

TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND  
REFORMS (AMENDMENT) RULES,  
1963

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 39(16)-Rev. 61 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 25th May, 1963 containing the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1963, under section 198 of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1696/63].

12.24 hrs.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF U.P.S.C.  
—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Further consideration of the following motion by Shri Hajarnavis on the 10th September, 1963, namely:—

“That this House takes note of the Twelfth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 28th August, 1963.”

Out of five hours allotted, one hour 15 minutes have been taken, and there is a balance of three hours 45 minutes.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** I want to make a submission. Yesterday's Order Paper stated that after this discussion, we would be discussing the Report of the University Grants Commission. All of a sudden this morning we find that that discussion has been altogether omitted, not only from today but from the programme now appearing. My submission is that once an item comes on the Order Paper, if it is necessary to omit it, we should be consulted. We prepare for certain things, we chalk out a programme, and all of a sudden we find it has been taken away from the programme.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the Minister to say anything about it?

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** So far as my information goes, we wanted this report to be discussed. I am really sorry. I will just enquire as to how this thing has happened.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** He is overburdened with Information and Broadcasting. Can you not arrange to relieve him of his burden?

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** We would like fewer apologies and more efficiency from him. Would you like to persuade him in that direction? It has become habitual to come with apologies.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to add my own apology to those number of apologies... (Interruptions). Hon. Members are feeling that the hon. Minister has taken upon himself a very great and heavy burden.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** This has happened because the time has been extended to some items. The House has granted permission to extend the time in respect of some earlier business and so we had to take it out. It is not dropped altogether; it will come next week.

**Mr. Speaker:** If a certain change has to be made, then, some intimation must be given to the Members.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Sir, there is a suggestion from this side that this part of the proceedings must be broadcast.

**श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (विजनौर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, नेफा पराजय के बारे में रक्षा मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था, चर्चा स्वीकार कर ली गई है। आप ने आश्वासन दिया था कि उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र लेंगे। समाचार-पत्रों में भी निकला था कि ११ सितम्बर को उस पर चर्चा होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के बारे में अब क्या निर्णय लिया गया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : उस को  
१८ सितम्बर को लिया जायगा ।

**Shri Nath Pai:** How much time has been allotted for this?

**Mr. Speaker:** When we take it up we will discuss it. Now, Shri K. C. Sharma.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** Sir, the question before the House is a very important one. One significant fact is that the 20th century has brought into existence a new class of rulers which is quite different from the class which for thousands of years has been ruling the human race. A new class of rulers had arisen from the fact that all over the world first class citizenry rights had been given to the common man which includes the right to rule the country. All of a sudden, it is not possible, overnight, to attain to the competency, efficient way of doing things, decency, public morality and the dignity of the office as has been the privilege of the ruling classes that have been ruling the human race for thousands of years.

The human mind inherits in two ways. One in his heredity from the parents and the other is the heritage from the society, environs. Therefore, my first point is to emphasise that the recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and providing for training for only one year or so, is defective; it does not provide enough equipment for the officer to discharge his duty efficiently for the simple reason that the sociological aspect in this 20th century particularly after the 1950s in India has entirely changed. What was the social thinking and science in former days? What is called the procedural thinking has changed now into dynamics of sociology. A new phase has come in now; it is called actionism. For a young boy who, for instance, has gone through thousands of pages, perhaps under the guidance of Shri D. C. Sharma, of British history, it is very difficult to pick up a page from the Indian history of 1963. It is simply impossible. I

would very much like not to bother the young minds with British history, with pure mathematics, because these things have nothing to do with the administration as such. What is important is the capacity to meet the people, to understand them, to take to the job seriously and discharge the duties efficiently. I put a simple question to the young man: what is the most significant event of the year? What is the noblest thing you have done this year? The answer to that will show his capacity and show his social attitude. This will show his courage; his understanding of the situation. How does a man with knowledge of pure mathematics or British history or ancient philosophy help the administration? What was ancient philosophy in India? How would a man with a knowledge of ancient history of philosophy make a good judge or a good magistrate? I fail to understand. If a reading of literature and his academic studies do not make him fit to hold that magisterial job, he must be given efficient training. Does efficient training mean a training for one year? What is that one year? Who trains that man who knows that it is not always good for a man to do the job well in the administration? But they will say he does the job well, who fills up the papers and makes good reports. This is the training going on.

It is a very serious matter. It is a serious matter not only in India; it is a serious matter that is confronting the democratic administrations all over the world. In other countries they have long periods of training. They have specialised people to train young men. Here, if you read the names of the members of the Union Public Service Commission, you will find that they are simply the ICS people who do not understand, who not only do not understand but do not like to understand, who never like or care to understand what the common man feels, how he acts and what he wants. There is the kingdom of the Nawabs. The others live as slaves.

**Mr. Speaker:** You have got the best men there. No reflections should be cast.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** With all respect to their best quality, I may say that I belong to a class of people who feel that they have not yet in any way changed.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** No, no.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** I feel it; I honestly say that Freedom has not come down to my blood because my people also feel the same way. Look at the hardship of the people, the reluctance of the officials; look into the welfare of the people, or their thoughts or needs. We have been through the streets, the villages, and we have seen how the administrative people behave. I say it with a sense of shame: I stood against the District Magistrate not to raise subscriptions for certain things, but the subscription was raised, and we have to pay the price through our nose. The people in the services do not understand what the common man feels. Formerly, before Independence we were slaves, though we had a human shape—human blood and human bones. Today, we do not want to be humiliated like that. Myself and my people do not want to be humiliated. We want a man who understands us, who sympathises with us and who knows our needs and who is willing to do his best for the removal of our difficulties. This situation has not been created. I dare say if there is an impartial tribunal anywhere, to judge the rights of men and the doings of the administration, 90 per cent of the administrators will be found guilty. My respectful submission is instead of having a long series of academic studies, it is good to have people who can understand the capacity of the young man to stand the situation, his willingness and his social environment and training to do the job. I have seen many riots and I have found many highly placed officers callously indifferent to the situation in which human beings, men and children were thrown

into the fire. I have seen police officers standing indifferently. What sort of administration is it? Where is the human sensitiveness? I would say they are beasts and not men. I know how administrators have deliberately, indifferently and callously allowed people to be murdered and to be treated in any way the males liked. I have seen such situations and I do not want this to continue.

First of all, I would say, there should be in the Commission a military General who can know whether the young man can stand the situation. What is the use of having academicians who cannot raise their heads? So, there must be a military officer who can understand the physical capacity of a man. Secondly, they must have on the Union Public Service Commission a first class sociologist, who knows what the environment of the young man has been and whether he is likely to adapt himself to the situation. Thirdly, they must have a first class psychologist who should be able to know the mind and propensities of the young man. This is not an ordinary thing.

