

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether in the Department of Education there has been a change?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In the Department of Education the Director of Education used to be an officer who came from the UP Education Service on deputation. He stayed here for a number of years and he was absorbed in the Delhi Administration. He stayed till 1968. Thereafter an IAS officer became the Director of Education. He stayed till 1970. Another IAS officer of the Union Territories Cadre has taken over after that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the fact that the Department of Education is a very technical department and it requires a lot of experience in the educational field especially in view of the present teacher-student unrest, is it not desirable that the Department of Education should be headed by a man with field experience?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Director of Education has responsibilities which involve both administration and to the extent possible specialised knowledge in education. Both are necessary. It would certainly be helpful if one could get a proper combination of both these qualities. In the rules of recruitment also, there is provision for other promotion of Deputy Directors or transfer or deputation or direct recruitment. On transfer and deputation, officers holding analogous posts in the education departments of Central and State Governments can also be drawn upon. In addition to this, the UPSC has to be consulted every time there is a vacancy and UPSC has to be satisfied about the manner of appointment of the officer. All this is done in order to see that if a suitable educational officer is available, he should get the post.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The Government has a peculiar fascination for IAS and they put IAS officers at the top everywhere, whether it is defence, science or education. Will Government put specialists on the job in such cases be-

cause they know the difficulties in the department which they are heading?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I said, if a person is available with the right qualities, that would be best. But sometimes the best is not available and you have to make do with what is available. IAS officers discharge these responsibilities. The ones who have been there have been discharging their responsibilities well and I do not think it is fair to make any reflection on them. On the other hand if a good education officer is available with administrative qualities there is certainly no bias against him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the reply given just now when is the Government going to think in terms of recruiting specialists for special jobs instead of generalists as we have in the IAS, howsoever efficient they may be?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a much wider field, but if you will permit me, I may say that even in the public sector, from my experience in the Steel Ministry, the problem used to be whether the cadres in the public sector had sufficient experience to occupy certain posts. Even then the intention was and the effort was to promote people from within the organisation to the top posts. Only when it was felt that they were not available people were taken from outside.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Contributions to the Indian National Planning

*431. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not mentioning the name of Netaji in any of the literature on planning published by the Government; and

(b) whether in the preamble of the report on next five year plan Netaji's contribution to the Indian National Planning will be duly mentioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The publications

of the Planning Commission, like the Five-Year Plans, Annual Plan and Mid-Term Appraisal, are mainly concerned with economic matters, policies, plan targets, achievements etc. and there is no occasion to mention the names of any individuals.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In formulating the reply, the Minister did not go properly into the question I have tabled. I have asked for the reasons for not mentioning the name of Netaji in any of the literature on planning published by the Planning Commission. I know that it is not the practice to mention the names of individuals in the formulations of five Year Plans. I would draw your attention to the fact that the contemporary history did not do justice to the contribution of Netaji to the freedom movement or his idea of free India. Is it not a fact that Netaji, as President of the Indian National Congress and as the Father of Indian National Planning, outlines the concept of socialist planning of India and he also formed the first National Planning Committee of which our President Shri V. V. Giri, was one of the members and this committee prepared volumes of literature? If so, may I know whether those volumes of literature and the formulation of the concept of planning by Netaji has been incorporated anywhere in the history of Planning and, if so, why in the planning literatures, even in their preamble, it has not been mentioned anywhere?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): We shall make a diligent study of the contribution of Netaji to the planning process in this country and after studying the details and making some research on the subject, we shall bring out a special tract on this question. I would be very grateful to the hon. Member if he would supply as such information as may be available with him, so that we can make this tract more authentic.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am very glad to have the offer from the minister...

MR. SPEAKER: Your second question should not arise now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would draw your attention to the volumes of literature brought out by the first planning committee set up by Netaji under the chairmanship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri H. V. Kamath as its Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: He has accepted it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to know whether, during this silver jubilee year, when the Government is going to observe for the first time the birthday celebrations of Netaji, Government will assure us that some literature will be brought out and some features will be broadcast over the radio, bringing out Netaji's pioneering role in evolving the concept of Indian national planning and whether that aspect will be emphasised.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am aware of the reports of the Planning Committee which the Indian National Congress had appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru. Those reports have been published in several volumes in book form. But in deference to the wishes of the hon. member and because of our great respect for the memory of our great leader Netaji, we are prepared to make a renewed study of his contribution to the planning process with the help and cooperation of the hon. member and bring out a special tract on this question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The report of this committee was published long before. It was a six-member committee headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and consisting of Subhas Chandra Bose, some important leaders, industrialists and economists. May I know whether the salient features of that report have been adopted in our plans?

MR. SPEAKER: That was the question put earlier to which the Minister replied.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether the important and salient features of that report have been adopted in these four plans?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The planning process in this country after independence was initiated under the leadership and guidance of Pandit Nehru. Naturally, whatever was considered valuable or of use to our present conditions was adapted from the earlier report, which had been published as a result of the deliberations of the sub-committee appointed by the Indian National Congress.

Employment for "Sons of the Soil"

†*433 **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:**
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA
AGRAWAL:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state.

(a) the States which have restricted the employment opportunities only to the "sons of the soil";

(b) the reaction of the Central Government, and

(c) what steps Central Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Article 16(1) of the Constitution prohibits discrimination in matters relating to employment or appointment to an office under the State. However, Article 16(3) enables Parliament to make any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory prior to such employment or appointment. Under Article 35(a) (i) of the Constitution only Parliament has the power to make laws under Article 16(3). The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 was enacted by the

Parliament repealing all laws in force in the States and Union Territories with regard to requirements to residence for purposes of any employment or appointment under the State or under any local or other authority, but Section 3 of the Act empowered the Central Government to make rules prescribing requirements as to residence within the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh and the erstwhile Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Tripura for appointments in subordinate services or posts under the control of the State Government/Administration or to any service or post under a local authority in those areas. The Supreme Court has, however, decided that the provisions of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act are *ultra vires* the Constitution in so far as they relate to the Telengana area. Thus, the aforesaid exceptions contained in Section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 now apply only to the areas of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura and by virtue of the Amendment Act of 1969, these exceptions will continue to be in force upto 20th March, 1974. In view of the position explained above, there is no question of any State Government other than those of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura restricting employment opportunities in posts/services under them only to local residents. However, normally vacancies in subordinate Non-gazetted posts in offices/establishments under a Government are filled through the Employment Exchanges and these vacancies are notified to the local Employment Exchange which sponsors suitable candidates out of those registered with it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: What steps have the government taken, or propose to take, to curb the tendencies of provincialism which go contrary to the integration process?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has asked a wide and general question. I have given the constitutional position, so far as restriction on public employment are concerned. We do hope that constitutional position is