

निर्माण अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अधिशासी अभियंता अस्थायी खण्ड जौनपुर ने मुझे सूचित किया है कि उपरोक्त पुल स्वीकृत हो गया है, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पुल का निर्माण कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं किया गया। इसी तरह मछली शहर के महाराजगंज तथा सुजानगंज ब्लाक के अन्तर्गत सई नदी के बेलवाघाट पर एक पुल का निर्माण होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। क्षेत्रीय जनता इस पुल की मांग कर रही है।

अतः सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण एवं अविलम्बनीय महत्त्व के कार्यों को यथाशीघ्र करवाने के लिये तत्काल निर्देश दें।

14.35 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will take up the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.A. ANSARI) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, I beg to move :

That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration:-

Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word Thirty-third, the word 'Thirty-fourth' be substituted".

"Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure 1982 the figure '1983' be substituted".

These are technical amendments which I am presenting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:-

'That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration:-

"Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Thirty-third" the word 'Thirty-fourth' be substituted.

"Clause 1

(2) That at page 1 line 4, for the figure '1982' the figure '1983' be substituted".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up the amendment made by Rajya Sabha.

The question is :

Enacting Formula

"That at page 1, line 1. for the word Thirty-third' the word 'Thirty-fourth' be substituted."

"Clause 1

(2) 'That at page 1, line 4, for the figure '1982' the figure '1983' be substituted.

The Motions was adopted.

SHRI Z.A. ANSARI : I beg to move :—
'That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
'That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agree to.'

The Motion was adopted.

14.40 hrs.

MOTION RE TWENTY-NINTH, THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORTS OF U.P.S.C.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The house will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on 5th November, 1982, namely :—

“That this House takes note of the Twenty fifth, Thirteenth and Thirty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods from 1st April 1978 to 31st March, 1979 and 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980, and 1st April 1980 to 31st March, 1981 respectively, along with the Government’s Memorandum on the cases of non-acceptance of the Commission’s advice mentioned therein laid on the Table of the House on 26th February, 1981, 18th September, 1981 and 28th April, 1982, respectively.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has been on his legs for the last five months.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I am happy that at long last and on the last day we are having an opportunity to discuss the reports of the Union Public Service Commission. Most probably we started the discussion during the last session. Is it not so?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes; you are on your legs from 5th November, 1982.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : As I have already pointed out, the success of all our developmental planning depends on the efficiency and integrity of our bureaucracy. And as you know, the political executive, that is, the Ministers depend on the permanent executive, that is, the bureaucracy, for the implementation of the policies adopted by them. That is why in a democracy the role of the bureaucracy is very important.

The character of bureaucracy is determined by the method of its recruitment. Who are the persons we are recruiting? What are the qualities expected of them?

I have already mentioned that since the British days, the bias has been towards an English-speaking anglicised section of our student community who generally got preference. Even after adoption of the policy of all the students being entitled to appear in their mother tongue, the emphasis on English still continues. And you will see, if you analyse

the examination results, that most of the students who were successful from only four or five Universities. This, I think, is due to the faulty system of examination. First of all, it has been found that the syllabus is framed in such a way that the students belonging to certain universities generally are capable of answering the questions. I do not know how the Union Public Service Commission frames the syllabus; whether it goes through the different syllabi of different universities, particularly also of the so called backward universities. Now this, may be one reason. The second reason is that in Delhi, there are many tutorial homes and the students pay large sums there. These homes train the students and most probably also—I cannot say it for certain they may be having some connections with some persons concerned, who are responsible indirectly or directly, or there may be some cases—anyway these tutorial homes prepare the students in such a way that they concentrate on certain aspects and on the questions which are likely to be asked and they become successful. So, this aspect of the examinations has to be looked into.

The third point is, that there is an objective test. And in this first examination a great number of students is eliminated. Now, generally the objective type of tests consist of knowing information. Generally students belonging to the backward areas who are not acquainted with the urban culture suffer from lack of so-called modern information. And generally they get eliminated at the first examination. The second is, after the written examination we have personality tests. This is also a very difficult thing: because what are the objective criteria that are adopted for personality tests; we do not know. The Minister should also explain what the criteria are that are generally adopted for personality tests. Also, there is one special subject known as ‘General Studies’. Most of the students coming from different areas may not have proficiency, and generally some of the questions are, ‘which is the longest river? Which is the highest peak?’; and so on. All these questions are generally put. So, my suggestion is this, that to ensure that in the Services there may be real balanced representation, they should look—I am not an

expert; I cannot chalk out the details—into the system, the whole examination system, where this types of questions are asked.

I would also point out the fact that most of the successful candidates—I have the reports with me—you will see,—are from a particular region. This, I think, is dangerous. It is there in the report itself.

In 31st Report, at page No. 158 we find :

	No. appeared	No. qualified
Delhi University	807	134
Rajasthan University	559	45
Punjab University		
Chandigarh	385	56
Allahabad University	385	27

We are going to discuss even 32nd Report also. There also the same trend continues, that is, Delhi University, Rajasthan University, Punjab University and Allahabad University, these are the four universities which are offering most of the candidates and most of the successful candidates are from these universities. May be, it is because of the fact that these universities take lot of interest and train the boys or it may be so that the syllabus of these universities as such tallies with the syllabus that is framed by the U.P.S.C. This is creating some sort of regional imbalance because in the All India Services, students from various universities are recruited. Again I will say that I am not an expert it is for the Minister and it is for the Commission to go into it and to see that there is balanced recruitment.

I would also congratulate the Commission for presenting this comprehensive report. I do not have time but, Sir, you will have to permit me some time so that we can discuss this report. We find in page 4 Departmental Promotion Committee procedure. So, it is stated there that these D.P.Cs.

(Departmental Promotion Committees) meetings are not held, there is no seniority list and the Commission says :

“The Commission have been observing that in spite of clear constructions on the subject, complete proposals for Departmental Promotion Committee meetings are not sent in time by most Ministeries/ Departments, with the result that in several cases ad-hoc arrangements have become unavoidable.”

If you go through the reports, you will find that in all the reports the Union Public Service Commission has been pointing out to the effect that the Departmental Promotion Committees do not meet, seniority list is not maintained and that is why the officers who expect promotion, they do not get it and they get dismayed. I will request the Minister to kindly explain why this is happening because the U.P.S.C. has been pointing it out in all their reports and here also the Commission points out that without valid seniority list and up-to-date Character Rolls, how can this Commission and Department itself function? It also point out :

“On February 25, 1981, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of India, while inviting attention to the instructions issued by them earlier on December 30, 1976 and September 20, 1979, again stressed the need for holding the Departmental Promotion Committee meetings regularly every year.”

Unfortunately, this is not done. The Minister has to explain it. The second thing which the Commission points out is the number of vacancies. Number of vacancies is not duly intimated to the Commission. Once the vacancies are notified, it is found that ultimately they say : No, they do not have so much of vacancies. In such circumstances what happens is that the Commission advertises, the candidates, appear, they are selected and they wait for the appointment which they do not get. The Commission has been pointed out that these vacancies should be accurately intimated. In this 31st Report of the Commission, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to page 18 where it is stated :

Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination, 1979 :

No. of vacancies notified	—	29
No. of vacancies finally report	—	214

In the stenographers' Examination 1980, the number of vacancies notified was 60 but finally report is 103. In the combined Examination for Recruitment to the Medical Courses of the Central Government and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the number of vacancies notified was 563 but it ultimately came to 997. Sometimes the number of candidates notified is selected and then the vacancies are reduced. These are creating problems. Suppose there are more vacancies, then what happens? On the basis of the notification, they prepare their list. Then, all on a sudden you say that you require more candidates. This is also creating problem, as the Commission has pointed out.

14.51. Hrs.

[At this stage some leaflets were thrown on the floor of the House from the Visitors' Gallery].

On page 38 there is reference to shortage of suitable candidates in certain fields; particularly, in science, engineering and medical profession, there is shortage not only amongst the Scheduled Castes and Tribes but even the unreserved posts. Government should go deep into the question why meritorious students are not coming up. It is because of low salaries? Or, is it because they are able to find more lucrative jobs elsewhere? Why is it that Government fail to attract meritorious students to those jobs where special training and special merit are necessary? I am happy that the Commission has now reported that it has been able to recruit and fill up all the vacancies of Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates. This is a very good development.

On page 41 there is reference to cancellation of recruitment. There is many cases where recruitment is done and then it is cancelled. It is happening in our Central Services. The last line says that the recruitment action for 732 posts was withdrawn before the advertisement. There were many cases were even after advertisement there was no recruitment.

Then I come to page 46. What is mentioned there is almost a charge-sheet by the Service Commission against the Government. I am referring to irregular appoint-

ments. The Government should explain why there has been so much of irregular appointments. It has been said that Government resort to *ad hoc* or irregular appointments to give political patronage. Some of the candidates are recruited, not because of their merit but because of their political connection.

In Parliament we have the Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. Can we not have a similar committee to go into the working of the UPSC so that the mode of recruitment can come under parliamentary scrutiny?

In conclusion, I would refer to some of the irregularities which have been reported in the press.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report in which his name is also there, which has appeared in *India Today* of 15th January, 1983, regarding promotion, and the Government should answer to it. The title of this is: "The Powers that be" where both Mr. Sethi and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah have been mentioned stating that they are trying to push up one candidate and to get one promotion of one candidate out of turn. So, I would like to refer to this report published in *India Today* dated 5th January 1983.

'MR. CHAIRMAN': Please conclude.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: To conclude, I would say that the Public Service Commission has been doing a tremendous job. Thousands of candidates are examined. It is an uphill task. But, Sir, I would say that the Commission should be independent and impartial and I find that the Members of the Commission are mostly from the Services. I would request the Government to utilise the services of the renowned persons who are in different academic bodies, Universities or who have the special knowledge, instead of totally depending on the persons who are in the Services. For the independence of the Commission I would request that they should be given more important status, if necessary by constitutional amendment. And this Public Service Commission has been doing a tremendous job for us and it has earned

a name also for its impartiality and for its correct attitude. I would like the Government to consider seriously what other steps can be taken to strengthen it, to make it independent because on the recruitment and efficiency of the services depends the implementation of the programmes and the better administration of the country.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I am happy that the U.P.S.C. Report beginning from April 1, 1981 and ending on 31st March, 1982, has been taken up for consideration, as it gives the House a chance to look into the working of this most important organ of the Government.

Sir, the functions and duties of the Commission are defined in Articles 320 and 321 of the constitutional and it is expected to inspire the confidence of the nation, especially of the candidates who have to come from colleges and universities and appear at various examinations and also the interviews conducted by the Commission.

The Members of the Commission are given a very high status and it is expected that they act in the spirit of the Constitution that has been reposed in them. In spite of this fact, numerous cases come to light and the Report itself mentions some of the difficulties and constraints under which the Commission functions. One of these things that has been mentioned in the Report itself is regarding the delayed offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission. I would like to read a few lines from the Report because this causes a lot of heart burning among the candidates who have come, appeared, qualified, and finally been selected, but who have not got the offers of appointment in time. What are the reasons? On Page 35 it says: "Cases where offers of..."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Which is the year?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: This is 1981. On page 35 it says:

"Cases where offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission on the basis of examinations and

selections were delayed by the Ministries, Departments, etc. continued to occur during the year under report vide Appendix XIV.

"The reason intimated to the Commission for delay in offering the appointment in these cases was that verification of character and antecedents of these candidates was not completed. The Commission consider that the candidates cannot reasonably be expected to keep on waiting for offers of appointment indefinitely".

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are not discussing this Report. This is the Thirty-second Report. But the motion is to discuss up to the 31st Report.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Anyhow, I have referred to this. That Report also refers to the delays and one of the main reasons for this is the same thing that verification of character and antecedents is one of the bottlenecks.

