

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 3, 1964/Jyaistha 13,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Police Service for Delhi and
Himachal Pradesh

*122. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the
Minister of Home Affairs be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules
framed for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh
Police service confine the prospective
recruitment to those in the
police services of Punjab and U.P.
only; and

(b) if so, on what grounds such dis-
crimination against other State Police
Services is based?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a)
and (b). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to the provisions of the
Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police
Service Rules, 1961, appointments to
the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police
Service at its initial constitution were
to be made primarily from among the
persons who were holding on 30th
March, 1961, a post of Deputy Super-
intendent of Police in the Union terri-
tory of Delhi or Himachal Pradesh. If
sufficient number of suitable officers
was not so available, appointments to
the Service at its initial constitution

could be made from among the per-
sons, who were holding on 30th March,
1961, a post in the State of Punjab or
Uttar Pradesh equivalent to that of
Deputy Superintendent of Police in
the Union territory of Delhi or Hima-
chal Pradesh. It was only this second-
ary field of selection which was confin-
ed to the Police Services of the Pun-
jab and Uttar Pradesh. This restric-
tion of the secondary field of selection
to the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh Police
Services was made on the considera-
tion that earlier, posts of Deputy Supe-
rintendents of Police in the Delhi
Police were being manned mainly by
Police Service officers of these two
States. This method was adopted for
the initial constitution only and is not
applicable to prospective recruitment.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am sorry to say
that the statement laid on the Table
of the House is more a statement of
facts which we are assailing, rather
than the reasons which we had sought
to elicit . . .

Mr. Speaker: Prospective recruit-
ment would not be affected by that.
That is what the statement says.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is the ans-
wer that has been given. But we
wanted to know the reason for
writing into these statutory rules a
discrimination, which is manifestly a
case of discrimination against all those
officers who do not belong to the
Punjab or U.P. services? What was
the reason impelling the Government
for writing this discrimination into the
statutory rules, against all those offi-
cers?

Shri Hathi: It has a historical back-
ground. In 1912, Delhi was for all
practical purposes considered a part
of Punjab . . .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But not of UP.

Shri Hathi: So far as the police administration was concerned, the Delhi police were from the Punjab police. That was the position. I am just going into the historical background. That was proving a heavy drain on Punjab. It was, therefore, decided that 50 per cent should be from Punjab and 50 per cent from UP, because Delhi had no police service as such. Then, ultimately, it was decided that even that proportion of 50:50 should be reduced to 25 per cent from Punjab and 25 per cent from UP, and the remaining 50 per cent should be from different places.

The constitution of the Delhi police was first made in 1961. At that time, all those who were already working were to be absorbed; mainly, these officers were from Punjab and UP. So, they were to be absorbed. But if any other official was working here, he also was absorbed. Actually, from Rajasthan, there were 2 police officials who were working. One of them was included in the cadre. The other was also offered, but the State could not spare him, and, therefore, he could not be included. Now, the initial stage is over.

As regards the maintenance stage, there is no bar and there is no discrimination. It is open to anybody, and everybody who is qualified throughout the country will be eligible to apply to U.P.S.C.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Without prejudice to my right to ask the second question, may I point out that the question was whether Government had considered the fact that at the time of the initial constitution of this service, there was discrimination . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, he is prejudicing his right to ask the second supplementary question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: As you please, Sir. But kindly allow me to ask my second supplementary question. But

I do not certainly think that you should give your protection to . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is arguing it out. He may put his second supplementary question now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know the actual strength of the cadre as recently enhanced, the number of vacancies and the extent of recruitment that has been made since the initial constitution of this service?

Shri Hathi: I think that the total strength is about 55 DSP's. 24 have been already recruited, and the others are on deputation. If those who are on deputation want to revert, they will revert, and those vacancies will be filled up by open recruitment, and anybody who is qualified could come in.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Till the Delhi Police Service was formed into a separate cadre, may I know whether the seniority of the personnel drafted from Punjab and UP was compiled by the respective States? Or else, what was happening in regard to that?

Shri Hathi: Now, this is a separate service altogether formed for Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Now, the seniority in service will be based not on the Punjab or UP list, but it will be seniority *inter se* in the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh cadre, and the length of service etc. there will be considered here.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As regards the personnel already there, and who were from Punjab and UP, may I know whether their seniority list was maintained in the respective States? Or else, what was the position?

Shri Hathi: It was being maintained there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that in various States, recruitment at the State level was being confined to the citizens of those particular States, and it was on the advice of the Central Government that it was

made open to all citizens of India, and if so, may I know the precise nature of the advice given by the Central Government to the various States and whether they are not departing in violence from that particular advice in this particular case?