I pointed it out once in the Constituent Assembly which was framing the Constitution why the State, to Hegel, has been a symbol not only of human aspiration, but a sort of divinity that is responsible for the growth and security not only of the individual, but of generations to come. The State, therefore, has the right to the best man in the society and to his best capacity. I regard the backward classes provisions and the representation provided for them as a nuisance in the Constitution. They have no right in the eye of justice and constitutional law. I want the best man with the best possible training for him to render the best service to the people.

**Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur):** I want to say....

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** You need not say it.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he wants to say anything to me, let him say. Would the hon. Member resume his seat?

**Shri Somavane:** He said, he wants the best men. We do not deny that. But he is also opposed to the recruitment or encouragement given to scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes. May I ask him whether the society was not responsible for keeping these backward classes down and not giving them opportunities to rise?

**Mr. Speaker:** He might resume his seat. He has not said that.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** All over the world, recruitment of good men to the administrative service is made on three principles, namely, the principles of cognito, universalism and specific functionism. That is, the candidate should be capable of understanding the problem and he should have the capacity to do the job. As I submitted before, he should have the intelligence the environmental social aptitude to understand things and to sympathise with the people. He should have the mental and physical capacity to do the job and, a psychological aptitude and a ready will to take it up. Cognito means rational and functional.

The second thing is universalism. I am opposed on this principle that a woman must necessarily be a member of the Administrative Service. I am opposed to the practice that from this class or that class a man must be taken in. It is against the fundamentals of the administrative structure all over the world.

The third is the specific function assigned to a man. If you read the report you will find that students of physics, students of pure mathematics have been taken into the police service. May I know what mind pure mathematics makes of the young man. Take the statement "two and two make four". Can it be made five? If you ask how two and two make four, no pure mathematics students will say,

these are two fingers, these are another two fingers and therefore they make four. He will say that it is the end, the connecting link that make four. Do you expect him to shoot at the dacoit at first sight? Remember what mind pure mathematics makes, what mind pure physics makes, what mind nuclear physics makes. It is your stupidity to put that young man for the job of a superintendent of police.

**Mr. Speaker:** My stupidity, what did he say?

**Shri K C. Sharma:** Of the administration, Sir. I am sorry.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry if I have been culpable in that respect.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** So I beg to submit that this question of administrative structure has caught the attention of people responsible for the administration of human race all over the world and certain principles have been devised. I beg to submit most respectfully with all the force at my command that this question should be scientifically examined and it should not be allowed to continue in the ruts of the olden days because in the olden days there was no administration worth the name.

**श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की १२वीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के सिलसिले में आप की मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से कुछ निवेदन करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ। यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन जैसी संस्था का जो गौरवपूर्ण स्थान हमारे देश में है उस के बारे में जो दीर्घ दृष्टि वाले लोग हैं उन के विचार अभी तक साफ नहीं हो पाये क्योंकि पिछले बारह वर्षों में इस यूनिजन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का जो कर्तव्य था और उस का जो निश्चय था कि उस को अपने ही आदर्शियों की आवाज सुननी चाहिये, उस को बंद नहीं कर पाया। इस सिलसिले में मैं इस देश के सब से पिछड़े लोगों के सिलसिले में, जिन की संख्या करोड़ों में है

और जो आज भी हमारे देश के मुन्दर चेहरे के ऊपर एक काला धब्बा नजर आते हैं और जिन के लिये इस पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का कुछ कर्तव्य है, कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मतलब उन अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्ग से है जिन की संख्या इस देश की आबादी का सब से बड़ा भाग है।

जब इस सदन के सामने अनुसूचित जातियों के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर चर्चा हो रही थी तो यह बात इस हाउस के मेम्बर साहबान ने बार बार दोहराई थी, और मैं आज फिर उसी बात की तरफ अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इन जातियों के लोग, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में हिस्सा लेने के लिये आते हैं, उन के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि उन की मूज बूझ, उन की जो काबिलियत है, वह इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है कि उन को अच्छी अच्छी नौकरियों में लगाया जाये। इस के जवाब में अनुसूचित जातियों के कमिश्नर ने लिखा है :

"Instances have come to notice which show that while the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates with prescribed qualifications, are available and even succeed in written tests prescribed for judging their suitability, they are rejected on the basis of marks secured by them in oral interviews. It, therefore, appears that the plea of paucity of suitable candidates is not always tenable."

महीं खत्म नहीं होता . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या वह भी इसी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने लिखा है ?

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** इसी सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा १६.३ के ऊपर उन्होंने लिखा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के बिना जो रिज्यूमेंट होता है उस के सम्बन्ध में

है या पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की रिज्यूमेंट के सम्बन्ध में है ?

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि लोगों की काबिलियत उतनी नहीं होती इसलिये पीछे रह जाते हैं। इस से कुछ आगे चल कर हमारे शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर ने भी लिखा है। उन्होंने कहा है :

"Viva voce tests are conducted by persons who may not have adequate knowledge of the conditions in the tribal areas and, therefore, of the handicaps under which the tribal is working and this is one of the causes for deficiency in recruitment."

यह बात एक अग्र सच्चाई है कि जिन हालात में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोगों की तरबियत होती है, जैसा उन का पालन पोषण होता है, जैसी वे एजुकेशन प्राप्त करते हैं, इन सब बातों को ध्यान रखते हुए उन का जो पिछड़ापन है उसे मद्देनजर रखने हुए जो हमारी अप्वाइंटिंग अथॉरिटीज हैं, खासकर यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन, उन को सारे हालात का जायजा लेना चाहिये, उन को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। जब यह लोग उन के सामने इंटरव्यू के लिये आते हैं तो उन के शरीर की तरफ नहीं देखना चाहिये, बल्कि उन हालात की तरफ देखना चाहिये जिन में उन्होंने तरबियत और एजुकेशन प्राप्त की है। मुझे बहुत दुःख से कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे पास कुछ आंकड़े हैं जिन से मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि पिछले बारह वर्षों में यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के जरिये जो अप्वाइंटमेंट्स हुए हैं, उन की जो प्रगति है, उन की जो तरक्की है, वह बहुत आश्चर्यजनक है।

सन् १९५७ में और उस के बाद से कुल रिज्रैजनेशन आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज इन आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एच० ऐंड आई० पी०, आई० पी० एच० जो या उस के फिर्मांस इस प्रकार हैं :