What is the verification of character? A candidate has come, appeared in the university and then he has been able to qualify. After this if he does not get this, then what happens? Frustration is caused in his mind and he looks for placement at other place. So, he goes outside. This means a loss to the exchequer and frustration to the candidates. Therefore, the point would be that the Government should find an expeditious method, a quick method, of getting this character verification, so that the candidate does not suffer.

15 hrs.

Another point which is a feather to the Commission and which I must mention is that the Central Information Service has also been included in these examination for the Civil Service because the candidates and the persons who wanted to appear in that have been making this demand for a long time. This has been done.

There is another area to which the Commission has drawn our attention and which is a cause of serious concern i.e. shortage of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the three fields that have been mentioned—medicine, engineering and of course, vocational areas,

The exact information is not available. I have not got the data. But these three fields are the fields where lot of effect is required to draw people from these Sections into the various services and careers which are promising. According to one estimate more than 100 of these posts every year remain unfilled because the candidates from these areas are not available. We are recruiting people to the IAS and we are giving them pre-IAS training at various important centres. Now the point is, can't we evolve a system of this type that pre-selection training is given to these candidates belonging to weaker sections at suitable university centres for medicine engineering and other vocational areas. If this is done, then the nation would be benefited to the extent that certain strata of society which is not getting adequate representation in services of a particular sector also given opportunity to come up. I would be pleased with the Government to initiate such pre-selection training in all the universities of the country. It is no use having five or six centres at the main regional focal points because candidates belonging to the distant areas themselves are handicapped. Had they not in these circumstances, they would have advanced otherwise. What is required is, each university should have such training centres and these candidates should be given a chance to qualify before they appear in the interview so that latter on UPSC does not come up with the report that these candidates are not available.

I would like to stress what is the slant or proclivity of our testing the personality? Generally we would like to test a candidate according to certain level and for this there is an inbuilt bias for candidates coming from public schools, candidates coming up with English and other foreign languages as their subject of study from the very beginning. The candidates from rural areas, candidates who do not have very high proficiency in these languages, they are put at a disadvantage with the result that people who generally are proficient in regional language or languages other than English, they are put to a disadvantage. This lacuna should be removed, in a way that the efficiency or proficiency in a language, in a particular grade, in a particular set of institution, does

not become a bar. I have firm faith that the person who has become a graduate or who is studying in a university or college is equally proficient in his mother tongue, in his regional language, in Hindi or in any other language, as he would have been in English, had he got this foundation from the beginning.

But because of certain circumstances, he has come up through a different stream. Why his entry into the educational system through a different stream should be a constraint on his prospects in the career? Therefore, it should be possible for him to have an equal opportunity with his brother who has come from the other side. In this connection, our education system is, you can say, defective. I can refer to a famous novel in Bengali *Pather Panchali*. There was a small young boy living in a village and studying in the village school and there was another boy who was brought up in Calcutta and studying in English school. The city boy asks the rural boy, *Apu aapni janen Bharater geographical territory ki?* That is, Apu, do you know what is the geographical area of India? This poor fellow sitting there understands *Apu*; he understands *aapni*; he understands *janen*; and of course, he understands *Bharater*. [But he does not understand this big expression "geographical territory". Instead of admitting that he does not know, he thinks of a trick and he goes home and asks his father : *Baba aapni janen Bharater geographical territory ki?* Now, the poor father also does not know "geographical territory". This is a big mountain for him. He does not understand. The father also thinks that if he admits that he does not what will happen. He goes to the teacher. He asks the village teacher who is teaching in an elementary school : *Master mosai aapne janen Bharater geographical territory ki?* So, the teacher also does not know what this geographical territory is. Ultimately, the boy has to ask the city bred boy who is fed with lot of magazine and books as to explain to him what does it mean.

This is the very tilt in education that has gone against the genius of India getting into the services. This is a very interesting study of the Services by Recruitment in the pre-independence days. There is one research thesis from one of the Eastern Universities

and there it has been found out how the Britishers invented and discovered and compiled certain very in-built tricks to deprive the Indians from getting into the services and encouraging the foreigners. Some such in-built system seems to be working here, because the candidates from the rural areas are certainly at a disadvantage in getting into the higher services. I have particularly mentioned the three fields—science, medicine and engineering—where the candidates from the rural areas are not coming, especially from the weaker sections. But the weaker section is also largely from the candidates belonging to the rural areas.

What I want to say is that the Commission in its wisdom—they are men of experience and men in whom the nation has reposed confidence—should try to find out a system in which candidates should not be at a disadvantage simply because they have not had recourse to higher education or the education in a particular set-up. Once this is done, I am absolutely confident that our young boys who are studying in the villages and who have only read in the vernacular or regional languages will also be able to qualify.

I would like to bring to your kind notice the introduction of 10+2+3 system of education. What has happened is that we are in the Delhi colleges, getting students who have not read English even in the 9th or 10th classes. So, the day they join the university level and up to 1st year, 2nd year or 3rd year, they find it difficult to carry on with the courses because the missing link is there. We should try to find out a system where there is no emphasis on this side and candidates who are simply proficient in regional languages and who are able to understand science and technology in other regional languages are able to go through and make their marks in the career.

We should provide pre-selection training courses for candidates whom we are not getting from the weaker sections on the pattern that we are providing for IAS and other services also. We should try to find out a mechanism in which the rural boy should get an advantage rather than disadvantage, over the candidates who appear for these selections.

I would commend the Commission's report and I would request the Ministry of Home Affairs to see that whatever the distortions that have been pointed out by the Commission should be rectified. For example, delay in appointments through various reasons; and then, not accepting the recommendations of the Commission in certain cases; then, taking out certain vacancies from the purview of the Commission. It should be possible for the Government to repose its confidence in the Commission and therefore attract as much applause from the House as possible.

The delayed appointments and not holding the Departmental Promotion Committee meetings should be an exception, a very rare exception and not the rule. The figures that we are getting are hardly encouraging. These are rather disappointing that candidates on a large scale should not be available for appointments or there should be delayed appointments or DPC meetings not being held. All these things are the factor that ultimately impinge upon the mind of a young boy or a young girl who has opted for serving the nation but he or she is not getting a chance for no fault of his or her, because a system operating or a certain mechanism is operating over which there is no control. Our young men and women of the country look forward to a bright and brilliant career in the services. But it is the duty of the Government, the UPSC and the society to see that such a career flourishes, the constraints are removed and there is no frustration for them in the future.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : मान्यवर, जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है और इससे सदन को जो जानकारी मिल रही है, उससे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि संविधान में जिस संस्था का प्रावधान किया गया है, वह संस्था अपना कार्य निर्वहन उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से कर रही है। मान्यवर, आप जानते हैं कि देश की न्यायपालिका के प्रति साधारण जन की भावना यदि बनी रहती है तो वह हमारे प्रजातंत्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करती है। इसी प्रकार से पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन और खास तौर से यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का अपने आप में गौरवपूर्ण

इतिहास है, गौरवपूर्ण और प्रशंसनीय कार्य-प्रणाली है। इसके चुने गए लोगों ने देश की सेवा की और राष्ट्र स्तर पर अपने पद का उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण निर्वहन किया है। इससे सिद्ध होता है कि हमारे इस कमीशन ने अपना कार्य गरिमा, गौरव और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण ढंग से पूरा किया है।

मैं कुछ बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी इसका उल्लेख किया है। कुछ सरकारी महकमों रिक्त स्थानों के लिए रिक्वायरमेंट भेजते हैं। उन पदों के लिए टेस्ट लिए जाते हैं, इंटरव्यू लिए जाते हैं और जब सारा काम पूरा हो जाता है तो उन महकमों द्वारा किन्हीं कारणों से सूचना दी जाती है कि अब इन पदों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस बात का उल्लेख चौथी लोकसभा की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी 47वीं रिपोर्ट में भी उल्लेख किया है। इस तरह का गैर जिम्मेदारी पूर्ण कार्य सरकारी महकमों की तरफ से नहीं होना चाहिए।

यह रिपोर्ट 1 अप्रैल 1979 से 31 मार्च 1980 तक है। इसमें उल्लेख किया गया है—

“Subsequently, the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in the Forty-seventh Report relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs/Union Public Service Commission observed that the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India continued to cancel requisitions for recruitment, “by interview sent to the Commission at a very late stage, without adequate and proper justification. This not only caused inconvenience to the Commission and the candidates but also embarrassed Government. The Committee accordingly recommended that Ministries/Departments should be required to explain to the Commission in adequate detail the reasons for cancellations of the requisitions stating why the attendant circumstances could not be foreseen at the earlier stages. Government issued on November 7, 1968, further instructions in the matter which

it was emphasised that all relevant factors should be fully considered before requisitions are actually forwarded to the Commission and that, thereafter, requisitions for cancellations of recruitment should be confined to extremely rare cases when such a course is considered absolutely inescapable.

During the period under report, there are several instances where the Ministries/Departments sought to cancel at various stages requirements notified by the Commission.” “In some cases, cancellation was sought immediately after notification of vacancies while in others it was sought after the interview had been fixed and candidates summoned for interview or after the interviews had been held and Commission’s recommendation had issued. The Commission do not view such cancellations.”

मेरा निवेदन है इस मामले को आप विशेष रूप से देखें। महकमा पहले उनको लिखता है। इतना बड़ा खर्चा हाता है, समय जाया होता है, कंडिडेट्स कोई बम्बई कोई कलकत्ता, कोई जयपुर और कोई बंगलौर आदि से आते हैं, उनका खर्चा होता है, उनको सफल घोषित भी कर दिया जाता है, साक्षात्कार में वे सफल घोषित होते हैं लेकिन जब एप्वाइंटमेंट देने का समय आता है तो महकमा उसको चाहता नहीं है, या उस महकमे की रखने की मर्जी नहीं है, इसलिए उसको कैंसल कर दिया जाता है। 47वीं ई सी की जो रिपोर्ट है उसे आप गम्भीरता से लें और स्ट्रिकटली उस पर आप अमल करें। सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्रवाई इस सम्बन्ध में की गई है, इसका पता नहीं। राष्ट्रीय हित में यह बहुत जरूरी है। नौजवानों के दिमागों में इस बात की आस्था रहनी चाहिये कि अगर वे सफल होते हैं तो उनको नौकरी मिल जाएगी। हो सकता है कि बोनाफाइड तरीके से कभी कैंसल करने की जरूरत महसूस हो गई हो। लेकिन बेरोजगार नौजवान जो इतना परिश्रम करने के बाद सफल घोषित कर दिया जाता है और उसके बाद यदि उसको

नोकरी नहीं दी जाती है तो उसके दिमाग में तरह-तरह की शंकाएँ पैदा होती हैं, भ्रान्तियाँ पैदा होती हैं। इनको निर्मूल सिद्ध करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करें और सरकारी महकमों को सख्त आदेश दें।

प्रोफेसर साहब कह रहे थे कि कुछ यूनि-वर्सिटियाँ हैं जिन के कैंडीडेट विशेष रूप से वहाँ पर आते हैं। उन में जयपुर का नाम भी लिया गया है। उन से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जयपुर यूनिवर्सिटी के कैंडीडेट्स जो इंटरेंटिड सिविल सर्विस का केडर बना है, उस में आम कैंडीडेट उतने नहीं आते हैं जितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट ट्राइब्ज के आते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि राजस्थान में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की पापुलेशन भारत के किसी भी राज्य से अधिक है। पूरे भारत में जो शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की पापुलेशन है, उसके मुकाबले में वहाँ उनकी पापुलेशन सब से अधिक है। मीना ट्राइब के लोग दूसरे ट्राइब्ज से अधिक पढ़े लिखे हैं। पूरे भारत में ट्राइबल कम्युनिटी से जो कैंडीडेट आते हैं सब से अधिक उनके मुकाबले में इनकी संख्या होती है। जनरल कैंडीडेट्स को लाभ नहीं मिलता अभी पूर्व वक्ता ने भी इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। आपको चाहिये कि उन स्टेट्स में जो खास तौर से बैकवर्ड है, जिस तरह राजस्थान है या दूसरी स्टेट्स है, वहाँ पर आपको इस तरह की वर्कशाप्स कायम करनी चाहिये जहाँ कैंडीडेट्स आ कर क्वालिफाई कर सकें, एग्जिमिनेशन से पहले वहाँ आ कर ट्रेनिंग ले सकें। मैं मानता हूँ कि मद्रास में आप एस/सी एस/टी तथा दूसरे लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देते हैं आई ए एस और दूसरी पोस्ट्स के लिये। लेकिन एग्जिमिनेशन से पहले इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग और भी जगह आपको देनी चाहिये। रेग्युलर तरीके से जो इमदाद आप कर रहे हैं, वह नहीं हो रही है। केवल एक जगह आपने किया है, बाकी जगह उसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है। कम-से-कम आप स्टेट कैपिटल में जिस वर्कशाप का आपने रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया है कि ब्रिटिश काउंसिल के कोलैबोरेशन से आपने दो वर्कशाप्स