Shri Hathi: The Constitution itself provides that there should be no discrimination, on the ground of caste, race, or residential qualifications, etc. Perhaps, the House will recollect that only last month, we had passed a Bill in regard to the Telengana region in Andhra Pradesh, under which protection was given to those areas. Otherwise, there is no discrimination on residential grounds. Any such qualification that only citizens of a particular State will be entitled is no more there now.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's question is different. He wants to know whether it was existing there already, and whether it was in pursuance of some advice from the Centre that it was removed, and in spite of that advice, certain States are still violating that rule?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question was this. On the advice of the Central Government, and very rightly, such regional restrictions were removed. But, here the Central Government are themselves practising a regional restriction by restricting the recruitment to UP and Punjab.

Shri Hathi: Now, that has been discontinued. My hon. friend is right in saying that. We do not want any discrimination on the ground of residential qualifications.

In this particular case, it was not a case of the residential qualification, but people who were already serving here were absorbed in the new cadre. Now, there is going to be no discrimination whatsoever, so far as Delhi is concerned, and anybody who is qualified can join the service.

Shri Ranga: Apart from all other considerations, in view of the fact that Delhi city dominates the so-called Delhi corporation area and it happens to be and continues to grow to be an all-India city with people from all over India, would Government take special care to see that in the recruitment that they make, people from all over India and from as many States as possible will be encouraged to become members of this police service?

Shri Hathi: Definitely so; now, it will be open to anybody from any part of India. There is not going to be any restriction in favour of Punjab and UP only; that is gone now.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा: इसमें लिखा है कि दिल्ली की पुलिस सर्विस में पंजाब और राजस्थान के लोगों को लिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में पुलिस को अलग अलग प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और इसमें राजस्थान के लोग क्यों नहीं लिए जाते हैं।

श्री हाथी: अब वह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। वह तो पुरानी, हिस्टारिकल, बात है।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली और हिमाचल पुलिस सेवा के संगठन के फल-स्वरूप हिमाचल प्रदेश में २२ मई को गुरु द्वारा पाउण्टा साहब में दस सिख शहीद किये गए ?

Mr. Speaker: That would not be relevant now. That would be a different thing altogether.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश की जो पुलिस है, उसमें और जेल की पुलिस में तनख्वाहों और सहूलियतों के सम्बन्ध में काफ़ी अन्तर है ? क्या यह सही है कि जेल की पुलिस से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है, लेकिन तनख्वाह और सहूलियत कम दी जाती है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह फर्क क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त जेल में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री गुलशन : स्पीकर साहब, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी है।

श्री गुलशन : क्या दिल्ली पुलिस वहाँ गई है ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: It has been pointed out by the hon. Minister that even at the time of the initial constitution of this service, people from other States were also absorbed. May I know how the UP and Punjab officers in this service were shown any preference.

Shri Hathi: They were on deputation from different States.

Reforms in Central Administrative Services

*123. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reforms contemplated for Central Administrative Services;

(b) the outline of the scheme and stage of its consideration; and

(c) whether it is proposed to make services non-transferable to States for all practical purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The various aspects of the Central Administrative Pool are still under consideration and it is, therefore, not possible to make any statement about the matter, now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are various reports about the reform of the Central Services, about the suggestion that the administrative pool should go and various other things.

May I know the main difficulties and shortcomings which have been experienced by the Government in regard to the administration, which have persuaded them to take up this question? What are the difficulties which they have taken up for removal at the present moment, and at what stage does the matter rest?

Shri Hathi: The whole question is under consideration, but the main outline is that with the industrial development, with the various other programmes, with the heavy burden that is cast upon the administrative officers, and with the shortage of trained personnel—these are some of the difficulties—we are considering how the whole Central Administrative Pool should be further reformed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the Government is contemplating to reverse the gear and do away with the tenure period and entrenching the Secretaries and Additional Secretaries only in the Central Government and impoverishing the State Governments, whether they have been able to send back any Secretaries or Additional Secretaries during the last five years?

Shri Hathi: That is a suggestion about the tenure question, and in fact, we are considering that very question. That is under consideration.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are they contemplating that at all?

Shri Hathi: We are contemplating that, that is what I said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question refers in general to the reforms contemplated in the services. Considering that all reforms envisaged in part (a) of the question are intended to promote efficiency in the administrative services, is Government aware that increasing political and partisan interference in the day-to-day administration has tended to sap the morale and efficiency of the services, and if so, what remedial measures are proposed?