## [श्री बूटा सिंह]

वर्ष	कुल आसामियां	शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स	शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज	
१९५७	१२५३	१८	३	
१९५८	१५२१	२६	६	
१९६०	१७००	३८	१०	
१९६३	१९१८	६६	२३	

इसी तरह से आप आई० पी० एस० के केडर को देखिये। इस सम्बन्ध में दिया हुआ है :

वर्ष	कुल आसामियां	शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स	शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज	
१९५७	७२६	१०	५	
१९६०	६४३	२०	६	
१९६२	१०२०	२६	६	

इन सारी फिगरस को देखते हुए इस नतीजे पर पहुंचना होता है कि यह जो रवैया है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को भरती करने का यह बहुत निन्दनीय है। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है, फंडामेंटल राइट्स में, कि उन को यह हक हासिल है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक बार नहीं बल्कि दो बार इसी बात को दोहराया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों का जो रिजर्वेशन है उस के सिलसिले में सरकार ने अभी तक जो प्रगति की है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। मैं आप के जरिये से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो थोड़ा फिगरस हैं यह बहुत थोड़ा रिप्रजेंटेशन है और उस को बढ़ाने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाये जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि जब से यह यूनिनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन कायम हुआ है, बारह वर्ष पहले से ले कर आज तक उस का जो काम हुआ है, सारे के सारे का सर्वेक्षण किया जाये और जितनी डिफिशिएंसी रह गई है और जो रिजर्वेशन वाली पोस्ट्स फिल नहीं हुई हैं

उन को पूरा करने के लिये स्पेशल एग्जामिनेशन रख दिया जाय जो कि एंटायरली शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के लिए हो और उस में से इन सब आसामियों को पूरा किया जाये।

एक बात मैं आप के जरिये मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि जब कोई जगह खाली रहती है और उस के लिए इन जातियों या पिछड़े हुए वर्गों में से लोग नहीं मिलते, तो उस को भरने का एक अजीब तरीका होम मिनिस्ट्री ने अपनाया हुआ है। उस आसामी को आफिशिएट करने के लिए किसी दूसरे अफसर को बुला दिया जाता है और उस जगह को पूरा करने का जब मौका आता है और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के किसी आदमी को उस जगह के लिए लेने का मौका आता है तो उसके लिए एक डिपार्टमेंटल बोर्ड बैठता है, उसका चेयरमैन यूनिनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का एक मेम्बर होता है। मेरे सामने ऐसे बहुत से केस आये हैं कि जिन में उस जगह से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को, जो कि उस के ऊपर आ सकते थे, दूर रखने के लिए बड़ी जट्टोजहद की गयी और जो आफिशिएट करता था उस को ही रखने की कोशिश की गयी। इस प्रकार जान बूझ कर हम को संविधान में जो आश्वासन मिल हुए हैं और जो आश्वासन हम को सरकार ने दिये हैं उन से महरूम रखा जाता है। उन आश्वासनों को तोड़ने के लिए यह सब कुछ होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन रिजर्व्ड पोस्ट्स को भरने का यह तरीका हो कि जो उस अफसर से नैक्स्ट यूनिनियर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का अफसर हो उस से, उस अफसर की कानफीडेंशल रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद, भरी जाये। इन लोगों की कानफीडेंशल रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी अफसरों द्वारा अच्छा रवैया नहीं अपनाया जाता है। उन को कहा जाता है कि :

They are holding not by worth but by birth. यह बहुत बुरी बात है।

उन को कहा जाता है कि तुम अपनी काबलियत से नहीं बैठ हो बल्कि अपने जन्म से बैठे हो।

बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि सिलेक्शन मैरिट के आधार पर होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह एक सिक्वूलर स्टेट है। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि मैरिट की कद्र होनी चाहिए। लेकिन जो लोग ऐसा कहते हैं, मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास नहीं पढ़ा। उन को यह नहीं मालूम कि किस प्रकार सदियों से ये लोग कुचले हुए चले आ रहे हैं। उनकी बहतरी के लिए संविधान में बहुत कुछ लिखा गया है। हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं के सामने उनका इतिहास था कि कितनी सदियों से इन लोगों को इन्सान का दर्जा भी प्राप्त नहीं रहा। इसलिए उन की बेहतरी करनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार आज अपने इस फर्ज में कोताही करती है तो वह संविधान के प्रति बड़ा पाप करती है।

मेरी यह दरखास्त है कि सरकार ने जो अभी तक रिजरवेशन के मामले में अपना बायदा पूरा नहीं किया है, इसकी जांच पड़ताल के लिए एक कमीशन बिठाया जाये जो कि सारे काम का सर्वेक्षण करे और उस के बाद उस कमीशन को अधिकार दिया जाये कि वह अपनी इंडिपेंडेंट रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश करे और उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए सरकार कोई न कोई प्रबन्ध करे।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट की बहस के समय भी यह वाक्या सदन के सामने लाया गया। उन्होंने भी यह महसूस किया कि उन के पास कोई ऐसी मैशिनरी नहीं है जिस के जरिये वे यह बात सरकार के सामने ला सकें, और जिस के जरिए सरकार पर जोर डाल सकें कि यह जो कोटा पूरा नहीं हो रहा है इस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी तरह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला था उस के बारे में भी राज्य सरकारों ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो रवैया अख्तियार

किया है वह बहुत बुरा है। उस फैसले को लागू नहीं किया गया है और जहां भी किया गया है आधे दिल से किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस फैसले को लागू न करना भी हमारे संविधान की बेइज्जती है।

सब से ज्यादा बात जो मैं आप के जरिये मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के १२ वर्ष के इस काम से हमारे देश में हम लोगों के अन्दर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से विश्वास पैदा नहीं हो सका है। इस का कारण यह है कि हम लोगों को संविधान ने जो खास संविधान दी है उन पर पूरा अमल नहीं किया गया है। जो रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश है उससे पता चलता है कि जो रिजरवेशन इन जातियों को मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि इस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी एक कमीशन बनाये जो कि इस को पूरा करने की ओर ध्यान दे।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Sidheshwar Prasad. I find he is not here. Hon. Members give their names, saying that they want to speak and yet when they are called, they are not present. Thereby, they forfeit their right to be called. Afterwards, they come and plead that they may be given a second chance. Now Shri Jadhav, Shri Man Sinh P. Patel. Both are absent. Shri Heda.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to refer to paragraph 7, sub-paragraph 3 of the report and then join issue with my hon. friends, for whose basic knowledge and common sense I have got the greatest respect. I am referring to Shri K. C. Sharma. Today I feel like joining issue with him.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the use when he has already left the House.

**Shri Heda:** But the argument remains.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** I think he has anticipated Shri Heda.