का इनआगुरेशन किया, एक दिल्ली में और दूसरी का पटना में जहाँ पर उनको एग्जिमिनेशन से पहले कुछ ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और उससे बहुत मदद मिली है, इनकी स्थापना करें। इस में आप अधिक पैसा लगाएं। मिलेशन से पहले अगर उनकी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था हो जाती है नेशनल लेवल पर आल इंडिया केडर की सर्विसिस के लिए तो अच्छे कैंडीडेट्स तैयार हो कर आपको मिल सकते हैं और आगे चल कर सर्विस में जब वे कार्य करेंगे तो आपका काम अच्छी तरह से करेंगे। इस दिशा में और कुछ आप कार्रवाई करते हैं, और प्रगति करते हैं तो अपने आप में यह एक प्रशंसनीय कार्य होगा और नौजवानों को उससे बहुत बड़ी सहायता मिलेगी।

आपका अभी जो वीवा वॉस का तरीका है यह बड़ा अजीब है। यह बिस्कुल डिस्क्रीशनरी है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कोई इस तरह का फ़ाइटोरिया निकालें जिससे हमें भारतीयकरण की ओर जाने में मदद मिल सके।

आज हमारा जो आई० ए० एस० काडर है वह अपने आप ऐसा महसूस करता है कि देश की अन्य जो साधारण सर्विसेज हैं उनसे कुछ अलग रहता पसन्द करते हैं। कोई आई० ए० एस० प्रोबेशनर है और वह शादी करना चाहता है और लड़की भी आई० ए० एस० है तो उस को सबसे पहली प्रायरेटी देगा। अगर कहीं चाय या खाने का प्रोग्राम है तो किसी प्रोमोटी आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी को उसमें शामिल करना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, उपेक्षित क्लास के तरीके से मानकर चलते हैं। यह ठीक है कि यह भावना ब्रिटिश रूल में पैदा की गई थी कि उस समय के आई० सी० एस० और आई० पी० जनसाधारण से दूर रहें, अपने आप को सुपीरियर क्लास समझते थे, लेकिन आज उस भावना में चेंज होना आवश्यक है। An I.C.S. officer was neither Indian, nor civil, nor servant.

अगर वही क्वालिफिकेशन्स आज भी चालू रहती हैं, देश के आम आदमी से उनको बदबू आती है, उससे बात करने में नफरत होती है, उनकी समस्याओं को समझने में दिलचस्पी और रुचि नहीं है तो वह भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा का योग्य अधिकारी नहीं माना जा सकता और वह देश का सिविल सर्वेंट कहलाने का हकदार नहीं है। इसलिये आपको आई० ए० एस० के दृष्टिकोण में बुनियादी फर्क लाना चाहिये और सरकार को इस बारे में प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज कितने नौजवान अधिकारी निकल रहे हैं वह बड़ी दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, डी० आई० आर० डी० या मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम में गांवों में जाते हैं, लोगों की समस्याओं को सुनते हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जिनको रूल वायस पसन्द नहीं है और देश का विकास किस तरह से करना है यह बात उसके दिमाग में नहीं है, अबेनाइज्ड ऐटमास्फीयर उनके दिमाग से दूर नहीं हुआ है।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है, आपने आश्वासन भी दिया है, लेकिन अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आप लागू करें और जो उन्होंने सिफारिशें की हैं, वह लोग जो उपेक्षित हैं, वह जातियां जो बहुत पिछड़ी हुई हैं, चाहे आर्थिक या सामाजिक दृष्टि से, उस रिपोर्ट पर ध्यान देते हुए उन लोगों को भी ऐसी सेवाओं में यदि आरक्षण देते हैं तो उनको भी प्रशासनिक सेवाओं में एक हिस्सा मिलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यू० पी० एस० सी० को धन्यवाद देता हूँ उसकी सेवाओं की तारीफ करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जिस निष्पक्षता और ऐफीशियेंसी के साथ काम कर रहे हैं उसी तरहसे आगे भी काम करेंगे।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are debating the Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. After about five years we are getting an opportunity to express our views about the functioning of the U.P.S.C.

At the outset I must say that the Union Public Service Commission is doing a commendable job. Every one of us must congratulate the persons who are working in the Commission, But at the same time I regret to mention that the Government is not taking seriously the suggestions made by the U.P.S.C. from time to time, and if I may say so, they are hoodwinking this Commission which is a very important body, a statutory body established under the Constitution, and through which recruitment is made to the high posts in administrative services of the Government.

It is really unfortunate that we, the Members of Parliament of India could not get time to debate on these reports. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister for State for Home Affairs that at least in future opportunity be given to hon. Members to debate on the reports of the Union Public Service Commission every year so that valuable suggestions could be made.

I fully endorse the views expressed by my colleagues Prof. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Prof. Narayan Chand Parashar, when they said that those days one feels that this recruitment to high posts has become or is rather becoming a monopoly of the more privileged classes. If we see the recruitment to the high posts, I feel that the disparities in the standards of living, type of education and the social background have tilted the balance in favour of the more privileged people. These are not my words. This is what our hon. Prime Minister in her speech at the time of the inauguration of the Conference of the Chairman of the Public Service Commissions of India in 1983 said :

“It is the recognized responsibility of the Union Public Service Commission and other Public Service Commissions to devise methods of recruitment to ensure that the disparities in such as standards of living, type of education and social background did not tilt the balance in favour of the more privileged people.”

I would, therefore, like to know why our hon. Prime Minister was required to make this observation. This observation has been made in the year 1980 and I expected that some reflection would be there in the reports at least after 1980. May, I, therefore, request

the hon. Minister ? In this connection why not add a schedule or appendix to the reports which you will be presenting in future so that the details of this could be available to the hon. Members of Parliament so that they can express their views on this particular matter ?

I also endorse the views expressed that proper representation is not being given to all classes of the society in the country and only the bright and the elite get representation. In this connection, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the views expressed by Madam Prime Minister in the same conference wherein she said :

“It was not enough to choose bright people as brightness was often a surface factor that could easily wear off. It was also not enough to judge people merely by their scholastic intelligence. It was more important to select those who are earnest and sound and who had character, courage, confidence and willingness and ability to continue to learn as they went along.”

With these remarks and with these observations I feel that the recruitment is not as per the desire of the Prime Minister of the country. May I therefore, know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government intends to take so that this intention and these ideals of the Prime Minister are implemented and real persons of the real type, both boys and girls, are inducted into the administrative services,

The second point to which I would like to make a reference is about the consultation which is required to be made by the Government with the UPSC. Year after year the annual reports of the UPSC have complained in a routine fashion and, if I may say so, may be because of coincidence, from the same page, the same paragraph every year we get to know about the increase in the number of *ad hoc* appointments to which a reference was made by the previous speakers. without proper justification and without obtaining the concurrence of the Commission which is a must under the Constitution.

I may invite the hon. Minister's attention to pages 48 to 53 of the 29th Report wherein the Union Public Service Commission has quoted instances after instances. Though the *ad hoc* appointment was made in 1973, 1974 or

1975, no report for getting the concurrence was sent to the U.P.S.C. for five or six years. Instances have been given about the appointment to the post of Research Officer in the Forest Research Institute and to the appointment to the post of Deputy Director in the Central Institute. There are so many. There is no time for me. So, I would like to know as to why three, four or five years are required for the Ministries to seek the concurrence of the U.P.S.C. to continue the *ad hoc* appointments. Therefore, the apprehension expressed by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty that they are political appointments is not wrong. I may also mention that this Commission have also referred to the progressive erosion of jurisdiction by the exclusion of certain posts from the U.P.S.C. recruitment or concurrence. If we see the yearly report, we find that every year, instead of adding some more jobs in the list, the process is being eroded. This is contradictory to what has been expressed by the Administrative Reports Commission. I may also invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the recommendations of this Administrative Reforms Commission which went into the whole gamut of the administrative structure it has recommended formation of as many all-India services as possible. I would like to know from the hon. Minister and from the Government as to what steps the Government has taken to implement this proposal. If the Government has rejected it, be frank and tell us. This A. R.C. has also suggested that just as we have I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S., we should have Medical Health and Engineering Services— I.E.S. What I feel is that Government practically wants that. I have read in a paper the observations made by the hon. Minister. Shri Venkatasubbaiah himself wherein he had gone on record to say that he wants to supplement the efforts from State Governments. He is alleged to have said this some time in the year 1980. May I know what further steps have you taken so that we can implement the directions of the A.R.C. so as to form these two services as all- India Services ?

I would take this opportunity to make an appeal to the Government. Of course, while making the appeal. I am aware that it is not exclusively the function of the Home

Ministry. He will have to consult the Law Ministry. My point is that since the Commission feels that, Government should give a serious thought to the formation of the Indian Judicial Service. Now that the A.R.C. has said all this, you are agreeable to have the Engineering and health Service is Central Institutes. Why not have a dialogue with the Ministry of law and come to the conclusion, namely, that it is absolutely necessary that for at least for these three subjects all-India service is a must ?

Sir, the next point to which I would like to make a reference is this. There is need for a proper assessment of the number of vacancies to be filled through the competitive examination to which a reference was made by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, For want of time, he could not go into details. I am not in a position to appreciate as to what is wrong with the ministry's report. Is it that you are not in a position to assess as to how many officers you need for a particular category ?

May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to page 27 of this report wherein a chart has been given which shows that during the relevant year 1978-79 the Government informed the UPSC that the number of vacancies were 408 and after this long process of examination was gone through by the UPSC, our Government came to the conclusion that not 408 but they were in need of 701—practically double. In the case of Assistant Grade examination the Government notified 277 vacancies but in a few months time the Government's need became 496. So, Sir, if at the eleventh hour when the examination is being held you inform the UPSC that the need is this much than it becomes impossible to hold the examination and fill in the vacancies. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to tell us as to what made the Government give this much figure only and what were the compulsions which made you give direction to the UPSC to double the number from the one originally notified.

Sir, apart from this there is one more interesting aspect and that is delayed offers of appointment to candidates recommended by the Commission. Will you believe if I

say that the candidates were selected by the UPSC on the direction of the Government in the year 1974 and 1975 but till today the Government has not given them appointments. Let me invite the attention of the hon. Minister to page 224 of the report of April 1, 1980 which shows that in one year the candidates selected but to whom appointments were given after two to three years the number comes to 355 and in this all Ministries, viz., Agriculture, Commerce, Communications, Defence, Education External Affairs, etc. are involved. No Ministry is left. Further, Sir, out of these 355 persons there are 160 persons who were selected by the UPSC but have not yet been given job.

May I further invite the attention of the hon. Minister to page 229, serial No. 58—Communications Ministry where Assistance Engineer (Air Conditioning), Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Wing was selected on 2.2.1974 but till to date Government could not give him a job. I would like to know whether you are going to give him a job or he has to seek some other job. Nine years have already passed. I would like to know why are you playing with the lives of these young people. Then come to serial No. 68—Assistant Manager, Chemist Department, Ministry of Defence grade Rs. 700-1300. One person was selected on 4.2.1974 and the other on 10.12.1975 and the observation is 'not yet given any appointment'.

