recruits, they are not to appear for the examination.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I am referring to IAS. I don't know whether the Minister is aware of this or not. But this is a fact. Some people from outside are nominated to the IAS.

Now, Sir, I come to another point. There are complaints, though the numbers are very limited, candidates who had appeared for the IAS examination and who had secured equal marks were not given equal status and were not given equal right to justice. There are so many cases where such complaints have come. It is the usual custom or procedure that if a student sits for an university examination or any examination, those getting equal marks are treated equally and they get equal facilities. But in the case of the IAS examination, candidates securing equal marks have not been treated equally but have been treated differently. I do not know the reason for this. Therefore, I think that this sort of discrimination should be done away with. At least when they get equal marks, they should be given equal opportunity and equal justice.

It is true that in recent years, a number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have come out successful in the IAS examinations and a number of them have been getting appointments. But this is because of the fact that training centres have been opened for those candidates in different parts of the country. But I must point out that only three such training centres have been opened so far. In the eastern zone consisting of Assam, Nagaland, West Bengal etc., there is no such training centre. I would request the hon. Minister to see that a training centre is opened in the eastern zone to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys to compete for the IAS examination.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram) : The reports of the UPSC reveal certain omissions of the Government in general and the indifferent attitude of the various Departments in framing rules and regulations in the matter of appointments in particular. The Government, instead of co-operating with the UPSC, take their own course to take decisions against the advice of the UPSC. The hon. Minister has mentioned some data regarding the uniform acceptance of the recommendations of the UPSC in the previous years. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister what those cases were. In cases of regular appointment, there cannot be any difference between the UPSC and the Government. If it is a matter of principle which is involved, then the hon. Minister should certainly say what the matter of principle was.

The hon. Minister has also stated that the UPSC is functioning on its own and it is an independent body. But, as my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, the Government interference is very often felt there. We can see it. As the previous speaker said, even irregular appointments are being made by the Ministries, by the Departments. I fail to understand what is the necessity for the departments to make appointments at their own desire. Actually, it not only helps but creates nepotism and favouritism in the field of administration. In fact, the Ministries themselves appoint the higher cadre officers without consulting the UPSC. Not only that. When the UPSC sends reminders for verification or modification, the Ministries do not take any care to verify or modify them. So, it certainly helps the ruling party and other persons who have a vested interest in them.

Secondly, in the recruitment rules, the Government itself violates the rules of recruitment. As my friend stated here, while the State Governments in all the States want their own men to be appointed there, in the case of the UPSC, the UPSC appoints certain persons through the Commission and send them or thrust them upon the State Governments. This is against the federal structure of our Constitution.

As my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu stated certain things, I want also to quote something about the Centre-State relationship in this connection. Even the Rajamannar Committee report says that "In other federal constitutions, there is no question of any service being

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

common to the federal Government and the regional Governments. The two have their own respective services." Even the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has observed that "In a federal set-up to have one All India Service that services the needs of the States but is controlled ultimately by the Union is an unusual feature." In view of this, we are led to understand clearly that the Central Government is actually creating a separate monopoly in this country. Therefore, I strongly oppose the very existence of this UPSC. The State Governments must be allowed to create their own cadres in the place of the IAS, IPS, etc.

Thirdly, much has been said in this report regarding the selection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. At the same time, the Scheduled Caste students who come out successful, on merit basis, have not been selected from the general pool; even the meritorious students are allotted from the reserved quotas. This shows that the Commission have not recognised the intelligentsia among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and no proper representation is being given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then, even in the formation of the UPSC, no representation is being given to the States; it is not Statewise. For example, Tamil Nadu has had no representation on the UPSC since the last 10 years and more. That must be looked into.

Finally, before I conclude, I must refer to the question of language. I hope you will bear with me for some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not some time. Please finish within a minute.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In the report, it has been said that that "the question of giving option to the candidates for the stenographers' examination to take the examination either in Hindi or in English had been engaging the attention of the Government for some time." I want to ask you, what about others who do not know Hindi and English? I want to put one categorical question: are we second class citizens of this country? They should tell us categorically in this House whether candidates coming from

Non-Hindi areas, who had not learnt Hindi are not eligible to appear in these examinations. Secondly, I ask whether this applies for interview purposes also. If you continue this attitude certainly it will have great repercussions in Tamil Nadu.

As I have said before, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, both the languages are foreign—Hindi and English. We have not allowed the teaching of Hindi in our State. From this point of view you must understand that the Government here are indirectly encouraging the students who are learning Hindi.