**Shri Heda:** The paragraph at the outset says that "it is gratifying to note that the performance of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Indian Administrative Service examination held in 1961 showed a definite improvement of their performance". This is a good development that these young boys belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are showing greater and greater improvement year after year. Here I need not read the whole paragraph. At the end of the para they have stated that this year they have taken a larger number of boys from the Scheduled tribes and backward classes than in the previous years. It is not clear whether they have fulfilled the quota of reservation, so far as IAS and IFS examinations are concerned.

But the same is not the case in the case of other examinations and selections. What I suggest is that they should fix minimum marks in all such examinations for qualification. Once a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe gets that minimum marks he should be selected in the quota reserved for them. But that does not always happen. In some cases, they have fixed the minimum marks at 35 while in other cases at 40, 45 or even 50 per cent with the result most of them are not qualified and even some of the reserved vacancies are not filled up, which is not at all fair to them. Since I have been working with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I have before me a number of cases where they have not been given the selection or promotion which they deserve, in spite of the reservation of quotas for them.

Shri Sharma talked about fundamental rights and equality mentioned in the Constitution. But he forgets one basic fact, and that basic fact is that India for the last few centuries has been divided rigidly into certain castes

and communities and particular castes have taken to particular types of avocations. If a person belongs to the business community, naturally, his sons and grandsons take to business. Similarly, if one goes in for Government service, his sons and grandsons also go in for Government service.

### 13 hrs.

We find that even Government service has become a sort of a monopoly for particular castes. Therefore these castes react very strongly when somebody from the other castes tries to enter it and they bring so many factors to neck him out. Two things are very handy to them—one the personality test and another the medical examination. I do not want to waste much of the time of the House but two or three examples would carry the point home. I may refer to the case of a son of a Minister in the Central Cabinet. He does not belong to the martial community but his son wanted to join the Army. He appeared at the examination and stood first class first, but when he appeared for personality test he failed. Next year again he tried. Again he came out first class first; he was at the top and again in the personality test he failed.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir):** What about his personality?

**Shri Heda:** Anybody who looks at that young boy—I think, his marriage was attended by many of us—will find that he has a grand physique, that he has got a good personality and that he would have made a nice Army Officer. But he was denied that. Why? Because he comes from a community which is generally not recruited in the Army.

I may give you another example. Here in the report there is a mention of engineers selected for electronics. I am referring to the case of a young boy who comes from the business community. He had a great future in the private sector. Straightaway he could



have started earning a four-figure salary. But he wanted to serve the Government. You know, Sir, in electronics the best field is research. He joined the Atomic Energy Commission. What happened? There he, an electronic engineer, was given training in physics. When he approached Dr. Bhabha and asked him, "Why am I being taught physics which is good for a M.Sc. student but which is not good for me?", Dr. Bhabha was also surprised. He enquired and found out that there was no arrangement for any other training and therefore instead of keeping the boys idle they thought why not give them some training. So, he came back.

Then again he appeared at the UPSC examination and got among the first few. Naturally, he deserved a Class I post. But he awaited and waited for months and he did not get the appointment. After about nine or ten months he got a letter saying, "We have not got full particulars on the following points, that is, firstly, your father's name. You have, in your application, given your father's name as So-and-so, Member of Parliament. This is not adequate. Give us the full name of your father. Secondly, you have not given us adequately your address." Being the son of a Member of Parliament he was living in one of the Ferozeshah Road bungalows. So, they said, "You have given the address as Number 50-and-so Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-1. It is not adequate. Give us your full address."

What was the story behind it? I took up the matter with somebody who was high-up in the Defence Ministry because this engineer was allotted to Defence. I found that since this boy did not belong to a community which is generally in Government service they wanted to bypass him and the easiest way was that they asked some small clerk to put on the file that the applicant's address and father's details were not adequate so that the other boys who were below him could be taken into service and were taken into the service. Months passed and then

this boy was asked. Naturally, they knew that this boy would not accept a junior position.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have some difficulty with all these statements that the hon. Member is making. Firstly, there is the objection that he is taking up individual cases. Probably he has not given notice of that to the hon. Minister who may not be able to give a suitable answer because he did not have advance notice that a particular case was being taken up.

Secondly, so far as the UPSC is concerned.....

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Is it relevant to the recruitment made by the UPSC?

**Shri Sonavane:** Certainly it is relevant.

**Shri Heda:** If you allow me to make my submission on both the points.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Under the Constitution we have an independent body which is supreme in our land and if we try to shake faith also in that body, probably it might not be advisable.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur):** If they behave in this fashion, as these examples show, certainly they shake our faith in them.

**Mr. Speaker:** But notice might be given in advance so that the hon. Minister might be ready with facts.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** But he has not taken any name.

**Mr. Speaker:** That identification is enough..... (*Interruption*). I will request hon. Members to avoid such references to individual cases. Of course, they can say that such things have happened. But take up a particular case, unless an advance notice has been given to the hon. Minister, puts the hon. Minister in a handicap and he cannot answer it..... (*Interruption*) Order, order. He will

[Mr. Speaker]

allow me just to complete it and then I will give him an opportunity; or, he might say it first. I will hear him first.

**Shri Heda:** I gave these instances.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, Shri Azad.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** It was the convention of the House that no names should be mentioned in this House and when a name is mentioned, on a point of order being raised you have always upheld that the name of the man who is not here in the House to defend himself should not be taken. But now you have permitted a very big name in this country to be mentioned and discussed in this House in any way you like.

**An Hon. Member:** Whose?

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** In this particular case no name had been mentioned. He was just giving example of how things happen. It happens in this country that when a man gives his father's name and his residence, still he is not being allowed entry into service because they want to find out to what caste he belongs, to what State he belongs and whether he belongs to the caste and the State which are getting in the service. Such things are happening. Without taking any name we are perfectly within our right to mention it in the Lok Sabha.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry, I cannot agree with him. If individual name is not given and it is said that Feroz-eshah Road was given and son of Member of Parliament was given, I think, that is enough to trace him as to who he was. That identifies the man.....(Interruption). If things have come to such a state, certainly it is deplorable. If the allegations that hon. Members are making are true, certainly they are reprehensible and we are very sorry that we have degenerated into such a state. But then too we have to maintain the traditions and I will request hon. Member just to avoid that. He can cer-

tainly say that such things do happen and I only request him that individual cases might be avoided.

**Shri Heda:** I was developing the point that in our country the caste so dominates that....

**Mr. Speaker:** He can do that.

**Shri Heda:**.....even in the best of selections these considerations come in and I gave certain instances of how things are developing. Because of delicacy I did not mention any name. Of course, if the hon. Minister or somebody wants to verify it, I can give the name in private. That is quite different.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only if he does not give the name but says that the hon. Member is sitting behind him then he will be identifiable.

