

15699 Census VAISAKHA 17, 1881 (SAKA) Motion re: 15700
(Amendment) Bill Eighth Report of U.P.S.C.

Member has placed before us will be duly taken into account

Then, my hon. friend Shri Naval Prabhakar suggested that the conditions of the Harijans also should be looked after. May I point out to him that the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir have already been doing whatever is necessary. I believe that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had once gone to Kashmir with a view to find out what the conditions of the Scheduled Castes were, and also the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, if any were there. The interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are always very near our heart, and the State of Jammu and Kashmir are also looking after them as well as possible.

I would not deal with the larger questions which were raised incidentally, because they are beyond the purview of the present Bill. All the same, I welcome the support, the unanimous support, that has been forthcoming from all sections of the House, and I am confident that we shall have successful census operations in Jammu and Kashmir.

May I point out that the wealth of statistical and other information that is collected during the census is of great value and has a great bearing upon the development of the country during the next ten years? Therefore, I am looking forward to the collection of full materials, statistical tables and others, not only in respect of the rest of India but also in respect of Jammu and Kashmir, and that will be of great use in increasing the tempo of development in that part of India as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

"That the Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only amendment tabled is by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal and Shri Mohammed Imam. Both are absent. Therefore, that goes.

The question is.

"That Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

16:53 hrs

MOTION RE EIGHTH REPORT OF UPSC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move

"That this House takes note of the Eighth Report of the Union Public Service Commission, laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 24th November, 1958."

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): May I enquire how much time has been fixed for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Four hours.

Shri Datar: You are aware that Parliament has from time to time

[Shri Datar]

discussed the reports submitted by the Union Public Service Commission. A number of valuable suggestions were made by hon. Members and Government have tried their best to see that they are considered and wherever necessary, properly implemented.

This is the eighth report of the Commission. The work of the Commission, as the House is aware, is of a very important character, because under the Constitution a provision has been made for the establishment of the Commission and for the elucidation and elaboration of the various powers and functions that they have to carry out. Thus this Commission is one of the most important bodies that has been entrusted with the task of advising the Government on a number of matters dealing with the services in general.

Certain rules have been framed, and this House, in addition to the debate on the Commission's reports, also had an opportunity of discussing the consultation rules that were made by the Government with the approval of the Commission. They were placed before both Houses of Parliament, and we had the advantage of the valuable observations and opinions that this House gave in that respect. Whenever a report is received, it is a matter for careful consideration by all the hon. Members of this House, and Government under the Constitution have also to file a memorandum so far as departures in particular cases from the advice tendered by the Commission are concerned.

That the work of the Commission has been increasing in the past because of the increase of expansion of governmental activities is quite clear, because Government are anxious that they should not merely remain an administration, but have to work for the welfare of all the people residing in India. When Government have to carry on welfare activities their work naturally increases. Then a number

of persons have to be appointed as service personnel and other provisions have to be made, and that is the reason why we have to approach the Commission on a number of matters, and that is the reason why their work has naturally increased.

Though the scope and extent of their work have increased, may I point out here with great satisfaction, that all along we have been following the convention of accepting their opinion to the largest possible extent? It will be noted here that during the year under report, 1957-58, there was no departure from their advice in any case at all. This is a point which has been noted by the Commission with great satisfaction.

Before I proceed further, may I point out how the work of the Commission has been increasing, because it has to keep pace with the increasing tempo of activities of the Government of India.

In 1950-51 the number of cases referred to the Commission, or in which consultations were called for, was 3,251. It might be noted here that only during that year the Government of India departed in six cases—even there the number was not very large—out of 3,251 cases. Then in subsequent years, from 3,000 the number of references went up to 5,000. In 1951-52 there was only one case in which the Government of India did depart from the advice tendered by the Commission. In the subsequent year there was an increase in the number of cases and it went up to about 5,910—and in two cases we differed from them. In 1953-54 there were as many as 7,018 cases referred to the Commission for advice; and we departed from their advice only in four cases. In the next three years you will find that the number went up to 6,000 and then 7,000. In 1956-57 it was 10,515. In each of these three

years there was a departure in one case.

So far as the year under report is concerned, 1957-58, there were 8,676 cases in which advice was tendered by the Commission, the Government accepted their advice in all the cases. This is a matter which has to be noted, and the Commission in their Report have rightly pointed out that in no single case was their advice departed from.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister likely to take some more time?

Shri Datar: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue the next day.

17 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF SANSKRIT COMMISSION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Supakar on the 5th May, 1959, namely:—

“That this House takes note of the Report of the Sanskrit Commission, 1956-57, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th November, 1958”.

and also of the amendment moved thereon.

Shri Raghunath Singh may now continue his speech

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वागणर्मी)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यादव जी ने संस्कृत के ऊपर आक्रमण किया और कहा कि संस्कृत सामन्तों की भाषा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . एक बात मैं माननीय सदस्य से कह दू कि वह बहुत ही सजेप में अपनी बात को कहें। दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी बोलना चाहते हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सका आज सत्रम कर दिया जाए।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : १५ मिनट में सत्रम कर दूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : १० मिनट में सत्रम कीजिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कल मैं सिर्फ तीन चार मिनट बोला था, मुश्किल से १५-१६ लाइने बोली थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : छः मिनट कल लिये हैं और दस मिनट आज ले लीजिये। सोसह मिनट हो जायेंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बारह मिनट सही।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि संस्कृत का स्थान भारतवर्ष से बाहर के देशों में १२वीं शताब्दी तक रहा और वहां की यह राष्ट्र भाषा रही। कल यादव जी ने कहा था कि यह सामन्तों की भाषा है। मैं इसके उत्तर में उनको तीन चार बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ और स्थिति को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। बर्मा में एक मीन साम्राज्य था ९वीं शताब्दी तक और उसकी राजभाषा संस्कृत थी। कम्बोडिया से फुनन और क्षेमे साम्राज्य थे, जिनकी राज भाषा संस्कृत थी। इंडोनेशिया में श्री विजय शैलेन्द्र और मजहपूठ साम्राज्य थे। इन तीनों साम्राज्यों की जनता की राजभाषा संस्कृत थी। थाईलैंड में आज भी मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि १३,००० शब्दों में से ५,००० संस्कृत के हैं और आज के दिन भी थाईलैंड में हिन्दी से अधिक संस्कृत कं गन्दों का प्रयोग होता है। कम्बोडिया में ११,००० शब्दों में ५,०७० शब्द संस्कृत के हैं।

मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीनी पर्यटक इत्सिंग भारत आए थे तो अपने पर्यटन के अनुभवों में उन्होंने लिखा है कि श्रीविजय संस्कृत का केन्द्र है। वहां के लोग संस्कृत को सम्मानते हैं।