May I know from the Hon. Minister as to why these appointments were not given and whether on these posts some other persons have been appointed? What is the position of the persons who have been selected? For nine years you are not in a position to give them any job. This is not a solitary instance. I have given instances of 1974-75 and I have analysed and found that in 1977-78 there were eight such cases. In 1978-79 they were 10, in 1979-80, they were 18, in 1980-81 they were 120. Our meritorious young boys and girls appear in the examinations; they come to Delhi from the rural areas for vice-voce and go to the Office of the Union Public Service Commission and find that they are selected. They are so happy. But they wait and wait, not for days, not for months, but for years. And even after ten years you have no courtesy to

inform them what has happened to their results? If that is the result there is no use crying that bright people are not attracted to the IAS or IPS; that bright people go to the private undertakings because they get more pay. No, that is not the reason. The reason is callousness on the part of the Government not to give the jobs to those who have been selected by the UPSC. Similar instance are there in all the three Reports for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, but I have referred only to one Reports as an instance.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But the figure has come down now.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: No. From 1978-79 they have increased by more than 15% in 1979-80.

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH: I am talking of subsequent years.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: But we are not debating the subsequent reports.

Sir, I would like to say one more point about the qualifications of the Members of the UPSC who take the personality test or the viva-voce. Mr. Chairman, I was surprised to find on page 101 of this report that the post was for Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. Members of the Viva-voce Board for the IES: (1) I will not take the name. It is there. What are his qualifications? Joined the Indian Police Service as an Assistant Superintendent of Police Inspector General of Police, Reserve Police Director General, CRPF I don't know how he is going to select a person for the Indian Economic Service and the Indian Statistical Service. This is not a solitary instance. I may also invite his attention to page 102. Indian Statistical Service. (1) Mr. so and so, Allahabad joined IPS as Assistant Superintendent of Police this year. He was Inspector-General of the Central Reserve Police Force. Of course, there may be certain reasons; I don't know. But if a stranger reads this, he will feel that the recruitment is to the Indian Economic and Statistical Service and the boys who are MAs and Ph.Ds in Economics, they are going to be interviewed by these people. Sir, I am layman. I would like the Hon. Minister to educate me in this regard.

Sir, it has come in the papers that sometime in the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 Answer sheets and Question papers of about 80 to 90 candidates were lost.

And unfortunately neither the report has been confirmed, nor has it been denied. I don't find a single word about it here. Who is responsible for this? What action have you taken? They may say: 'We are going to have the examination again.' But what about the boys who studies hard and appeared for the examination? Because of the fault or negligence on your part, or because of fraud, you are going to make the students again appear for the examinations. What happened to this incident; was any action taken Have the guilty people been punished?

Some of the educationists have said that the nature of the examinations has to be drastically changed, because with the usual essay, precis and long answers, it is not possible for the UPSC to function. For 700 posts, the applicants are 1.5 lakhs. So, objective tests should be there. I would like to whether Government is going to accept this recommendation which is indirectly suggested by the UPSC. What is the response of the Government to this?

Now the final point: in order to see that all persons who appear for the examinations have a proper opportunity, a suggestion has been made by some educationists. To-day what happens is that there is a boy from the rural areas, and there is a boy from the public school in Delhi. It is not possible for the former to compete with the later. I may be wrong. I do not claim that I am 100% correct; but the boy who speaks good English, with English accent instead of wishing if he says 'Hai', it is appreciated more and he is taken has a better chance even if he is otherwise not so bright. Do you have any common yardstick to measure the intelligence of a boy who comes from Delhi Public College, and a boy from my constituency viz. Ratnagiri acquiring 90% in the school examination? The latter comes to Delhi, without knowing the environment here. When he goes to UPSC, he becomes confused.

A suggestion was made that after 10th or 12th class, you can make an open recruitment in schools and colleges. Training

should be given then. Thereafter, a competitive examination for IAS, IFS etc. should be held, i.e. after giving equal opportunity to study, to learn etc. through good teaching. And then the students should be asked to appear for the examination. But unfortunately if they fail, you can take them up to degree course. Thereby, all students will get an equal opportunity.

I would like to know from the Minister what is the reaction of the Government to this proposal, so that all students, whether they come from a public school or from a very small school, are enabled to get equal opportunities. Then, and then alone, will the wish and intention of the Prime Minister—and all of us—which I have quoted, be really fulfilled.

I would like to know the reaction of the Government to these 6 or 7 points.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Other Members have spoken about the various subjects and points raised in the 31st Report of the UPSC. I would not like to go into details. I would say that we come from a region where, though there are talents, unfortunately the scope is not there for the boys to appear in various examinations.

In this report, at pages 20 and 21, I am glad to see that they have given some facts regarding the opening of new centres in the north-eastern region; and the places they have given are : Kohima (Nagaland), Imphal (Manipur), Agartala (Tripura), Jorhat (Assam), Aijal (Mizoram) and Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh). I congratulate the UPSC and the Home Ministry for taking this step.

This is really good. But the district I come from has got a lot of scope. There are boys who have got calibre, but, unfortunately, because of lack of communications, it is becoming difficulty for our boys to go and appear in examinations in other centres in Assam and other regions, which I need not explain to the Home Minister, because he knows about it very well; he is connected with the Home Ministry and the matter is well known to him. In view of this, I request him to consider the possibility of starting an examination centre other than the main

examination in Cachar District so that boys in our area get a chance to appear in examinations.

It always seems that there is a gap between the examination and the result announced and the jobs that are being offered. It seems that the number of qualified candidates are more than the jobs that are being offered to them. Also adhoc appointments are being made. I think the Ministry will take into consideration the Report of the Commission and take certain measures so that in future it does not happen.

We are distressed to see that the number of IAS and IPS in the All India Cadre Service from the North Eastern Region is very limited. The main reason for this is that the scope for training talented boys is very much less. In that respect, in this Report, they have also emphasised the need for training and starting institutions. Recently, the Planning Commission has set up a task force how to attract good technicians, officials and bureaucrats to North Eastern Region to take up this responsibility, while it is a step in the right direction, at the same time, I hope steps will be taken whereby the talents which are hidden in the North Eastern Region, which is mostly from the backward community, tribals, plain tribals, hill tribals, linguistic and religious minorities, will be utilized. The representation of the Assamese people in the All India Cadre is very minimum I request that government should take steps whereby our boys can get a chance for training for competing in All India Examinations. I am sure, the Minister, who knows very well about their problems which I had mentioned through my several detailed letters to him—I do not want to elaborate them now—in today's answer, would react to them favourably.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, the UPSC is entrusted with the stupendous and responsible task of holding examinations for recruitment at the centre. We appreciate the fact that this task is stupendous. We also appreciate that every effort is being made by the UPSC to discharge its functions in an efficient manner. However, there are a few things that must be pointed out.

Let us look at the brief evaluation of the work that has been done by the UPSC. During the year 1980-81, the total number of posts or vacancies was 4294 and the number of posts for which recruitment action was completed during the year was only 3237.

The number of candidates recommended came to 1936. In other words, during the year 1980, while the total number of vacancies was 4294, action was completed with respect to vacancies numbering 3237 and the number of candidates recommended was only 1936. This leaves out much to be desired with respect to the pace of work of the Union Public Service Commission.

We witness the same sad story in 1981 Report also. The total number of vacancies was 6654. The number of posts for which recruitment action was completed during the year was 4755. But the number of candidates recommended stands at the poor figure of 2055. Therefore, I must, without going into the details of other figures with respect to promotions and so on and so forth, emphasise the fact that there is a great need for stressing upon the increase in the pace of work of the UPSC. It is a sad commentary to say that when the number of posts was 4000, the number of candidates recommended was hardly 1500 or so.

Let us look at some of the points with respect to examinations. I must appreciate the fact that the UPSC has been trying hard and has been experimenting with series of reforms to make the system effective and foolproof. This is a step in the right direction because we find several such things as the answer books written into particular language being examined by an examiner, who does not know that language. A candidate in the IAS examination conducted by the UPSC, has, in a writ petition, complained about the evaluation of his answer books written in *Kannada* by a non-Kannada knowing examiner with the assistance of a Kannada knowing translator. This is a rather unsatisfactory state of affair. That needs to be looked into.

Greater and more reliance should be put on the objective type of tests.

There should also be a careful assessment by the various Minister and Departments of their manpower requirements. We here have

a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. For example, for the engineering service examination held in 1980, the UPSC was first told to recruit 219 persons for various posts. But the figure was later on increased to 295. This shows that the

Department had no clear assessment of its requirement, had no clear idea of its needs. Similarly, for recruitment to the municipal posts under the Central Government the number of vacancies was raised from 563 to 997. For the combined Defence Services, the number was raised from 365 to 477. For Stenographers examination, the number of vacancies was revised from 60 to 103. In brief I must therefore, emphasise the need to see that our various Ministries and Departments make a very careful assessment of their man-power requirements.

Let them be clear as far as possible with respect to their needs. Here I was telling you something about the revision on the increase side. In seven cases involving recruitment for 11 posts, the indenting organisation chose to cancel recruitment at various stages of the recruitment process. Therefore, I say that this is another aspect that needs to be looked into.

There is also a growing tendency, unfortunately, of the higher administration to ignore the Commission's advice on filling senior level vacancies. We find a sorry state of affairs thereby while the candidates selected by the UPSC are made to wait interminably for appointment letters, on the other hand, the Government indulges in ad hoc promotions without consulting the UPSC. On the one hand, we find candidates waiting for their appointment letters, candidates recommended by the UPSC waiting for appointment letters, on the other hand, the Government is going ahead with ad hoc appointments without consulting the UPSC with respect to those posts. Therefore, I must say that this is a neglect of the UPSC and neglect of UPSC is undermining Article 320 of our Constitution.

I have a few words to say with respect to the so called farce of the interviews and the *viva voce*.

These interviews are by and large farrical. Success here depends largely on the whims and fancies of the interviewer. There is no objective test. There is no logical and relevant criterion also for selecting questions. An interviewer asked a question to the candidate : what is the distance from earth to the sun. The candidate was in a great trouble. He merely said with the presence of mind : I do not know, Sir, but I know that the distance is not so short as to come in the way of my working as Clerk. There should be some logical and relevant criterion with respect to the questions put up. There is no scope of objectivity and reliability of the results of the interview. I grant the fact that you have to assess the personality the sense of responsibility and the quality of leadership of the candidate. But science has made great progress. There are a number of psychological tests that are now available to reveal the mental attitude of a person. These tests are of immense help. I know about them, because, I, having a degree in them from the University of Bombay, have had the occasion to deal with these tests. I must, therefore, strongly urge upon this government to completely abolish this system of interview and viva voce. This system leads to scope for injustice and unfairness. It is this interview system which leaves the door open for all sorts of nepotism, favouritism and corruption.

A last word and I would resume my seat. India is a plural society. It is a multi-lingual multireligious and multi-cultural society. Unfortunately, our recruitment to various cadre does not reflect this character of our society. The recruitment, therefore, has not resulted in any balanced cadre. This is an aspects that must be seriously considered. We are being repeatedly told that there will be steps to see that the minorities specially the Muslims have their due participation in the services. I do not, however, know what steps have been taken in this respect. These promises are there. As the days go by, the situation deteriorates with respect to the participation of Muslims in service. I may, because of the paucity of statistics in this matter, refer to the Maharashtra Public Service Commission and the position as it came out after the examination of the First and Second

Class Gagged Officers. For the post of Police Commissioner, out of 18 candidates there was not a single Muslim candidate appointed. For the post of Assistant Commissioner and also the Superintendent of Police, the representation of Muslims is zero percent. For the post of Collector, the total number of candidates selected was 25 but there was not a single Muslim. For the post of Finance and Accounts Officer, the total number of candidates selected was 17, but again, there was not a single Muslim candidate. For the post of Registrar, Classes I, the total number of candidates selected 17, but not a single Muslim was there. In the case of Tehsildar, there were 25 selections, but only one Muslim candidate was selected out of 103 persons selected for the post of BDOs, there was only one muslim. In the case of Assistant Registrar, 14 candidates were selected, but again, there was not a single Muslim. This is a serious situation. My only request to the Government is that this is a situation that must be taken into consideration and remedial steps should be taken.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : The work entrusted to the UPSC is of vital importance to the nation. The Commission has to select the future administrators of the country after subjecting the candidates to an unbiased and objective test of their intellectual capacity. This work the commission has been doing in a highly commendable manner.