**Shri Heda:** There are 700 members and of you include the ex-Members, there may be many hundreds more. So it cannot be identified. But if it has given anybody a clue in identifying him, I appreciate his intelligence.

The point that I was making was that these reservations are very necessary. The reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been provided because of various factors. If you want that every strata or section of the society should come to the different levels, mix with society and become one then whatever the handicap that is there we have to remove it. I am not saying that only in Government service those people who generally do not take up Government service should be given preference and should be persuaded to come in. I would similarly like in the national interest that those communities who do not take to agriculture, business or industry should be persuaded to go into those fields. Thereby real integration should be brought about.

If you just compare the history of the American people with that of our

people, you will find one big difference. Mr. Speaker, you had been to the States recently and you would have seen that there is a great mobility of employment. You take anybody there whose age is about 45 years and you will find that he has changed his profession four or five times. If you take what his father's grandfather's and great grandfather's profession, you will find that they had different professions. Is that the case in India? It is not. If I belong to the business community, you need not ask if my father, grandfather or anybody, belongs to the business community. That is the case. If one is a Government servant, you will find the same thing that his father, grandfather, everybody, was in Government service. So, this is the point to which I was referring. Therefore, the high principles that everyone is equal and only on the basis of merit people should be selected and that the reservations for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are worthless should not be there. They are against the Constitution. This type of plea should not be made because we are in a particular phase of development of our society.

There is one more point that I would like to make and that is that the U.P.S.C. is held in great respect and, therefore, on the whole, its decisions, its judgements, are very satisfactory and there they give, they create, a sort of satisfaction all over. Because of the States reorganisation, certain difficulties were created and certain types of feelings came in. Take the case of my own State, Andhra Pradesh. The former Hyderabad State has been reorganised and made a sort of part of three different States. Now, these various regional feelings come and go. The machinery that is evolved to solve them is not proper. In the former Hyderabad State, there was only one service, Medical and Health, these were not two separate services. There was one unified service. There were two separate services in the case of Madras State. When they reorganised,

they took the advantage of the circular issued by the Home Ministry. They said, since in Hyderabad there was no health service, everybody who was in the health section from the Hyderabad State had been put down and everybody from the Madras State who was in the health service had been put up. This has topsyturvyed the seniority there in such a manner that many of the persons who were Directors or Assistant Directors in their own departments had to go 5 to 6 places below. The result was that they did not join the service. The Home Ministry was good enough—when I moved them—and they wrote a letter. But more than six months have passed and they have not received reply because they want to avoid, they want to delay the matter. Therefore, I would very much like that such delicate matters which have something to do with political pressure be brought under the jurisdiction of the U.P.S.C. direct and the Home Ministry need not be bothered about it. If that takes place, I think, greater satisfaction will be possible in these places where the regional feelings are rampant.

With these words, I conclude.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we survey the rather unhappy and unpleasant scene in India today, we cannot fail to be struck by the fact that a sound, clean and efficient administration is the *sine qua non* for the preservation and promotion and strengthening of democratic institutions in our country. To this end, the Government bears a major responsibility, but under the Constitution, the Union Public Service Commission, as it is constituted, has also got to play a vital role so that the administration may rise from the doldrums into which it has fallen today, and it can really become an efficient instrument of the welfare State that India aspires to be.

The Commission, under the Constitution, has presented this report, and along with the report—the discussion

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].  
has become, more or less, an annual ritual, not much more than that—the memorandum by the Government giving reasons for the deviation or the departure from the advice tendered by the Commission has also been laid before the House. It is unfortunate that in many cases, many instances, many categories of cases, where the Government has behaved, has conducted, itself in a shoddy manner, in a shabby manner, in a most undesirable fashion, for that kind of thing, for those deviations, departures, remissnesses and indifference, no reason, no statement is available from the Government for the consideration of this House. There is only this brief, cryptic, memorandum about one case where the advice of the Commission was not accepted by the Government. Perhaps, the Government takes shelter behind the wording of the article 323 of the Constitution. The relevant portion is as follows:—

“...a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament.”

But may I submit that it is possible and it is necessary also that this should not be construed too strictly? There are scores, if not hundreds, of case where the Government have behaved arbitrarily, very casually and in a nonchalant manner and, therefore, the Government does owe an explanation to the House for the remiss manner in which it has conducted itself.

Sir, the appendices to the report throw a very lurid light on the matters which I have in mind. As was said of Bernard Shaws plays—a pound of peface with a penny worth of plays—here are appendices which to me are more important and more substantial than the slim body of the report itself. I will, by your leave, make a few references to the most relevant and vital portions of the appendices.

May I first take Appendix II? Appendix II gives rather strange figures with regard to the recruitment by examination, written examination, and columns 4 and 6 give the number of posts and the number of candidates interviewed. In 1961-62—I do not want to read the exact figure—the number of candidates interviewed was less than the number of posts advertised according to this appendix. Now, when a fewer candidates were interviewed, what happened to the number of posts advertised? Whether they were filled or not filled, nothing is given in the appendix. The previous years' figures are understandable. But the figures of 1961-62 are not understandable.

I would also refer to the number of applications received during the year and the number of candidates interviewed during the year which show that there is a steady decline during the last five years. I do not know whether this recruitment is by interview only. I wonder whether intending candidates have lost confidence in the examinations, in the nature of the examinations, in the quality of the examinations, conducted by the U.P.S.C. and so fewer people apply every year. There is a steady decline so far as these figures are concerned.

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then, I turn to Appendix IV. I do not know why these posts should be excluded from the purview of the U.P.S.C. Take, for instance, the posts in the Government Hospitality Organisation. I would not say that these posts are filled on the basis of favoritism or nepotism. But I do not see any reason why these posts should be excluded at all from the purview of the U.P.S.C. So, also the posts in the the President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat. About perhaps there is some reason for excluding them, but even there all the posts in the President's Secretariat should not be excluded from the purview of the U.P.S.C. As for the Vice President's Secretariat, there is no reason at all

for excluding these posts from the purview of the U.P.S.C.

The 11, I come to Appendix VI which gives the statement showing the number of candidates debarred/disqualified from the Commission's examinations or/and interviews during the year 1961-62. Various kinds of misconduct have been alleged, and in fact, they have not merely been alleged, but they must have been proved against them. But I find that the punishment meted out to such candidates who have proved their dishonesty and their incompetence for service is very meagre. In our country, as I have always been saying for the last few years, unless you institute a system of deterrent penalties, there is going to be no improvement in the morale and the tone and the efficiency of the administration, and wherever such misconduct is proved, it is no use debarring him just for one year or two years or three years, but there should be more stringent penalties meted out to such dishonest, such incompetent and such unworthy candidates and if possible, and if that could be done, the case should also be prosecuted in a court of law.