There is a statement in appendix VII which gives the Statewise breakup for the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service, Indian Police Service, Central Services, etc. From that it is seen, that the number of Hindi students examined were 560, out of whom 22 were recommended. Bengali students examined 35, recommended nil. Gujarati students examined 15, recommended nil. Cannada students examined 11, recommended nil. Marathi students examined 10, recommended nil. Oriya students examined 5, recommended nil. Punjabi students examined 46, recommended nil. Sindhi students examined 3, recommended nil. Tamil students examined 54, recommended nil. Telugu students examined 16, recommended nil.

If you want to create Hindi domination, Hindi monarchy in this country, certainly we have to resist it. In the name of language the Central Government acquires domination over the States; this must be stopped. I want to warn the Government and the Congress Party that if they continued this and insisted on doing this, there will be repercussions in Tamil Nadu and all over India where people are not Hindi-speaking.

Before I conclude I want to say that the central intelligence should come under the purview of the UPSC because the Central Government want to play with this department and want it to use it for furthering the Congress Party's ends.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :  
सभापति महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर सदन में बहस हो रही है। समय

बहुत कम होने के कारण मैं संक्षेप में ही अपने विचार प्रकट करूँगा। सब से पहली बात माध्यम की है। किसी भी आजाद देश को अपनी ही भाषा में अपना सारा व्यवहार करना चाहिये, यह आवश्यक, उचित और अनिवार्य भी है। यह कहना कि यह हो नहीं सकता, यह तो केवल टालने की बात है। मैं सिर्फ एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। मैं तंजानिया गया था। वहाँ मैंने देखा कि लोक सभा का सारा कामकाज स्वाहिली में चलता है। स्वाहिली कोई हिन्दी की तुलना में विकसित भाषा नहीं है। पश्चिमी सागर के तट पर चलने वाली कई भाषाओं के शब्दों को लेकर वह भाषा बनी है जिसमें वहाँ का सारा कामकाज चलता है। लेकिन बगल में केनिया है जिनका अंग्रेजों के साथ बड़ा घनिष्ट लगाव रहा। उसका सारा कामकाज अंग्रेजी में चलता है, यहाँ तक कि अध्यक्ष महोदय भी विंग लगा कर बैठते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हम यह नाता नहीं तोड़ेंगे तब तक यह चीज खत्म नहीं होगी। वास्तव में संविधान बनाने वालों ने पंद्रह साल इसीलिए बहुत सोच समझ कर दिये थे, एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम हम अपनाते तो पन्द्रह साल के भीतर भीतर हम सारे देश के अन्दर इस भाषा को स्वीकार करने का एक वायु मंडल पैदा कर सकते थे। आज भी जब मैं द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के माननीय सदस्य की बात सुनता हूँ, तो मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है क्योंकि हमने मानों सिनेमा पर छोड़ दिया है कि अपने देश की एक भाषा सभी एक साथ बोलें, ऐसी हिन्दी हो, केवल सिनेमा वाले इसको प्रचारित और प्रसारित करें। क्या सरकार का कोई दायित्व या कार्य नहीं होता है इस दृष्टि से तो माध्यम की दृष्टि से जितनी एक सम्पादनकारक प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी वह हुई नहीं। ... (व्यवधान)... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में माध्यम के रूप में जो सुझाव देश के सामने था कि अंग्रेजी हिन्दी के साथ सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में इसकी परीक्षा लेने की व्यवस्था की जाय, वह चीज हुई नहीं। मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ और हैरतानी हुई यह देख कर, स्वयं संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में यह बताया जाता है कि भारतीय

भाषाओं में प्रश्न-पत्रिकाएं छापना इन फौरसी-एबल पञ्चर साध्य नहीं है। यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती। यानी देश के अन्दर हिन्दी में हो सकता है तो किसी भारतीय भाषा में नहीं हो सकता, इट प्वाइंट्स आउट टू एक्थोरसी। यह इसलिए आई है कि एक भाषा का विकास जो होना चाहिए वह हमने करने की कोशिश ही नहीं की। हिन्दी भाषा के लिए भी ऐसा है कि कई शब्दों को ठीक ढंग से उसी स्थान पर बिठाने के बाद व्यवहार में जितना हम लाते जाएंगे उतना ही यह होता जायगा, बरना नहीं होगा। यह करना पड़ेगा। इसका एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम हम आंखों के सामने रखते तो हो जाता। जैसे कि पिछली रपट में इसके बारे में कुछ करने की बात थी, मूल्यांकन करने की बात थी, परिणाम को देख कर कुछ करने की बात थी। इस बार छोड़ दिया, इसका मतलब क्या है? परिणाम कुछ विपरीत निकले या क्या हुआ? वह तो कुछ बताना चाहिए जब तक सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में इस परीक्षा का माध्यम हम नहीं करते, साक्षात्कार का माध्यम नहीं करते, तब तक कुछ होगा नहीं वास्तव में मारे देग का हम जितना अच्छा हल चाहते हैं, जिस को हम नवनीत कहेंगे, वह यदि आप के काम में आ जाय तो वह केवल अकेले अंग्रेजी माध्यम से नहीं आ सकता। कम से कम आज की बदलती हुई स्थिति में जब हम यह चाहते हैं कि हर स्तर के लोग, छोटे से छोटे लोग भी वहाँ पर पहुँचे तो वह कैसे होगा? आज हम देखते हैं पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, हरिजन हैं, बनवासी हैं, आदिवासी हैं, वह नहीं आ सकते, इसका कारण यही है कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम के रूप में जब रहती है तब पब्लिक स्कूलों में जो पढ़ा हुआ है, जो स्तर में ऊंचा है, खर्च कर सकता है, वहाँ जा सकता है, ऐसे लड़के ही यहाँ पहुँचेंगे, और कोई नहीं पहुँच सकता। यह हम नहीं कह सकते कि उनमें उतनी विद्वत्ता नहीं है, उतनी क्षमता नहीं है, उतनी कुशलता नहीं है। वह है। लेकिन उनके पहुँचने का जो रास्ता है, जब वह रास्ता ही हम रोक लेते हैं, उसके लिए किवाड़ खड़ा कर देते हैं, एक दरवाजा खड़ा कर देते हैं, तो वह कैसे आ सकते हैं?