The selection system should ideally be based on merit. There should be no discrimination except on grounds of relative merit. In the British regime, the viva voce or oral examination played a very important part and gave considerable discretion to the examiners to choose candidates according to to their own inclinations or prejudices. This discretionary or arbitrary element has been reduced to the minimum. In this I do not agree with Mr. Banatwalla. The oral examination has become largely a personality test. It has become a means of discovering the candidates, intellectual as well as moral and social aptitudes. In a developing society like ours what is needed is an admin.

istrator with a sense of identification with the masses, sympathy with their urges and aspirations and his capacity to communicate with them.

The Commission has to be very cautious and has to ensure that the process is not loaded in favour of the privileged classes, who have generally no sympathy for the masses. In spite of the great care and caution exercised by the Public Service Commission, it must be admitted that black sheep do get in, unruly elements with favourable social background, with high connections, get into the services. It is only two years ago that an incident occurred where a young IAS trainee assaulted a young lady undergoing similar training and whipped up a revolver from his pocket. Therefore, the Public Service Commission must ensure that such unruly elements are not selected, and no weightage is given to their social background.

The Public Service Commission, besides holding examination, is consulted in matters of promotion. It is a very important function therefore, it has the responsibility to keep a watch or hold under close observation the performance of the permanent civil service. Over the years, there is no doubt that the performance of the civil service has undergone great deterioration. While considering cases of promotion, there should be close scrutiny of their performance and of the image they have built up.

The reasons for deterioration in their performance are two-fold. One is political interference and the other corruption. In our society corruptions is all pervasive it is almost endemic and even the threat of the CBI enquiry does not prevent hardened criminals from indulging in their activities and sacrificing in a callous manner the interests of the community as a whole. In some departments the rates are fixed and the sharing takes place all along the line so that the game goes on merrily without the fear of consequences.

Some time ago the general opinion or general thinking in our country was that economic offences should be punished severely. This was due to the Report of the Law Commission which it had then submitted. I am afraid, nothing much has happened.

In my view, changes are necessary in the law. At present, the bribe-giver as well as the acceptor of a bribe are held equally guilty with the result that no evidence is forthcoming and the accused escapes scotfree. The giver of a bribe does so because he is compelled either by circumstances or by the manoeuvring or misuse of power by the officer concerned. Unless the giver is assured freedom from punishment, he will not cooperate with the Government agencies in exposing corrupt officials.

The second change necessary in the law is to ensure that the officer found guilty is made to disgorge his ill-gotten wealth. There are officials who say: I have made enough wealth, it does not matter if I have got to go to jail for six months or one year. So, unless the ill-gotten wealth is disgorged, it will no serve any purpose. Unless the Augean stables are cleansed, it is chimerical to believe that it would be possible to provide India with a clean and efficient administration. If this is not done, the work of the UPSC will go to pieces and it will be of no avail.

Another thing which demoralises the services is the threat of transfer. Here the responsibility lies squarely on the politicians. Whenever an officer does not respect the wishes of the local political boss, the concerned politician runs to the Minister, whichever may be the party in power, and asks for the transfer of the official. More often than not, such transfer is not justifiable. Therefore, this misuse of the power of transfer for purposes of punishment destroys the morale of the bureaucracy and makes it look round for political patronage.

The Public Service Commission should enjoy an unfettered authority in matters of promotion rather than have simply an advisory role, as at present. This makes the officers rely on political patronage and is often a source of frustration and demoralisation. The officer inevitably loses his sense of independence and integrity.

The Report says that the Commission could not recommend a sufficient number of candidates to fill the quota for SC/ST sections and therefore relaxed standards had to be applied to ensure that sufficient number was recruited. This is done, that is, the re-

laxation is applied, with the condition that the candidates must go through in-service training and other courses to bring their efficiency up to the level of others. The principle of reservation is sound and necessary to enable the SC/ST candidate to get their legitimate share in the administration of the country. But when this principle is applied to promotions as well, it leads to anomalous situations in which the subordinate becomes the boss of his seniors and this creates a lot of bad blood and internecine warfare. I do not know why a person should enjoy a double benefit. Once a person has been admitted to the race, he must run with the rest. Promotions must depend upon performance in service. No doubt there is subjectivity in assessing the performance of the candidates and we have any number of cases where this right is misused. But our efforts must be directed to reducing the arbitrariness in this process rather than follow an anomalous method under which a junior becomes the head of all his superiors. This creates, as I said, bad blood and internecine warfare and destroys the morale and efficiency of the whole Department.

Finally, I would like to make one suggestion that the Public Service Commission must become an appellate authority for all Class I Services in respect of all service matters. This will relieve the judiciary of much of its work and make for speedy justice. This will also prevent political patronage and corruption.

With these words I recommend the acceptance of the Reports.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one common criticism of the method of recruitment of the U.P.S.C. was that the whole method was to favour recruitment for the city bred people, urban bred people, and the candidates from the backward areas are given a raw deal in the U.P.S.C. examination system. Several hon. Members have already pointed out to this aspect in their speeches. So, I do not want to go into the details. But I want to point out one thing. There is no mention about this aspect of the Commission's work in the Reports presented here excepting the Report for 1979 which mentions that 43 per cent of the candidates recommended for appointment by the Commission were from rural background.

But in the subsequent reports nothing is mentioned about this aspect. Even if it is 43%, it is not at all satisfactory according to me. As much as 57% of the posts are concerned by the people coming from urban areas where only 20% of the population live in our country. The Commission should have pointed out in the subsequent reports that efforts have been made by the Commission to remove this imbalance and to get into the services through their recruitment method as many from the backward areas and also people belonging to the weaker sections as possible. But nothing has been mentioned.

My hon. friend Shri Banatwalla was very strongly pleading for the abolition of viva voce. When discussion on the U.P.S.C. report was held in 1980, I myself had raised this question. I had then suggested that this system should be abolished. But the hon. Minister Shri Venkatasubbaiah very strongly defended this viva voce system. We are opposed to this system because this method of interview helps only the privileged sections. It is mostly candidates coming from the village areas and the people belonging to the weaker sections who fail in this viva voce test. An example has already been given. I was told in one of the personality test, in very hot summer, as soon as a candidate entered the room, he was asked about the colour of the curtain. He was entering the room from bright sunlight outside. You will appreciate when you enter a building from outside where there is bright sunlight, you cannot distinguish the real colour of a curtain or any other object for some time. What is the use of putting such questions?

I would plead on another ground that this is likely to be misused in favour of a particular candidate. I was told, I do not know, the hon. Minister should tell us, in one personality test one of the candidates was given 238 marks out of a total of 250 marks.

It is said that the personality test is for assessing the character, the personality the mental alertness of the candidate and also his capacity to react to a situation. Interview is hardly for half an hour. I do not think that in such a short time there can be proper assessment of a candidate.

Therefore, Sir, I should plead that this personality test should be abolished.

Second point which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is the method of allotment of various posts or the cadre allotment. Of course, it is strictly under the purview of the Union Public Service Commission. But since the purpose of U.P.S.C. holding this examination is to select a right person for the right post, even after the final results are announced and the list of successful candidates is out, it should be the endeavour of the Government to see that for allotment of cadre, a proper assessment is made. The present system is mainly based on the intellectual capacity of the candidates. The bulk of the candidates come from the urban classes and those who have secured the highest number of marks will be naturally allotted to the top like I.F.S., I.A.S. etc. The others will be allotted to various other cadres like Group A, Group B etc., on the basis of marks obtained by the candidates. There is also a three-month foundation course for all the successful candidates. My point is, three-month foundation course is not enough. There must be a longer period of training for the successful candidates in which not only lectures, discussions and seminars but also practical training outside the class-room, in the villages, in the district should be there. This would enable the candidates to mingle with the people and understand their problem also. This sort of practical training should be included in the curricula of the training courses. And, at the end of such training, a test can be held so that you can assess the aptitude of the candidates, their willingness and their capacity to adjust to the given circumstances etc.

I am very happy to note that the performance of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has been going up and the Commission was able to fill up almost all posts reserved for the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Not only that, in the last two or three years, some of the scheduled caste candidates have done better than that of their brothers in the previous years. On the basis of merit itself, they have come at par with the general candidates. Now, in 1979, in 1980 and in 1981, there has been a steady progress in the performance of the Scheduled Castes candidates in particular. In 1979 and in 1980, 13 of the S.C./S.T. candi-

dates were successful on the merit list, and in 1981, 20 of them were successful on the merit list along with the general candidates.

I am also happy to know that in 1981 one of the S.C. candidates secured sixth rank in the order of merit. This is a very good progress. But I regret to point out that those S.C./S.T. candidates who have been successful and entered the merit list by their brilliant performance were not considered for appointment in the category of posts in the general sector, that is, for unreserved posts. These successful S.C./S.T. candidates, even the one who had secured the sixth rank in the order of merit, were appointed against the reserved quota. I would request the Government to make a policy decision that hereafter, the candidates belonging to S.C./S.T. who do meritoriously well in the examination and qualify themselves in the general list should be considered for appointment against unreserved posts so that more and more S.C./S.T. candidates who have qualified in the reserved list under the relaxed standards can enter the service. This is particularly so in view of the fact that there is a backlog of their representation in the Central services. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to make a policy decision on this issue without much delay.

Many hon. Members have referred to the irregularities in appointments—I need not repeat all that—that is, irregular appointments, ad hoc appointments, delay in making a reference [to the U.P./S.C. in cases of confirmation, etc. Since several hon. Members have already made a reference to that, I do not want to give any figures. But I want to point out that under the Constitution, the U.P.S.C. has been given certain supervisory jurisdiction over the appointments and promotions of officers in the Central Services. Under the Constitution, the Commission has an autonomous status; it is an independent autonomous body with the power of supervision over certain matters in relation to appointments and promotions.

Now, the U.P.S.C. has been repeatedly pointing out the irregularities which several hon. Members have already referred to. But the Home Ministry has failed, I should say, consistently and miserably without any justification to rectify these irregularities. This is a deliberate attempt of encroachment.

on the supervisory jurisdiction and autonomous character of the U.P.S.C. This is not a small thing to be ignored. Therefore, the Hon. Minister should give us sufficient explanation for the continuous failure of the Government and to rectify these mistakes. Then the gap between vacancies notified and finally reported also has been referred here not only pertaining to any particular year. For example, take the question of Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination. I will deal with the figures for a number of years.