Then, I would refer to the list of posts for which suitable candidates could not be found as a result of advertisement and interview. I do not know how these were filled up later on. The posts were advertised for being filled up by advertisement and interview, but no suitable candidates could be found. Government should tell us how these posts were filled up later on when no suitable candidates could be found.

Then, there is Appendix XIII giving the list of posts for which requisitions were cancelled after advertisement and before interview. It is a very serious thing. Here, there is one post in the Defence Ministry, the only Ministry which is most culpable in this respect, where without assigning any reason the requisition was cancelled. The other Ministries at least had assigned some sort of reason; it might be some excuse or some pre-

text, but the Defence Ministry cancelled the advertisement for this post, and we find from the report that:

"The Minister, decided without assigning any reason that the post should not be filled up for the present."

I wonder whether the U.P.S.C. is not competent under the Constitution to call for explanations in such cases from Government. If under the Constitution as it stands they cannot do, I believe that in the national interest, it should be amended for that purpose. The other day, the Law Minister prattled about national interest, and the amending of the Constitution in national interest. In the case of the Berubari Union, a treasonous amendment Bill was passed by this House. But here is a matter where national interest is vitally involved, and I suggest that wherever such things happen in the hands of Government, the U.P.S.C. should be perfectly competent to ask for an explanation from Government as to why these things are done arbitrarily and in a casual and indifferent manner, and I may say, in some cases, even in a high-handed manner, and the U.P.S.C. should not be helpless in such cases.

Then, there is Appendix XV which gives the list of cases where the offer of appointment was delayed by Government. This is an amazing list of appointments delayed in some cases by eighteen months and in some cases by two years. Government have not even given any explanation in this behalf, and if the hon. Minister is able to give it, he must give an explanation to the House as regards these cases where the offer of appointment was delayed inordinately.

There is one more appendix about delayed references regarding temporary appointments. This has been the bane of administration in recent years, and temporary appointments were made by the Ministers or some underlings or somebody beneath the Min-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

ister, perhaps, the Deputy Minister (or it might be even somebody below that), and these temporary appointments were made *ad hoc* and on a basis which could not pass the test of reasons or efficiency but which were governed by some extraneous considerations or factors, and the reference to the U.P.S.C. was not made at all for years. The dates are very revealing. For lack of time, I shall not go through them in detail. But the hon. Minister must, in duty bound and in honour bound, come and tell the House as to why these things happened.

Then, there are the disciplinary cases involving charges affecting integrity and also charges other than those affecting integrity.

The U.P.S.C. is charged with all these matters, namely appointment, probation, training, promotion and punishment. Now, taking the first item, namely recruitment and appointment, there has been recently some talk about the personality tests. The hon. Minister while answering a question in the House on the 4th of this month said:

"There is no proposal to do away with interviews for examinations for all-India services. The only question that is being considered in consultation with the U.P.S.C. is regarding the maximum marks that should be prescribed for personality tests. No decision has yet been taken."

I am in favour of personality tests, because personality test is something which, if properly conducted, can give an insight into the candidate's fitness for the particular job. I do not wish to make a personal reference, but even in the old ICS there was the *viva voce* test and there was the personality test conducted. But one thing should be borne in mind. I do not know how it takes place now, because there is a tendency in some quarters

to make up in the case of certain candidates who have been brought before the U.P.S.C. by what was in the olden days known as the 'chit system'. I hope that the 'chit system' does not prevail today, and I hope it has been abolished. Under the 'chit system', to make up for the deficiency of marks that the candidate gets in the written test, they used to give full marks in the *viva voce* or personality test, so that if the total marks are increased by 200 or 300—I do not know what the maximum marks for the *viva voce* test are today—then the candidate of their choice comes through; the candidate does not get good marks in the written test, but they can make up for that deficiency by awarding three hundred marks or the full marks in the *viva voce* test, and so, he can come through and he is declared successful. But this is wholly wrong. Therefore, I would suggest for this purpose, a modification of the method, if the method is different from what I suggest, and that is, that the personality test should be always held before the written test, as it used to happen in the ICS examination in the olden days in England where before the written test, the personality test or the *viva voce* test or the interview was held, and marks were allotted to the candidates, and they were kept under seal and in secret.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** What is the period to which the hon. Member is referring? I shall take it up, because I am very much interested in this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am referring to the period of the ICS examination of 1929 or thereabouts, when the *viva voce* test used to take place before the written examination. I do not know whether it is different today. If the *viva voce* takes place after the written test today, I suggest that it should take place before the written test.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I understood the hon. Member to say that this was prevalent at a certain time. What was the period to which he was referring?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He said that it was prevalent in England.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** This was the system prevalent in England, where the *viva voce* always took place before the written test.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In 1929. I am referring to the period when I appeared, the year 1929 or thereabouts.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I am very much interested in this, and I shall take it up.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If that system is adopted here that will obviate the possibility of the U.P.S.C. or somebody interested tampering with the marks in some undesirable manner so that a particular candidate can get through because the deficiency in the written test is made up in the *viva voce*. Therefore, this should be borne in mind.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** Now that the hon. Member is referring to it, may I point out one obvious difficulty? If he could give me a solution for that, I shall be happy because we have an open mind on the subject. There are about five thousand to six thousand candidates appearing for these examinations. If we adopt the hon. Member's suggestion, then it would be necessary to interview about five thousand or six thousand candidates every year. That would be the obvious disadvantage, if there is anything which the hon. Member can suggest to meet that difficulty, I shall be happy.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In the olden days, in London, over five hundred to seven hundred candidates used to appear for the ICS examination, and all of them were examined

by *viva voce* before the written test, and the marks were all tabulated and kept in secret.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That is a good suggestion, but this is the obvious disadvantage.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The hon. Minister may either adopt it or adapt it in some way if possible.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What was the result of the examination which the hon. Member took?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The other day, the hon. Minister was telling us something about the limited IAS examination. I wonder what exactly was the import of this phrase 'limited IAS examination'. In view of the standards that are deteriorating in recent years in our administration, for the Ministers by their example cannot disclaim responsibility, I hope that the limited IAS examination will not further lower the standards in administration, because once the standards keep falling and the values are devalued, there is no escape from the slippery slope.