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

कहते हैं अंग्रेजी आ जायगी तो हो जायगा। आज ऐसा हो जायगा तो कल जाकर बड़े अच्छे कुशल जिन्होंने राज्य का कारोबार दिया, ऐसे एक कुशल छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज जैसे यू० पी० एम० सी० के सामने आजाएंगे तो अंग्रेजी नहीं आती, इसलिए फेल हो जाएंगे। वास्तव में कार्य-कुशलता, कर्तृत्व, गुणवत्ता, निष्ठा यह केवल अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से नहीं होती है। हम चाहते हैं कि छोटे से छोटे वर्ग का भी कोई व्यक्ति यदि चाहता है कि वह देश का सारा कारोबार संभाले तो उसे अवसर मिलना चाहिए। आखिर प्रजातंत्र की महत्ता यही है, प्रजातंत्र में कोई भी व्यक्ति भारत के किसी भी प्रदेश का किसी भी भाषा को बोलने वाला, किसी भी जाति पथ सम्प्रदाय का हो वह भारत का शासन चला सकता है, इतनी क्षमता उममें है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या स्वयं मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह समाधानकारक तरकीब हो रही है? इसलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को माध्यम बना कर परीक्षा लेने की व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द की जाय।

दूसरी बात अनियमितता के सम्बन्ध में है। यह जो नौकरी में अनियमितता होती है उसके लिए यह कह सकते हैं कि कभी कभी जल्दी में लेना पड़ता है इसलिए ऐसा होता है कि सच लोक सेवा आयोग को बिना कहे, बिना उसको बताए ले लेते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ पर जो सूची है, 14 जो इममें है, वास्तव में जिनका चयन हो गया किन्तु जिनकी नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है, ऐसे जो उदाहरण हैं यह एक नहीं, मैंने गिना 96 उदाहरण हैं। यानी जिनका चयन 1969 में हुआ, 1970 में हुआ किन्तु आज तक कभी नियुक्ति नहीं हुई—ऐसे 96 उदाहरण हैं चयन होने के बाद भी जहाँ नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। यह कहना कि हमको जल्दी में लेना पड़ता है इसलिए हम रेफर नहीं कर सकते, यह चीज यहाँ लागू नहीं होती। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जो डिपार्टमेंट हैं, जिनको इसके पथ से बाहर रखा है, उनको बाहर रखने की जरूरत

नहीं है, उन को लोक सेवा संघ के अन्तर्गत रखना चाहिये।

चौथी बात—मैंने स्वयं राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही को पढ़ा था। हमने जो एमर्जेन्सी कमीशण्ड आफिसर्स बुलाये थे और जो हमारे बुलावे पर अपनी जान हथेली पर रख कर युद्ध में गये, अब युद्ध समाप्त होने पर उनको हवा में छोड़ दिया गया है। उनको कहीं न कहीं एम्बार्स करना चाहिये। जिनको कम्पीटीशन में जा कर सर्विस मिला, ऐसे लोग पे और सीनियोरिटी बैनिफिट्स के मामले में घाटे में रहे। जिनके लिये रिजर्व्ड जगह रखी थी, उनको जब लिया गया तो उनको पे और सीनियोरिटी दोनों का लाभ हुआ, लेकिन जो कम्पीटीशन में लड़े हो कर, अपनी कार्यकुशलता बता कर नियुक्ति में आये, उनको पे-बैनिफिट तो मिलता है, लेकिन सीनियोरिटी बैनिफिट नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यू० पी० एम० सी० के साथ विचार-विमर्श करके इनको जो घाटा हुआ है, उसको दूर किया जाय। वे हमारे बुलाने पर देश की रक्षा के लिये आगे आये, ऐसे लोगों के साथ अन्याय न हो, ऐसा ही मैं चाहता हूँ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister consider absorbing those Government employees who have been kept temporary for three years and more as in offices like the Election Commission, etc. ? Let him reply to this also.