Year	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies finally reported
1978	7	228
1979	29	214
1980	21	145

I am giving only one particular examination that is, Combined Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for the three years 1978 to 1980. Similarly, I can give the figure for other examinations also. I have got them with me. But I do not want to take the time of the House. What I want to point out was that this is not pertaining to any particular year. The same thing is being repeated year after year, a number of years and still the Ministry of Home Affairs has not been able to do anything. I do not know what the Department is doing. On the other hand, sometimes I have found on very small things, this Department has got real 'wooden headed approach; and they act like machines without any soul. Now, for example, I can tell you about allotment of cadres. After the final examination results are out, declaration is made about successful candidates. Now each candidate is asked, according to his position in the merit list, to show his preference for allotment and some of these candidates, the youngsters who might be appearing for the first time and might be entering Government service for the first time do not have any idea about the cadre, about the various services, and the prospects. Nothing. They give some preference. This allotment is done mainly on the basis of the candidate's preference. Of course, their performance in the three months' foundation course is also taken into account, but by and large it is done on the candidate's preference. Suppose one young girl or boy, who

is completely unaware of the going-on in various services and departments, gives her or his preference for a service which later on the candidate finds to be not proper or not suited to his or her upbringing or training and the candidate wants a change, then the Department does not allow that at all. Once a candidate has shown his or her preference, that preference remains final; there cannot be any change. That is why I say that this Department sometimes behaves like machine without showing any human consideration. But at the same time in matters which are under their direct jurisdiction, they have not been discharging their responsibilities satisfactorily, particularly in relation to rectification of the various irregularities that have been repeatedly pointed out by the U.P.S.C. in their Reports.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग हमारे देश में एक ऐसी आटोनामस बॉडी है, एक ऐसी संस्था है, जोकि राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सेवाओं की परीक्षा लेती है, इन्टरव्यू लेती है और उसके बाद ऐसे लोगों का चयन करती है, जो पूरे देश में भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में अपना योगदान कर सकें।

श्रीमन्, अभी कुछ समय पहले मैंने इसी सदन में नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला उठाया था और वह यू० पी० एस० सी० से सम्बन्धित था। अखबारों में वह निकला और वह एक ऐसा समाचार था, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण था, विशेष तौर पर उन लोगों के लिए जो यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होने जा रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के यहां फार्म (आवेदन पत्र) खत्म हो गये और यह समस्या बहुत ही जटिल हो गई। हमारा देश एक विशाल देश है, बहुत बड़ा देश है। जो कैंडीडेट अप्लाई करता है और उसे आप फार्म नहीं दे सकते जबकि वह डाक द्वारा अपने स्थान

पर यहां से फार्म मंगता है, तो कितनी दिक्कत उसके सामने आती है। आपके यहां फार्म खत्म हो गये और इस वजह से आप के यू० पी० एम० सी० के अधिकारियों ने बाहर के लोगों को फार्म भेजना बन्द कर दिया, जिस वजह से पता नहीं कितने लोग, जो आई० सी० एस०, आई० पी० एस० या आई० एफ० एस० की परीक्षाओं में सम्मिलित होना चाहते थे, वे उन में बैठने से वंचित रह गये और मंत्री महोदय ने अभी तक इसका जबाब मुझे नहीं भेजा है। आम तौर पर जो मामला 377 नियम के अन्तर्गत उठाया जाता है, सम्बन्धित मंत्री उसको उत्तर देते हैं लेकिन इस मामले का अभी तक मेरे पास कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है और मैं यह सोचता हूं कि उन अभ्यर्थियों पर क्या बीत रही होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह पोजीशन ठीक हुई है या नहीं। अगर ठीक नहीं हुई है, तो मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करें कि यू० पी० एस० सी० के दफ्तर में फार्म उपयुक्त मात्रा में क्यों नहीं हैं और क्या अब भी कमी चल रही है और बाहर के लोगों को वे भेजे जा रहे हैं या नहीं? मेरी जानकारी है कि करीब 6 हजार उम्मीदवार इससे प्रभावित होंगे, जिनको फार्म नहीं मिला है और वे यू० पी० एस० सी० की परीक्षाओं में नहीं बैठ पाएंगे बावजूद इसके कि लाखों रुपये की कीमत से यू० पी० एस० सी० का अपना छापाखाना लगा है उससे काम क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है जब डिमांड ज्यादा हुई तो बाजार में कहीं थोड़े बहुत फार्म छपवा कर स्थानीय लोगों को बंटवा दिये। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, बाहर के लोगों को अभी तक फार्म नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, वैसे सभी साथियों ने अपने-अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि यू० पी० एस० सी० उन उम्मीदवारों या केन्डीडेट्स का चयन करती है जो भारत सरकार की सेवा में आते हैं। इसमें सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में 25-30 प्रतिशत लोग अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं। जब देश

आजाद हुआ था तो उस समय हमारे संविधान में यह प्रावधान किया गया था कि हमारे देश में हजारों, सैकड़ों सालों से जो पीड़ित लोग हैं, जिन पर तरह तरह के अत्याचार होते रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों को भारत सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की नौकरियों में प्रीफरेंस दिया जाएगा। ऐसे लोगों के लिए नौकरिया में आरक्षण भी फिक्स कर दिया गया था। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी भारत सरकार की नौकरियों और प्रान्तीय सरकारों की नौकरियों में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के आरक्षण का कोटा आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए भारत सरकार की नौकरियों साढ़े बारह परसेंट रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन यह अफसोस की बात है कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स में इतने पढ़े लिखे होने के बावजूद भी, इतने इन्टेलिजेंट होने के बावजूद भी, आज तक उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें। यह बड़ी हास्यास्पद बात है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी इन कम्युनिटीज का नौकरियों में कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया है। जहां तक भारत सरकार की सेवाओं का सवाल है, साढ़े बारह परसेंट में से मुश्किल से तीन-चार परसेंट भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स का नौकरियों में रिप्रेजेन्टेशन पूरा होना चाहिए। जितना उनका निर्धारित परसेन्टेज है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक इन लोगों को नौकरियों में लिया जाए।

श्रीमन्, जैसा कि अभी मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि हमारा एक विशाल देश है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी कुछ दिन ऐसा था कि भारत के कुछ बड़े बड़े शहरों में ही परीक्षाएं ली जाती थी। हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी आबादी गांवों में बसती है और वह अधिकतर गरीब है। ऐसे गरीब परिवारों में पढ़े-लिखे लोग होने के बावजूद भी उाते

पास इतने पैसे नहीं होते कि वे दूर दूर जाकर परीक्षाओं में बैठ सकें। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि भारत में जितने भी सूबे हैं उन सभी सूबों की राजधानियों में परीक्षाएं ली जाएं और सेंटर खोले जाएं। जो बड़े बड़े सूबे हैं, जैसे कि उत्तरप्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश जिनका कि क्षेत्रफल भी बहुत अधिक है और जिनकी कि आबादी भी बहुत अधिक है, ऐसे सूबों के सभी बड़े बड़े एहरों में परीक्षा केन्द्र खोले जाएं जिससे कि अधिक से अधिक लोग परीक्षा में बैठ सकें।

श्रीमन चूंकि मैं जन प्रतिनिधि हूं और इस सदन के सभी सदस्य जन प्रतिनिधि हैं। सभी इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारा देश शिक्षा में कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है, तब से शिक्षा बढ़ रही है, पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद आज भी हमारे देश में कितनी निरक्षरता है, कितने बेपढ़े लिखे लोग हैं। यह जो यू० पी० एस० सी० है, यह एक आटीनामस बाड़ी है। अपनी अज्ञानता के कारण लोग हमारे पास अपने-अपने उम्मीदवारों की सिफारिश के लिए आते हैं। मैं स्वयं जन प्रतिनिधि हूं इसलिए इस बात को स्वयं जानता हूं। मेरी तरह दूसरे जन-प्रतिनिधि भी इस बात को जानते होंगे। काफी असे से मेरे पास लोग पी० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० में अपने-अपने उम्मीदवारों के चयन के लिए सिफारिश करवाने के लिए आते हैं। यहां तक कि जुडीशियरी जिसमें किसी की सिफारिश नहीं हो सकती, उसके लिए भी गांव के लोग, भोले-भाले लोग मुकद्दमे में सिफारिश करवाने के लिए आते हैं कि आप हमारी सिफारिश कर दीजिए जिससे कि फैसला हमारे पक्ष में हो जाए, आई० ए० एस० और पी० सी० एस० में हमारे उम्मीदवार का चयन हो जाए।

इस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। इस तरह से हम लोगों की जान मुसीबत में आ जाती है। हम इस बारे में

उनकी मदद नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन यह बात उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है। वे बार-बार यही कह सकते हैं कि हमारी सिफारिश कर दीजिए। जो लोग सिफारिश या रिश्वत से पास होते हैं, उनके बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। इस तरह से ठोस कानून बनाए जाने चाहिए जिससे इन नौकरियों में रिश्वत या सिफारिश न चल सके। सच्चे मायनों में इंटेलिजेंट और काबिल लोग आयें। यह मेरी सरकार से सिफारिश है।

हमारे देश में 14 भाषाओं को मान्यता प्राप्त है। बहुत से लोग जो इंटेलिजेंट हैं, मगर अपनी भाषा में परीक्षा न होने के कारण फेल हो जाते हैं। इसमें प्रादेशिक और राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में परीक्षा देने का प्रावीजन है, इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं हमारा देश 15 अगस्त 1947 को आजाद हो गया और अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान छोड़ गये। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के अफसर शक्ल से हिन्दुस्तानी हैं पर भारतीयता उनमें लेशमात्र को भी नहीं है। बोलचाल में वे अंग्रेज हैं, कपड़े पहनने में अंग्रेज से भी ज्यादा और व्यवहार में अंग्रेज के बाप हैं। गांव के आदमी से कोई अफसर बात नहीं करता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इन आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस०, आई० एफ० एस०, पी० सी० एस० आफिसर्स को इस तरह का विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए जिससे ये गांव के लोगों से जुड़ सकें। इनको बताया जाना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र है। नौकरशाही के दिन यहां से लद गए हैं। उनको बताया जाना चाहिए कि तानाशाही अंग्रेज के राज में थी। शुरू में इनकी पोस्टिंग वेहाती इलाकों में की जानी चाहिए जिससे इनका अधिक से अधिक सम्बन्ध गांव के लोगों से जुड़े। आज ऐसे लोगों की तादाद ज्यादा है। जनता का लोकतंत्र में विश्वास बना रहे इसके लिए इन अफसरों को

भारतीयता के साँचे में ढालना होगा। उनको अपना व्यवहार बदलना होगा।

एक बात और बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कही है। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि परीक्षा का जो तरीका है, इसमें थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हमारे आई.ए.एस., आई.एफ.एस., पी.सी.एस. अफसर जनता की सेवा करेंगे तो जनता को जो शिकायतें हैं वे शिकायतें नहीं रहेंगी।

अगर उनके दुख को अपना दुख, उनके सुख को अपना सुख समझें और हर तरह से उनकी मदद करेंगे तो उनकी आज जितनी भर्त्सना होती है, जितनी आलोचना होती है नहीं होगी और उनकी उतनी ही अधिक तारीफ होगी, उनके कार्यों की उतनी ही अधिक प्रशंसा की जाएगी।

जो सुझाव दिया गया है कि जितनी राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं उनको परीक्षाओं में स्थान दिया जाएगा, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और गृह मंत्रीजी को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ। जिस बात को मैंने शुरू में कहा था उसको दोहरा कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यू.पी.एस.सी. द्वारा फार्म बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं या नहीं। अगर नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं तो उनको जल्दी से जल्दी भेजने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। लाखों रुपये खर्च करके जो प्रैस लगाया गया है और जिस को काम में नहीं लाया जा रहा है उसको चालू करवाया जाना चाहिए। इन फार्मों की कमी न दिल्ली वालों को और न बाहर वालों को महसूस होनी चाहिये।

मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
यू०पी०एस०सी० का जो कामकाज है उसकी तारीफ करनी पड़ेगी। भारत के बड़े-बड़े पदों पर सिलेक्शन इत्यादि की जो नीति उन्होंने अपनाई है और जो अच्छा काम किया है,