I hope that the probation and the training of these candidates that get through the examinations is also kept on a very high level. The other day, I think it was in reply to some question, or I probably read it in some book—for lack of time, I would not quote the exact reference—that the candidates under probation and training were taught Gandhian ideology, cultural history of India and such other matters. Gandhian ideology is good; I have nothing to say against it. But there are also other things for which India is famous. India is famous not merely for Gandhian ideology, but for her philosophy and spiritual values. In the Constituent Assembly, you are aware that there was strong opposition to a proposal for imparting religious instruction. But now it has dawned on the powers that be that it was an unwise move to oppose it; they want to have moral and spiritual instruction imparted

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

now in some other way. I wish that our candidates, probationers and under-trainees, are taught not merely Gandhian ideology but also given an insight into the spiritual philosophy of India. Moral values and spiritual values should be held high. That is essential lest the administration go down the slippery slope in the near future.

One or two other matters and I have done, because you have already rung the bell and I am racing against time. Recently, on February 6, 1960, the U.P.S.C. issued a notification to the effect that it will be holding a limited competitive examination for promotion to regular temporary establishments of Assistant Superintendents of the Central Secretariat Service in June 1960. The notification further stated that reservation of 12½ per cent of vacancies would be made for members of the scheduled caste and 5 per cent for members of the scheduled tribes. The result of the examination was announced by the U.P.S.C. in April 1961. In the notification announcing the result, the number of vacancies was 48, out of which 16 were unreserved and 28 reserved for members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; that is 67 per cent of the vacancies was reserved instead of 17 per cent which was announced before. I am all for the upliftment, and absorption on equal terms, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the administration. But may I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to article 335 of the Constitution which says the 'claims of the members of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration.....' etc. That should also be borne in mind. Here what was happened is that this decision was challenged in the Supreme Court. The abnormal reservation deprived those successful, meritorious candidates, who would have otherwise got in but for the raising of the percentage from 17½ to

67, of their opportunity to get into the service. One of the affected candidates challenged it in the Supreme Court, and the Court held that the carry forward rule which raised the percentage—in the previous two years no vacancies were filled; so the percentage was added together for three years in the third year—was *ultra vires* the Constitution, invalid and void. Now I hope the Government would take this matter up in their own hand and promote those candidates who had been deprived of the opportunity by the raising of the percentage of reservation. (An Hon. Member: 30 candidates). 28 or 30. Those candidates who could not get in, and who would have got in had the percentage of reservation remained at the same level as originally announced at 17½ and not 67, those candidates should be promoted who had been successful in that examination.

One word more and I have done. There are often candidates serving in various departments, whether it be Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and so on, who apply in response to advertisements to the U.P.S.C. and remit the fee for the purpose. But I am sorry to say that the heads of departments concerned sit not merely pretty but tight on those applications and never forward them. The candidates are the losers; they lose those few rupees, which probably will be refunded later on. But this is a minor aspect of the issue. There is the other aspect which is more important. The U.P.S.C. must take a hand in the matter. Under the Constitution, they cannot do it now. So the Constitution or Rules may be amended to enable them to ask the departments concerned to forward all applications from candidates serving in the Ministries and departments, who are eligible for those posts.

One supreme issue must be borne in mind. I am glad that after 16 years of independence, the Government has woken up to the fact that the administration is not what it should be.



The senior Minister who is no longer with us unfortunately—I hope he will be back here sometime later on—told us in the Consultative Committee meeting that Government has in mind the appointment of a Commission on the lines of the Hoover Commission in the U.S. for a complete, comprehensive review of the administration and for suggestions for administrative reforms in a comprehensive manner. I would have been glad—and my colleagues would have also been glad, I am sure—if a parliamentary committee, a joint committee, of both Houses had been appointed for this purpose, to go into the working of the administration and suggest changes. But we should be thankful for small favours from the Government at this stage, because they are in a majority and we cannot challenge their decisions. I hope that the question of the constitution of this Commission—call it what you will, Administrative Commission, Administrative Reforms Commission, whenever it comes into being—will be taken up. The senior Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who told us about it has left the Ministry; but I hope it won't be shelved and allowed to start accumulating dust in some archives of the administration. I hope it will be taken up very seriously. I hope that the Commission, when it comes into being, will be an independent Commission, that Members of Parliament will be associated with the Commission and that it will present a report in the very near future so that before this deterioration takes a worse form, we shall be able to put the administration on a sound basis in order that a clean and efficient administration, which is the basis of all democratic institutions anywhere in the world, will be available to the people of this country so that every man, woman and child in this country may have life and it more abundantly.

**Shri Basappa (Tiptur):** We are considering the report of one of the highest bodies in the land as stated by the Speaker himself. When considering this report, we see that this

body is expected to perform a very important duty, to improve the administrative setup of this country. From that point of view, we are judging the work of one of the highest bodies in the land. In doing so, we have to consider all the things that have happened in the past.

The Minister himself mentioned in his opening speech that the report is full and candid. I doubt that very much. Whether it is full and candid is shown in the report here; it is, after all, only 15-16 pages. The number of pages of the report may be more, but the substance of it is only 15-16 pages. The number of pages is not important, but the quality of the work turned out by this body is very important. The improvement that is made in selection and recruitment, what improvements have been made and what kind of new blood has been introduced into the administration which is responsible for implementing the development plans, how far we have succeeded, and to what extent the responsibility can be fixed on the administration, and the persons who are manning that administration, how they have been selected for all these years, who are responsible for the kind of things that is happening—these are some of the important matters that come before us when we are discussing the UPSC's report.

A thorough overall change has to be effected both in the method of work and also in the reorganisation of the UPSC. People are rushing to the IAS and IPS and not towards the educational and medical services. So, some radical changes will have to be effected. I know the Ministry is thinking in that direction, but concrete steps will have to be taken to see that these changes are expedited.

When the constitution framers made this provision for the UPSC, they expected very high things from it. We are afraid that the standards are falling. It has to be recognised, and they have to be improved. From that point of view, more has to be done

[Shri Basappa]

both in the reorganisation of this body and the results achieved. How to judge the people that we are going to select, their character and merit? Sometimes intelligence alone will not do. The way in which they mix with the people, and their character and integrity are all important. Sometimes in the written examination they cannot show all these aspects. So, in order to judge all these things, the Members who sit there must be above board. If confidence has been shaken to some extent, it has to be recognised and rectified.

It is alarming to find that out of 2.7 million jobs, nearly 70 per cent is outside the purview of this noble body. So, this body should be reorganised and its power increased so that all these appointments which are made casually are brought within the purview of this body.

Appendix IV shows that the number of matters in which the jurisdiction of this body has been taken away is on the increase. So, this highest body in the land must be made answerable for all the appointments that are going to be made, and circulars will have to be issued that whenever these public bodies appoint men, they should be guided by certain rules enunciated by the UPSC.