समापति महोदय : माननीय मंत्री जी।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (मुझुनू) : हमने भी अपना नाम आप के पास भेजा है, हमको भी बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

समापति महोदय : हर पार्टी की तरफ से नामों की लिस्ट आती है। आप लोगों की तरफ से दो नाम आये थे—रूपूर जी का और इंसदा जी का, इन दो नामों को छोड़कर तीसरा नाम इसमें नहीं है।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : लेकिन मैंने अपना नाम आप के पास लिख कर भेजा था। आप समय साढ़े छः बजे तक बढ़ा सकते हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : साढ़े छः बजे तक बैठने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। हमेशा बैठते आये हैं। इनको टाइम मिलना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं 15 मिनट का समय बढ़ा देता हूँ। श्री नायक।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr Chairman, in regard to the functioning of the UPSC, in this entire voluminous report that has been given to us—the twenty-first report—even by mistake there has not been any mention of a very high-powered Commission appointed by the Government of India, namely, the Administrative Reforms Commission. May I know whether the UPSC has taken cognisance of these very valuable recommendations? I do not mean to say they are very progressive, but they are definitely valuable in the given set of circumstances. There is not a single mention about these recommendations, whether in regard to the Central services, their method of recruitment or other aspects of services, both at the Centre as well as in the States.

In regard to the composition of the various Central services, or for that reason the composition of the entire class of services in this country, I wonder whether it would be possible for us to have a fresh look. With the present set up of UPSC, with retired civilians like Shri Damle, may I know whether the pure class composition of the entire official cadre in this country, will that fit in with our socialistic pattern of society which we have accepted for ourselves? Can we expect this extremely conservative and self-conscious class of people to deliver the goods to us?

In this context, I would like to draw your attention to an article which appeared in a scientific publication of the *Times of India* in which they asked the question whether in regard to the scientific and technological innovations in this country our Planning Minister, Shri Subramaniam, is serious. I would like to take this opportunity to ask Shri Mirdha, our Minister of State for Home Affairs, whether he is very serious in regard

to changing the class complexion. It is true that in the past it has done good. But, in the set of circumstances which we are facing today, with the old method of recruitment would it be possible to carry on?

For want of time, I will pass on to another point. In the State of Mysore they wanted to recruit some 1,000 second division clerks. In response to that advertisement about 10,000 to 15,000 students who have passed SSLC applied. Each one of these candidates had to send a postal order for Rs. 10 plus a certified copy of the certificate. I myself had to sign 1,000 character certificates. Besides being laborious, it does not serve any purpose. Then they have to get it attested as true copy. So each candidate has to spend a minimum of Rs. 25 to 30. Then he has to spend some money for attending the interview in the city.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How is all this relevant?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am referring to the *modus operandi* of the public service commission as such. Is it not possible to decentralise recruitment as such, whether it be for the UPSC or the State Service Commission, so that it can be made cheaper for the rural folk and it is not as expensive as it is today? Even after spending that much money they come to know that they are not, at least a majority of them are not, selected. Could we not do away with this anachronistic system of asking the students to produce certified copies etc. which is meaningless? You should altogether abolish this system of character certificates.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (शुशुनु) : सभापति जी, यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन एक अच्छी संस्था है और इन्होंने काफी अच्छा काम किया है और जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को जहाँ तक होता है, सरकार मानती है, यह एक अच्छी निशानी है, उसको मानना चाहिये।

कुछ बातों की ओर इस रिपोर्ट में कहा है, जैसे पेज 11 पर इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जिस वक्त रिक्तमेंट के लिये हम इम्तिहान लेते हैं, उस वक्त बेकनेसीज का नम्बर कुछ

[श्री सिबनाथ सिंह]

होता है, लेकिन इन्तहाज के बाद नम्बर बढ़ जाता है—इसकी तरफ मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि आइदा ऐसा न हो।

मैं इस बात की तरफ भी मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी एक बेल-फेयर स्टेट है और इस कमीशन ने जैसा काम किया है, वह हमारे सामने है। हमारी स्टेट बेलफेयर स्टेट है। हम एक डिमोक्रेटिक तरीके से देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं, अलग अलग हमारी विकास की स्कीमें हैं। तो क्या आज जो सेलेक्शन होता है वह सेलेक्टेड आदमी उन पोस्ट्स के लिये उपयुक्त हैं। जहाँ तक हम देखते हैं, आफिशियल क्लास में से लोग सेलेक्ट होकर आते हैं या जो अंग्रेजी बोल लेते हैं, जिनकी चमड़ी का रंग अच्छा होता है, जिनकी बनावट अच्छी होती है, जो गोरे होते हैं उनका सेलेक्शन होता है। जब आप खेती के लिये सेलेक्शन करते हैं तो जिस आदिवासी ने अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी.....