उसके लिए उसकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिये। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमें जिस प्रकार के अधिकारी चाहियें, जो अच्छे से अच्छा काम कर सकें, योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित कर सकें, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से विकास के लिए ज्यादा ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकें, क्या उस प्रकार के अधिकारी सिलेक्शन में आ पाते हैं, यह भी हम को देखना चाहिये। अधिकारियों में आज होड़ लगी हुई है कि कौन ज्यादा अच्छा मकान बनवाता है, कौन बढ़िया कार खरीदता है, कौन बढ़िया से बढ़िया आभूषण अपने परिवार के लोगों के लिए खरीदता है। यह कम्पीटीशन क्या बताता है? हमारे करेक्टर पर यह बहुत बड़ा घब्बा लगाता है। इस दिशा की ओर हमारे अधिकारी आज बहुत ज्यादा तेजी के साथ दौड़ लगा रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से हमारे विरोधी भाइयों को हमारी आलोचना करने का, लांछन लगाने का मौका मिलता है। यही कारण है कि हमारे अधिकारी न्यायिक दृष्टि से काम नहीं करते या उस प्रकार के अधिकारियों का न्यायिक दृष्टि से वे काम कर सकें। इसलिए ज्यादा गड़बड़ी चल रही है। सिलेक्शन में मैं समझता हूँ सब से पहले इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि अधिकारी ऐसे परिवार से तो नहीं आता है जिसके पास काला घन है या अनगिनत—गलत पैसा उसके परिवार ने हड़प लिया? अगर इस प्रकार के लोगों का सिलेक्शन किया जाएगा तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश की व्यवस्था मजबूत बनाने में आपको योगदान नहीं मिल सकेगा। यू.पी.एस.सी. में ऐसे लोग रखने की आवश्यकता है जो लोगों की साइक्लोजी का भ्रंदाजा लगा सकें, ऐसे लोगों का पता लगा सके जो आगे चल कर देश के विकास में, गरीब लोगों की आर्थिक हालत सुधारने में योगदान दे सकें। जिन लोगों को आपने मँम्बर बनाया हुआ है क्या वे इस प्रकार से क्वालिफाइड लोग हैं जो कैंडीडेट्स की साइक्लोजी को पढ़ सके और यह जांच कर सकें कि यह अधिकारी आगे चल कर इस तरीके से काम करेगा जिससे देश तेजी

के साथ आगे बढ़ सकेगा। जब तब इस प्रकार के लोग मॅम्बरज की हैसियत से वहाँ नहीं बैठेंगे तब तक हमारी जो व्यवस्था है वह ठीक नहीं हो पाएगी।

आज हालत यह है कि जितने लोग आपने बिठाए हैं वे सब अधिकारी वर्ग के लोग हैं। आई०ए०एस०, आई०पी०एस०, आई०एफ०एस० आदि से जो लोग रिटायर हो गए हैं। जो बुजुर्ग हो गए हैं। उनको आपने बिठा दिया है अब इस प्रकार के लोग बैठेंगे तो जरूरी बात है कि अपने नजदीक के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा खींचने की कोशिश करेंगे। यह स्वाभाविक बात है। जाति के हिसाब से भी लोगों की भरती करने की कोशिश करते हैं। जिस प्रवृत्ति के लोग यू० पी० एस० सी० में मॅम्बर ब्रैठ गए हैं।

वह अपनी जाति के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा चुनने की कोशिश करेगा, कोई प्रान्तीयता के आधार पर चुनेगा। हमारे प्रोफेसर साहब ने ठीक कहा कि सारे देश के लोगों को रिप्रजेंटेशन नहीं मिलता, और इसमें कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं। जो अपनी प्रान्तीयता, भाषा, जाति और धर्म के आधार पर लोगों को चुनने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसलिये अगर आप सही माने में यू० पी० एस० सी० में सदस्यों का सिलेक्शन करना चाहते हैं तो ऐसे लोगों का समावेश होना चाहिये जो सारे देश को अपना देश समझ कर अच्छे से अच्छे लोगों को चुनें। इस तरह की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां। बहुत से आई० पी० एस० अधिकारी हैं जो अपने आपसी झगड़ों को डाल कर अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों का खास तौर से ध्यान रखना चाहिये। आज मैंने एक विषय पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था मगर आपने। उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी। लेकिन अब वह मौका आया है जिसकी ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां परसों की बात है हमारे जन-प्रतिनिधि को, आपसी झगड़े के कारण

भीलवाड़ा में एक सरपंच को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। सिर्फ नाराजगी के आधार पर ऐसा किया गया। उस सरपंच ने जेल में 12 दिन से भूख हड़ताल कर रखी है और वह कह रहा है कि जब तक मेरे ऊपर से यह झूठा मुकदमा नहीं उठाया जायगा तब तक आमरण अनशन करूंगा, और सब के सब कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता एस० डी० ओ० कोर्ट में घरना लगा कर बैठे हैं और मांग कर रहे हैं कि इस झूठे मुकदमे को वापस लिया जाय, नहीं तो आमरण अनशन और घरना समाप्त नहीं होगा। मंत्री जी इस केस की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें जिससे आम कांग्रेसजन में असंतोष व्याप्त है वह समाप्त हो। वह जनप्रतिनिधि कभी जमानत नहीं लेगा क्योंकि वह कहता है कि मेरे खिलाफ झूठा मुकदमा चलाया गया है। उसका कहना है कि अगर केस सही है तो उस अधिकारी को सजा मिलनी चाहिये और केस को वापस लेना चाहिये। इसलिये जो राजनीतिक द्वेष की वजह से दूसरे लोगों के खिलाफ ऐसे काम करते हैं ऐसे गलत तत्वों को सर्विसेज में नहीं आना चाहिये क्योंकि उससे आम लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। इसलिये आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश में इन्टीग्रीटी वाले लोग सर्विसेज में आयें जिनके चरित्र पर धब्बा न लगे।

आप देखें कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में जिन लोगों को आपने बैठा रखा है वह किस ठाठ से रहते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मद्रास में भी देखा होगा कि राजा, महाराजाओं की तरह से यह लोग रहते हैं, ऐशोआराम करते हैं। ऐसे अधिकारी अगर सिलेक्ट करते हैं तो गरीब देश में जहां 50 परसैंट लोग पेट पर पट्टी बांध कर बैठे हैं उनका कैसे कल्याण होगा? हमें ऐसे अधिकारियों की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि ऐसे अधिकारी चुने जाने चाहियें, जैसा माननीय पालेकर साहब ने बताया प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हमारे यहां ऐसे अधिकारी होने चाहियें जिनकी इन्टीग्रीटी विश्वास लायक हो, चरित्र अच्छा हो, गरीब और माइनोरिटी के प्रति

उनके मन में सद्भावना हो, अपने देश को अपना देश मानें। ऐसा नहीं कि विदेश के प्रति उसकी आस्था हो।

आई० ए० एस०, आई० एफ० एस० और आई० पी० एस० कोई भी हो जाय, चाहे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का हो या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का हो उनकी मनोवृत्ति ऐसी हो जाती है कि वह अपने परिवार वालों के बीच में बैठना पसन्द नहीं करते। वह बिल्कुल अपने आप को अलग समझते हैं जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान के शहनशाह हो गये हों। गरीबों से उनका कोई सल्लुक नहीं है। इसी प्रकार की धारणा इन तीनों सर्विसेज के लोगों के बारे में हमारे देश में बनी हुई है। ये अधिकारी लोग आम जनता की तकलीफों को देखना भी गंवारा नहीं करते, आराम से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। आज जकर इस देश की जनता इन लोगों से कोई सवाल पूछती है लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब उनसे सवाल पूछे जायेंगे कि आप इस देश के धन को किस तरह से बर्बाद कर रहे हैं और उसके एवज में आपने देश की क्या सेवाएं की हैं? किस तरह से देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है? इसलिये इन सेवाओं के अधिकारियों को निश्चिन्च नहीं होना चाहिये कि उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

इन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अगर किसी प्रकार का करप्शन का चार्ज भी लगा हो तो कोई उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती। हर जगह इनके भाई-बन्ध बैठे हुए हैं, इनकी एसोसियेशन बनी हुई है, इनके खिलाफ कोई इन्क्वायरी करने वाला नहीं है।

राजस्थान की विधान-सभा में एक अधिकारी के खिलाफ करप्शन के भयंकर आरोप लगाये गये थे, उसको सस्पेंड भी किया गया था लेकिन उसके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ और बाद में उसको वापिस रिइन्स्टेट करना पड़ा और लाखों रुपया उसे सरकार को देना पड़ा। हालांकि उसके खिलाफ चार्ज ठीक थे, लेकिन

क्योंकि सारी जगह आई० ए० एस० बैठे हुए हैं, उनकी एसोसियेशन बनी हुई है, उनकी यूनिटी है, करप्ट अधिकारी के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही करने को तैयार नहीं होता है।

ऐसी हालत में हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश में अच्छे आचरण के लोग बैठें, जो कि गरीबों के हमदर्द हों, किसान और मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ाने वाले हो। जब तक इस प्रकार के लोग नहीं होंगे, देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

गांव के लोगों को इन सर्विसेज में आने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। पब्लिक स्कूलों में शहर के लड़कों को अंग्रेजी और अन्य प्रकार के सबजेक्ट पढ़ने का साधन है। गांव के लोगों को जब तक इस प्रकार की ट्यूटोरियल क्लासेज और अन्य प्रकार के स्थानों पर शिक्षा नहीं देंगे तब तक उनके बच्चों को लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप किसानों, गरीबों, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स व ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के लिये अलग-अलग स्टेटवाइज ट्यूटोरियल क्लासेज लगाइये जिससे वहां के बच्चे भी इन तीनों सर्विसेज में आ सकें और ग्रामीण लोगों को विकसित होने का मौका मिले। यह नितान्त आवश्यक है।

यह कहा गया है कि हमारे राजस्थान के लोगों को बहुत बड़ा रिप्रैजेंटेशन मिलता है। हमारे यहां मीना जाति के कुछ लोग शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं जो सम्पन्न हो गये हैं। वह लोग रिजर्वेशन की वजह से चुनकर आ जाते हैं, इसलिये राजस्थान को रिप्रैजेंटेशन मिलने की बात हो जाती है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के किसी भी आदमी को चुनने का मौका नहीं मिलता है।

राजस्थान एक बहुत बँकवर्ड स्टेट है। वहां के लोगों को सर्विसिज में आने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह सर्विसिज में रूरल वायस के लोगों को आने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० के पहले इम्तहान में डेढ़, दो, ढाई लाख कैंडीडेट बैठते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे एग्जामिनेशन में सिर्फ बीस, पच्चीस हजार ही बैठ पाते हैं। सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि पहले एग्जामिनेशन में बैठने वाले कैंडीडेट्स में जो डेफिशेंसीज या कमियां हैं, उन्हें दूर किया जाए, ताकि वे दूसरे एग्जामिनेशन में बैठ कर इन्टरव्यू की स्टेज पर पहुंच सकें।

हम लोग रोज इन्डस्ट्रीज के मामले में रिजनल इम्बैलेंस के बारे में हल्ला करते हैं, क्योंकि उसके कारण कई क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं होती है। सर्विसिज के लिए सिलेक्शन में भी रिजनल इम्बैलेंस हैं। बहुत-सी स्टेट्स के लोग सर्विसिज में नहीं लिए जाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से उनको बड़ा ग्रीवेंस है। ये सिलेक्शन आल-इंडिया पैटर्न पर होना चाहिए और सभी स्टेट्स को उसमें हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि डिपार्टमेंट्स में सीनियारिटी लिस्ट तैयार नहीं होती है, जिसके कारण डिपार्टमेंटल प्रमोशनज समय पर नहीं होते हैं। इन कमियों को दूर करना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा डिपार्टमेंटल वैकेन्सीज को नहीं भरा जाता है। एक तरफ हमारे लाखों नौजवान बेकार हैं और दूसरी तरफ डिपार्टमेंट यह जानकारी नहीं रखते कि उनके यहां कितनी जगहें खाली हैं। वे अंदाज से दस बीस जगहें भरने के लिए यू० पी० एस० सी० को कह देते हैं। जब यू० पी० एस० सी० एग्जामिनेशन की तैयारी करता है, तो उसे कंहा जाता है कि हमारे यहाँ सैकड़ों जगह खाली हैं। इससे डिपार्टमेंट्स की एफिशेंसी जाहिर होती है।

इसके पीछे डिपार्टमेंट्स का यह मकसद हो सकता है कि वे यू० पी० एस० सी० के जरिये

जगहें फिल अप करने के बजाए एड हाक तरीके से अपने लोगों को भरना चाहते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि डिपार्टमेंट में जितनी जगहें खाली हों, यू० पी० एस० सी० के जरिये उनको भरा जाए।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की निर्धारित जगहों को आज तक नहीं भरा गया है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग तो थोड़े बहुत आने लगे हैं, लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के एक या दो परसेंट लोग भी सर्विसिज में नहीं हैं। इन वर्गों के युवा लोगों की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि वे इम्तहानों में वालिफाई कर सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था करना नितांत आवश्यक है और उसके लिए सरकार को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें यहाँ पर और बतायी गईं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में किस प्रकार के मेम्बर होने चाहिए। प्रोफेसर साहब ने सुझाव दिया कि एकैडेमीशियंस और अच्छे रिनाउन्ड परसन्स उसमें रखे जाने चाहिए जिन को अच्छी जानकारी हो—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Give some points to your other Parliament Member, Shri Mool Chand Dage, from Rajasthan. He will repeat the same things,

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस प्रकार के लोगों को जो रिनाउन्ड परसन्स हों जो लोगों की साइकोलाजी को भी पढ़ सकें और जो देश काल के लिए उचित व्यक्ति का सिलेक्शन कर सकें, ऐसे लोगों को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में लिया जाना चाहिए ताकि ठीक प्रकार से सिलेक्शन हो सके।

एडहाक एप्वाइंटमेंट्स और इरेंगुलर एप्वाइंटमेंट्स जो होते हैं ये नहीं होने चाहिए। अगर होते हैं तो पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का

कान्क्रेस लेना चाहिए। जब तक उनका कान्क्रेस नहीं लिया जाता तब तक उनकी सर्विस पक्की नहीं मानी जानी चाहिए। यह कान्क्रेस बहुत सारे कैसेज में नहीं ली गई है जिसके सम्बन्ध में पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने बसावर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। पहले तो इस तरह का एप्वाइंटमेंट करना ही नहीं चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट को सारी जगहें ऐडवर्टाइज करनी चाहिए। उसके बाद अगर कोई रह भी जाए और सरकार ऐडहाक एप्वाइंटमेंट करे तो निश्चित तरीके से पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का कान्क्रेस लेना आवश्यक है। जब तक वह न लिया जाय तब तक माना जाना चाहिए कि यह गलत है और इस प्रकार के गलत काम नहीं करना चाहिए।

जो एप्वाइंटमेंट होते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। वेरिफिकेशन हो जाए, वाइवा हो जाए, उसके बाद भी दो-दो तीन-तीन साल तक जगह नहीं मिलती—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not want any examination !

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इम्तहान में पास हो जाय, उसके बाद जगह मिलने में देर क्यों हो ? उसको जगह मिलनी चाहिए। यह दो साल का अरसा क्यों निकलता है ? जिन का सेलेक्शन हो गया है आई०ए०एस०, आई०एफ०एस० या और दूसरी सर्विसेज में उन्हें एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर अप्वाइंटमेंट देना चाहिए और अगर एप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं देते हैं तो सबकेट किए हुए आदमी को अधिकार हो कि वह जितने दिन बेकार बैठा हुआ है उतने दिन का कम्पेन्सेशन प्राप्त कर सके। इसका भी प्रावधान आपको बनाना चाहिए ताकि ऐसे लोगों को तकलीफ न हो क्योंकि अनएम्प्लायड आदमी बहुत दुखी होता है। अनएम्प्लायमेंट में दो-दो साल तक रखने से सारी व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो जाती है। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को भी माकूल बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

एक सुझाव पारुलेकर साहब ने दिया, उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह सेलेक्शन बहुत जल्दी हो जाना चाहिए। 12वें स्टेण्डर्ड के बाद सेलेक्शन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। उसके बाद आई०ए०एस०, आई०एफ०एस० या दूसरी सर्विस में जिनको चुनते हैं उनकी ट्रेनिंग की क्लासेज तीन चार साल की रखिए जिससे कि उनको आप अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप मोल्ड सकें, इस तरह से बना सकें जैसी कि देश की आवश्यकता है। यह आप करेंगे तो देश की बड़ी सेवा होगी और इससे बहुत ज्यादा लाभ होगा। आज जो आप का इम्तहान लेने का तौर तरीका है कि इम्तहान के बाद साल भर या छः महीने की ट्रेनिंग दी और फिर वह बहुत बड़ा अधिकारी बन जाता है, जिले का कलेक्टर या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट बन जाता है यह उचित नहीं है। एक साल में उसके दिमाग में कितना फितूर आ जायगा, इसको आप नहीं समझते हैं।

एक अधिकारी एक साल की सर्विस के बाद एक पूरे जिले का मालिक बन जाए तो उसके दिमाग में किस प्रकार के फितूर आ जायेंगे यह आप समझ सकते हैं। इसलिए शुरू से ही उनको इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि वे जनता के सेवक बन सकें मालिक नहीं। जनता की सेवा को ज्यादा वजन मिलना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए। आज जिन अधिकारियों के जरिए से आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चला रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ आम लोगों को बहुत शिकायतें हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको निश्चित कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि जनता का हित हो सके, आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आ सके और हमारी योजनायें ठीक प्रकार से क्रियान्वित हो सकें। मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब मजदूर, पिछड़े वर्ग और माइनारिटीज की भलाई का जिम्मा इस सरकार का है इसलिए सरकार को ऐसे अधिकारी तैयार करने चाहिए जोकि इस देश

को आगे बढ़ाने में, गरीब लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा योगदान कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर गौर करेंगे।
घन्यवाद।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष जी, महात्मा गांधी ने एक बात कही है जो मुझे बहुत अच्छी लगी। उन्होंने कहा है :

“Knowledge without character is a power for evil only, as seen in the instances of so many ‘talented thieves’ and ‘gentleman rascals’ in the world.”

आज गृह मन्त्री जी को यह मान लेना चाहिए कि प्रशासन में गिरावट आई है। अगर कोई इसको चैलेंज करता है कि प्रशासन में गिरावट नहीं आई है तो वह सही नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि आज भी हमारी नौकरशाही पूंजीवादी प्रवृत्तियों और तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों से जकड़ी हुई है। सवाल यह है कि आज पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में जो लोग आते हैं उनमें योग्यता, ईमानदारी और निष्ठा है या नहीं या वे राजनीतिक आधार पर आते हैं? सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि उनकी अच्छी तनखाहें हों और अच्छे ईमानदार लोग वहाँ पर रखे जायें जिनकी समाज में प्रतिष्ठा हो। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों में खबर छपी है। आज बहुत कम राज्यों में लोक सेवा आयोग ईमानदार होंगे। गृह मन्त्री जी कुछ भी कहें लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि आज भी लोग एप्रोच करते हैं। जब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ही ईमानदार नहीं होगा तो सेवाओं में ईमानदारी कैसे आयेगी?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिलों में कभी-कभी डायरेक्ट रेक्यूट कलेक्टर लगा दिए जाते हैं, जिनको कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है और इसके कारण प्रशासन में शिथिलता और कमजोरी

आती है तथा प्रशासन गति नहीं पकड़ता। ऐसे अधिकारी छोटे कर्मचारियों की बैसाखियों पर चलते हैं। उनकी चाल, बोली और वेशभूषा से प्रशासन का काम नहीं चल सकता। पहली बात तो यह होनी चाहिए कि जो आपका सर्विस क्लास है उनका तीसरे चौथे साल एग्जामिनेशन होना चाहिए, एफिशिएन्सी टेस्ट होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत जरूरी है।

ये इतने बेपरवाह हो जाते हैं, जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं। अप-टू-डेट नालेज रखने के लिए इनकी परीक्षाएँ होनी आवश्यक हैं। इनकी परीक्षाएँ न लेने की वजह से ही ये नौकरशाह गिरावट के पद पर पहुँच चुके हैं। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो नौकरशाह काम करते हैं, उनमें गाँव के लोग बहुत कम आते हैं। नौकरशाही उनको आने नहीं देती है। सैक्रेटरी का लड़का और बड़े कमिश्नर का लड़का ही नौकरी में आएगा, लेकिन गाँव का पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी नौकरी में नहीं आ सकता है। यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का एक ऐसा तरीका होना चाहिए, जिन का झुकाव गाँवों की तरफ हो। हमारा देश गाँवों का देश है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : इन्टर-व्यूह अंग्रेजी में लेते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जो भी सुझाव दिए गए हैं और जिन बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की जो हालत हैं, उस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : All our learning or recitation of the Vedas, correct knowledge of Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and what not, will avail us nothing if they do not enable us to cultivate absolute purity of heart. The end of all knowledge must be building up of character.

असली बात यह है। जब करेक्टर ही नहीं रहेगा, तो सर्विस में क्या काम करेंगे। उन्होंने ठीक कहा कि जो पढ़ा लिखा हुआ है, वही एक्सप्लायट कर रहा है। मैं आपको हरिजनों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं पंजाब में लेबर मिनिस्टर बनाया था, तो मैंने सबोर्डिनेट सर्विस सिलैक्शन बोर्ड बनाया था। वहाँ मैंने एक हरिजन को रख दिया था, जो कि 25 प्रतिशत नौकरियाँ हरिजनों को दे देता था। मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती थी। इसी प्रकार वहाँ हिन्दू है, सिख है, जो बांट लिया करते थे। बड़ा शानदार काम करते हैं। उसके बाद जब मैं यहाँ आया, तो कहते हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्टका कुछ नहीं बना है। पंजाब पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में मेरी डॉक्टर-इन-ला चेयरमैन है। यहाँ पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में भी हरिजन चेयरमैन है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हरिजनों के साथ बेइंसाफी होती है। आई०पी०एस० आफिसर होते हैं, जिनको जहाँ लगाना चाहिए, वह वहाँ नहीं होते हैं। पंजाब में आई.पी.एस. आफिसर क्या काम कर रहे हैं। वहाँ सब फिरकापरस्ती करते हैं। राम प्रकाश चन्द्र को आई. जी. से अलग रखा हुआ है। जिसको जहाँ पर लगाना चाहिए उसको वहाँ पर नहीं लगाया जाता है। चीफ इन्जीनियर मैंने बनाए हैं। वे काम न कर सकें, यह क्या तमाशा है। करेक्टर किस के पास है। लोग बेकार क्यों घूमते हैं, पढ़े-लिखे हैं, लेकिन नौकरियाँ कम हैं। करेक्टर की बात जो उन्होंने कही है, ठीक कही है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ—यह बड़ी मुश्किल बात है। मैं जब मिनिस्टर था तब भी लोगों से कहता था कि महात्मा गांधी की किताब पढ़ो, तब तुम्हारा करेक्टर ठीक होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr Sunder Singh, you can continue in the next session. You would be on your legs till the next session.

17.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported un-authorized entry of Transnational Information Corporations into the Country

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Narayan Choubey—Absent. Shri Chitta Basu—absent. Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported unauthorised entry of Transnational Information Corporations into our country and incidence of direct contacts being established by them with sections of Indian Press and action taken by Government in the matter.

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMONI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING [AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : A report published in a Bombay Weekly a few days back to the effect that a Trans-national Information Corporation, Associated Press (AP), is involved in the major violation of existing Indian laws governing operations of such trans-national monopolies in this country and that it is reaching three Indian newspapers unfiltered, although technically through United News of India, has come to the notice of the Government.

The Associated Press, a news agency of U.S.A., has arrangement for distribution of news in India through the United News of India. UNI has stated that AP has not supplied its news, at any stage, direct to any subscriber by-passing UNI. It has also mentioned that for want of transmission time, it has been selecting from AP service, only spot stories of the day for own service, as the bulk of the rejected material consists of feature type stories for which there is no general demand from subscribers. It has