18 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : यहाँ पर मैं देखता हूँ हर एक विषय पर एक पब्लिक स्पीच हो जाती है। रिपोर्ट आप के सामने है लेकिन उसके बारे में आप बोलते ही नहीं हैं बल्कि दूसरी बातों को कवर करते हैं। इसके बाद आप इंसिस्ट करते हैं कि 6 बजे के बजाये हाउस 7 और 8 बजे तक बढ़ा दिया जाये। मेहरबानी करके जो विषय है उस पर लाइट थ्रो कीजिए।

श्री सिबनाथ सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो सेलेक्शन का तरीका है उसमें जिन क्वालिफिकेशन्स को आधार माना जाता है उसमें उनको ट्रेन करना चाहिए, उन आदिवासियों को जो कि जंगलों में अपनी सारी जिन्दगी जो चुके हैं। इसमें दूसरी क्वालिफिकेशन्स रखनी चाहिए। एग्जीक्यूटिव के लिये ऐसे लोगों को रखना चाहिए जो कि जंगलात में रह चुके हैं। इसी तरह से किसी

भी सेक्टर में आप करना चाहते हैं तो यह देखना चाहिए कि सरल बायस कैसा है। अच्छी अंग्रेजी को न देखकर उसका बैकग्राउण्ड क्या है उसको क्वालिफिकेशन मानना चाहिए।

दूसरे जहाँ तक मीडिया का, भाषा का सवाल है, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है पेज 22-23 पर कि हमने कुछ एक्सपेरिमेंट किए और उनको और आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने दिक्कत क्या है? आप पर्चे बनाना चाहते हैं तो एग्जामिनर आप के पास हैं हिन्दी के और दूसरी प्रान्तीय भाषाओं के भी, उसमें अंग्रेजी को छोड़कर हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाना चाहिए। और हिन्दी के अलावा जितनी भी प्रान्तीय भाषायें हैं उनको माध्यम बनाना चाहिए। उसके हिसाब से जो आर्येण वह एक अच्छा स्टाफ होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि एज रिजल्टेशन की जो बात है, यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का सम्बन्ध हो या किसी का हो और यह चाहे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के अन्तर्गत न आता हो लेकिन उसको 58 साल से 55 साल होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि इंडियन सर्विस के जो अधिकारी स्टेट्स में जाते हैं उनका कन्ट्रोल पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के पास न होकर स्टेट्स के पास होना चाहिए। आज आई ए एस के अधिकारी स्टेट्स में जाते हैं वे प्रान्तीय सरकार की बात न मानें तो प्रान्तीय सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उन पर सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट या पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का कन्ट्रोल न होकर प्रान्तीय सरकार का कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए ताकि वे उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सकें।

डा० कौलास ( बम्बई दक्षिण ) : सान्तीय सभापति जी, हम 1969-70 और 1970-71 अर्थात् यू० पी० एस० सी० की बीसवीं और इक्कीसवीं रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं



माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से केवल प्रश्न करके ही बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ। यू० पी० एस० सी० में जो सेलेक्शन सदस्य जिनको हम नियुक्त करते हैं, अगर उसमें कानूनी अडचन आती है तो क्या हम उनको बदलने की कोशिश करेंगे? क्योंकि जो हमारे नवयुवक और युवतियाँ देश की सेवा के लिए या परदेश की सेवा के लिए बैठते हैं उन्हें चुनने के लिये यू० पी० एस० सी० के बुद्धिमान सभासद होने चाहिए। लेकिन आई० ए० एस० आफिसर्स जो नियुक्त किये जाते हैं ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनका दृष्टिकोण समाजवाद के विरुद्ध है तो उनको हम बदल सकेंगे या नहीं, संविधान को बदल करके भी?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आज से सिर्फ दस साल पहले देशवासी यू० पी० एस० सी० की बड़ाई किया करते थे कि वे हमारे देश की श्रम को सफलता से चुनती है जिन पर हम गर्व कर सकते हैं लेकिन आज यह माना जाता है कि वहाँ पर भी सिफारिश चलती है। यह सिफारिश क्यों चल रही है इसके ऊपर कोई जांच करेंगे या नहीं? २०वीं या २१वीं रिपोर्टों में या सरकारी मेमोरेंडम में यह जिक्र क्यों नहीं किया? हमारे आफिसियस के ही बच्चों का, उनके रिश्तेदारों का या रिश्तेदारों के रिश्तेदारों के बच्चे अवश्य चुने जाते हैं इस कारण यह धारणा बनती जा रही है।

मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए पिछले दस वर्षों से उन पर कठिनाई आती जा रही है या नहीं और क्या वह हर वर्ष बढ़ती चली जा रही है? क्या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए परसेन्टेज मुकदर करने के बाद भी सरकार और यू० पी० एस० सी०, दोनों ही उसमें गलती कर रहे हैं। तथा उस परसेन्टेज पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यदि इस प्रकार से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो जो विश्वास देश में होता जा रहा है कि यू० पी० एस० सी० से सिफारिश से ही काम होता है और हरिजनों तथा विरिजनों को

लिया नहीं जाता। क्या इस पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कह कर बैठ जाता हूँ कि अगर हमें देश की एकता चाहिए तो यू० पी० एस० सी० सिर्फ हिन्दी का सहारा ले रही है, अंग्रेजी का सहारा ले रही है, यू० पी० एस० सी० को हर भारतीय भाषा को जल्दी अपनाना चाहिये और उससे संबंधित हर कठिनाई को सरकार को दूर करना होगा। प्रिंटिंग होने में कठिनाई या और कठिनाई हो सकती है—यह कहकर सभासदों को संतोष नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरी गृह मन्त्री से प्रार्थना है कि जो भी कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिन से यू० पी० एस० सी० का नाम बदनाम होने लगा तो उनको जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members who have taken part in this debate on the two Reports of the Union Public Service Commission. I will try to answer and comment upon some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members during the course of this debate. They have made many points of which I have taken due note and I can assure them that all that they have said will receive our most earnest consideration.

One point that has been made by many Members is regarding the composition of the Commission. It has been said that the composition is weighed heavily in favour of Government officials and that only retired Government officials are appointed to this Commission. It has also been said that the class composition of the Commission is not proper and that it may not select persons of the right background. A number of other things have been said about which I need not go in detail. The composition of the Commission is governed by provisions in our Constitution..

श्री सतपाल कपूर : कांस्टीट्यूशन बदलने में क्या कोई रुकावट है?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The experience uphill now is that these constituti-

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

onal provisions have worked satisfactorily. They have not come in the way of appointing persons of right quality and of diverse qualification.

The composition, at present, of the Commission is . . . .

श्री० कैलास : शत प्रतिशत सभासद कह रहे हैं कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के सलेक्शन से संतोष नहीं है फिर भी मन्त्री जी कह रहे हैं कि इसका कार्य संतोषप्रद है।

सभापति महोदय : आप उनको बोल लेने दीजिये।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am here to reply to what the hon. Members have said. They should have patience enough to hear what I have to say. We have to be very objective in such matters. Changing the Constitution should not be lightly resorted to. It should be only resorted to in case certain provisions of the Constitution have failed us or have come in the way of our improving the situation.

Even now, only about 50 per cent of the members are retired Government servants and that is also because the Constitution says that they should be persons with at least 10 years administrative experience. These selections are being made for Government services and the knowledge of administration is in the view of the Government very essential for persons who sit there. Even amongst them, they are not all IAS and ICS persons. There are persons with judicial and legal background ; there are persons who have experience of police administration ; there are persons who have held important position in defence services ; there are persons who have experience of revenue administration. We have tried to see that all types of persons with as much varied experience and talent as possible are available to us in the Commission. It is not the monopoly of any single service or any class of persons.

As regards non-official members also, we have tried to get persons from all sorts of backgrounds. There are technologists, scientists, educationists, and there are Scheduled

Tribe persons, Scheduled Caste persons, and there are persons from minority communities. So, we have tried to make the composition as representative of the nation as possible. I think, the hon. members should have no hesitation in accepting that the Commission and its Members have acted with a great sense of objectivity and impartiality. The constitution should be changed in a cursory manner.

As regards the medium of language, a point has been raised that the present system of selection puts people from rural areas and backward communities to a disadvantage. I am the first to admit so. The system of education that has been adopted by the country today is gradually becoming more and more centred on Hindi and regional languages. Even upto the University standards, some Universities have adopted the regional language as the medium of instruction. It is with this end in view that we have requested the Commission to explore the introduction not only of Hindi but all the regional languages as medium of examination for the examinations conducted by the Commission. . . .

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : But what he has said in the Rajya Sabha is different. He says that he has suggested to the Commission to explore the the possibilities of introducing regional languages. But what he has said in the Rajya Sabha is different ; I have got the synopsis and this is what he said there : Government had suggested that even for the interviews, they could explore the possibility of permitting the use of Hindi in addition to English.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are two aspects. For the written papers we had asked the Commission to permit the use of Hindi and the regional languages, and they have made some beginning with respect to two of the compulsory papers ; they have permitted any Indian language to be used for answering questions in those papers. We have further requested the Commission that in addition to answering written questions in any medium, they should explore whether Hindi could be introduced as a medium for interviews also. And the purpose again remains that even for the purpose of interview, not only Hindi but all the other regional languages should be introduced. Some beginning has to be made somewhere, and it is with

that end in view that we have told them that, in addition to the written examinations, they should explore if Hindi could be used as a medium for interviews and *vis-à-vis* examinations. With the experience that we might gain....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Why should you select Hindi alone ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have given my reasons.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Until you admit all the regional language, this system should not be introduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is very touchy on the language issue.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have said that the examinations should be in all the regional languages. But a beginning has to be made somewhere. If you insist that we should start with all the regional languages all at once, it will defeat the purpose which the hon. Member wants to achieve. *(Interruption)*

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Do you want to put those who speak other languages behind them ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I cannot convince a person who is not prepared to listen or to be convinced. I cannot say more on this. Government's policy is, I say this very categorically, that Hindi and all other regional languages should be made the medium of UPSC examinations. The UPSC Report shows not much progress in that.... *(Interruption)* It is not possible to fix targets on that. It is a very delicate point. We are constantly in touch, in correspondence, with them. Personally, Government would have been very happy if the Commission had been more enterprising, more bold, in this aspect. I do not think that it is beyond the ingenuity and competence of the Members of the Commission to evolve some suitable formula for introducing regional languages in both written tests as well as interviews. I hope, they will respect the feelings of the hon. members of this House and take some steps there.

My hon. friend referred to persons offering certain subjects and how many of them were

selected. He probably made a mistake. They were not the languages in which the subjects were answered. They were the language papers which those members had offered. So many persons had offered Hindi out of which so many were selected ; so many had offered Tamil out of which so many were selected. It does not mean that those examinations were answered through the medium of those languages. That was as an optional language paper.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I understand that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Then it makes no sense. What the hon. Member tries to convey . . .

DR. KAILAS : You gave a wrong impression on that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : That only means that very few people even in the present stage of education in Tamil Nadu offer Tamil. If the standard of Tamil education in Tamil Nadu is so poor that they would not offer Tamil, it is not my fault, it is something the hon. Member should think about.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They want English, not Tamil.

DR. KAILAS : That is the problem.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are many other things that have been said about which I would make certain reference.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : What about age limit ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Police verification is not something UPSC is concerned with. It is a much wider thing. It was discussed here on many occasions. The Government want some sort of verification. After all, when the Government selects persons for its own needs and purposes, it has to see whether the persons have the proper background and have the proper attitude and are suitable for the purpose for which you are recruiting them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Lord Willingdon's outlook !

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Any government at any particular time would look for certain quality and background in the officials whether it is Willingdon's government or any other government. This is an important aspect which cannot be lost sight of.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** What about irregular appointments ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** There was also some misapprehension regarding nomination of the State service people. I could not understand what was meant. Perhaps what the hon. Member meant was that there are certain percentage of posts which are to be filled by promotion from the State services. 25% of the vacancies are thus filled and the rest of the vacancies are filled by open recruitment for which also there is a proper procedure. They are not nominated by the State Governments. There are three or four officers from the State Government one representative of the Department of Personnel, Government of India, one Member or Chairman from the UPSC. They all sit together, go through the records of the officers concerned and then make proper selections. It is not proper to say that these persons have been selected wrongly or rather nominated in the service.

**श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कैंडिडेट्स होते हैं वह तो इन्टरव्यू के लिये बुलाये भी नहीं जाते और अगर बुलाये भी जाते हैं तो आउट राइट रिजेक्ट कर दिये जाते हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस वस्तुस्थिति से परिचित हैं ? यदि परिचित हैं तो उन्होंने इसका कोई उपाय किया है ? मैं चाहता हूँ इस मुख्य प्रश्न पर मन्त्री महोदय प्रकाश डालें।

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** All the fears of the hon. Member that have been expressed are completely unfounded. For the last so many years, all the posts that were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe candidates have been completely filled because we are getting persons of requisite standard from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Not a single post remains unfilled as far as All

India Services are concerned... (*Interruptions*) Not now, since 1964. I am saying with all sense of responsibility and I am very happy and very proud that our Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have attained a standard that all the vacancies reserved for them have been completely filled. Not only that, some of them even compete and get selected in the general pool also. It is not that they have always been backward. Such talk will always keep them backward. They should be forward-looking. They are progressing. The Government is helping them to progress and come forward. Fortunately, they have risen upto the occasion.

**DR. KAILAS :** I will bring you some examples and cases.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** That I have answered.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I won't allow any hon. Member to interrupt the Minister now.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Another thing. Shri Hansda raised the point that in the eastern region there should be a coaching institution for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe persons. I agree that at present the institutions are not adequate. We have one in Allahabad which is very successful, one at Madras which is just getting on. We need more such institutions. I am sure we will consider this suggestion of having more institutions.

Not only that, we want the State Governments also to start institutions of such nature so that persons in that area are able to improve their competence in the examinations and get themselves selected.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I talked about irregular appointment ; I talked about extension ; I talked about keeping the central intelligence outside the purview of the UPSC. I want a reply from the hon. Minister. I shall expect him to be decent enough to do that.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I gave the reasons why we have the screening of the candidates. There are certain services, which by their very nature, are excluded. Some technical and security services are outside the purview. There are many other types of services. This does not mean that there are

examinations and there are procedures of selection for that also. If the hon. Member wants to give impression that they are just selected on the whims and fancies of the officer, I wish to say, it is not correct at all. Even in central intelligence services, they are properly screened. A large number of candidates apply. Out of this, screening is done and they are selected and proper procedures are followed. About emergency commissioner officers, a point was raised.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I raised the point about irregular appointments and extensions. Two things I have mentioned. He has not tried to meet the point. He has misled the House. I have quoted the Estimates Committee's report.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** About Commissioned Officers, it is true, those who are selected through vacancies reserved for them get benefit of pay fixation as well as previous service. So, one question which we are considering now is that the same concession in both respects, with respect to pay and seniority should also be applied to candidates who come from the general line. There are some difficulties ; we are trying to sort them out and I can assure the hon. Member that this point will receive due consideration.

In the end I thank the hon. Members who have participated in the Debate and made useful suggestions.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I raised the point about irregular appointments ; also about extensions. He has misled the House.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** As regards age limit, uptill now it was upto 24. And here again people from backward areas are at a disadvantage. They start education late. When they finish their education they shift from villages to cities and so on and they lose one year or more. There was a demand in the House, and there was a recommendation by the A. R. C., that the age limit should be raised. I am happy to inform the House that Government have decided that the age limit should be raised from 24 to 26 for IAS, etc. examinations.

With these words I think all the hon. Members who have participated in the Debate. If I have not been able to reply to all the

points, I can assure the hon. Members that I will look into the suggestions made by them.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I expected the Minister to throw light on some points I raised. I have quoted from the Estimate Committee's report.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I shall now put the motion to vote :

The question is :

"That this House takes note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th March, 1971 and 22nd December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report, laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

**SOME HON. MEMBER :** Aye.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Those against may say 'No'

**SOME HON. MEMBER :** No.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The 'Ayes' have it the 'Ayes'.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :** The 'Noes' have it.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Does he want division ?

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :** We want division on the language issue.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** All right, let the Lobbies be cleared.

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** There is no quorum.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The bell is being rung and the lobbies are being cleared. After the Lobbies are cleared, we shall see if there is quorum or not.—

[Mr. Chairman]

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

“That this House take note of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 and 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971 respectively, laid on the Table of the House in the 27th March, 1971, and 22nd December, 1971, together with the Government's Memorandum relating to the Twenty-first Report laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd December, 1971”.

*The Lok Sabha divided*

**AYES**

**Division No. 4]**

**[18.27 hrs.**

Ahmed, Shri F. A.  
Chhotey Lal, Shri  
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque  
Dalip Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
Das, Shri Dharnidhar  
Doda, Shri Hiralal  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh  
Gokhale, Shri H. R.  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
Hansda, Shri Subodh  
Hari Singh, Shri  
Jagjivan Ram, Shri  
Kadam, Shri J. G.  
Kailas, Dr.  
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal  
Karan Singh, Dr.  
Kaul, Shrimati Shrita  
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
Kumarmangalam, Shri S. Mohan

Mallana, Shri K.  
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram  
Naik, Shri B. V.  
Orson, Shri Tuna  
Parmar, Shri Baljibhai  
Patil, Shri C. A.  
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
Raj Bahadur, Shri  
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj  
Samanta, Shri S. C.  
Sambhu Nath, Shri  
Sharma, Shri A. P  
Shashi Bhushan, Shri  
Shastri, Shri Ramanand  
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
Shiva Chandika, Shri  
Shivanath Singh, Shri  
Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
Swaran Singh, Shri

**NOES**

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.  
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao  
Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq  
Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result\* of the division is :

**Ayes : 42 : Noes : 8**

*The motion was adopted.*

**18.27 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourn till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 11, 1972|Chaitra 22, 1894 (Saka).*

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Sarvshri C. Subramaniam and K. K. Shetty.