Although I agree with some of the theoretical statements made by Shri Sharma, I do not agree with his references to women and scheduled castes. This is a section of the population which has to be encouraged. Otherwise, dangers are ahead. So, circulars have to be issued that when the minimum qualifications prescribed by the UPSC are fulfilled by the scheduled caste people, there should be no restriction on taking them in service.

With regard to recruitments made abroad, we read in the report that the Chairman goes to different parts of the world and selects these people.

I think the expenditure incurred on this is a big one. We need not undertake such a kind of work that the Chairman and other Members should roam about all over the world to recruit a few people. It is not desirable. On the other hand, I am one of those who think that our people in serving in different parts of the world are doing a good job and serving as ambassadors of this great country. I do not mind some of them serving outside.

The UPSC has to be very watchful about the promotion, confirmation and transfers of the persons recruited. Most of the time of these officers is taken away by thinking of these things. Why is it so? Are there no rules? All these things should be done automatically. The rules will have to be framed in such a way that there is no doubt left in their minds on these matters, so that they can take up their work more vigilantly.

The report itself states that the UPSC is only an advisory body. I agree that though it is the highest body in the land, certain matters have to be ultimately left to Government. But when valid reasons are given by the UPSC for accepting or rejecting certain proposals, they should prevail. There is an instance quoted here of a dismissed public servant whom Government want to take back. Government hold that *mala fides* have not been proved beyond doubt. The UPSC have held that the penalty should be reduced, but the other things should remain. I do not agree with the Government in coming to the conclusion they have reached in the face of the arguments advanced by the UPSC.

There should be co-ordination between recruitment to the State services and to the Central services. In order to bring this about, some of the Members serving in the State Service Commissions may be taken over on the Union Public Service Commission.

Since the IAS people have not been found to be up to the mark in the matter of serving the rural parts, a special cadre will have to be formed for that kind of work. It is all right to sit in Delhi in the Secretariat and do some work, but it is quite a different thing to go to the villages, mix with the people and study their problems. A separate cadre is therefore necessary.

Even this morning there was a question that Hindi should be one of the media of examination. I agree. We have also been told that many of the failures in army recruitment was because of this handicap of language, since in all other respects they had succeeded. It is a very serious thing that people who are qualified to enter the defence forces should be left out on this account. Whole saying this, I would add that the different media in the various parts of the country should also be given due weight.

I hope all these matters will be looked into and the next report will show us the improvements they have effected.

**Dr. L. M. Singhi:** I believe that the debate on the Report of the UPSC in the past has tended to take a somewhat routine and predictable course. Nevertheless, there is no gainsaying the fact that it gives us a useful opportunity for reviewing the health of the Services in this country and for examining the performance of this commission.

In placing the UPSC on a constitutional pedestal, the founding fathers had the objective of ensuring stability in the psychology of our Services and the objective of guarding against nepotism. Broadly speaking, the Commission has fulfilled these objectives in so far as the scope of its activities extends. My objection is that the scope of its activities does not extend far enough, as the hon. Member who preceded me pointed out. Even though we have the UPSC in existence in this country, we find that there is a seizeable erosion in the psychological sta-

bility and morale of the services in recent years. Why is it so? Have the ill-winds of frustration been able to cause this erosion in spite of the UPSC and other assurances of the stability of the services which we have provided in the Constitution and in the various statutes? If that is so, it is one of the growest indictments against this administration as it would be against any administration. If you wish to secure a substantial recession in the clamour and chorus of complaints of nepotism we must seek to extend the score of the activities of the UPSC.

It has been pointed out year in and year out that the standards of attainment of the candidates have registered a distinct deterioration and there is a marked decline in linguistic proficiency and in the facility of expression passed by the candidates. Even though some hon. Members here may have in their wide sweep of arguments appealed to nationalistic sentiments or to sentiments suggesting that we should under-play even linguistic proficiency and facility of expression, I think it is a matter which deserves closure scrutiny by the Government. It appears that the UPSC could not possibly be blamed for this decline in standards; it is to be found in the abnormal and alarming decline in the standards of university education. Our Home Minister and Education Minister should sit together to find out ways and means of providing the much-needed correctives to this fall in the standards of candidates who take these examinations as indeed in the standard of those who have the benefits of university education. There should be preliminary pre-examination coaching facilities providing for university students who wish to take this examination, not only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but for all candidates in different, selected universities. This facility should be provided particularly in the residential universities which could develop a tradition for preparing students for these examinations.

[Shri Basappa]

In this connection, I also want to know to what extent Shri V. T. Krishnamachari's recommendations for recasting the training programme for those selected in these various examinations have been implemented and if they have not been implemented in toto, what are the various reasons for shelving them or consigning them to oblivion.

We also want to know why the Academy of Administration which is at present located in Mussoorie is again being shifted from there? If the reports are true, it is an example of mental instability. It was felt that this Academy should be located a place where it would not be undermined by the tempo of lying in the capital city. Now, it is being felt that it should be located in the Capital because there is the advantage of a university here. I feel that the first reason was a very sound one and the Academy should not be located in the capital. The Administration has not given any plausible argument why it has to be shifted again and why this huge cost should be incurred.

The entire training programme of those selected in the various services should be brought under the direct supervision of the UPSC in order that it is made more efficient.

Under what has happened to the idea, at one time vigorously mooted, to establish zonal training schools for administrative services? I do not know what reasons have led the Government to delay or postpone or to abandon that proposal.

The Minister should also tell us about extent of present short-fall in the availability of personnel in various service cadres and whether there would be any emergency recruitment in the near future in this country and also whether forward planning and co-ordination functions which are assigned to this Commission have prevailed with the Government in considering this question of emergency recruit-

ment on a regular basis so that persons who have had some experience in other fields of life could opt for the administrative services.

The task of suggesting administrative reforms should be entrusted in the first instance to the UPSC which is by its special background eminently sited for the purpose. My friend Mr. Kamath mentioned the Supreme Court judgement in the recent case of T. Devadasan. The judgement was delivered only in the last week of the last month. It is a judgement of far reaching significance. I hope that the Minister would give us re-statement of the Government's policy in this matter of carrying forward rule. It is true that it has been struck down by the highest tribunal in this country and for good reasons. But we have known instances in the past where in spite of judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, Government have proceeded to legislate contrary to and in supersession of the effect of particular judgments. I see that the hon. Minister is nodding his head to deny this.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** That is to say, whenever we do it we do it under the authority of Parliament.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Of course. But the authority of Parliament is whittled greatly by the Parliamentary system under which the cabinet dictatorship always prevails. After all Parliament can go only so far as the whips will permit it to go.

What are the present trends in service preference? This is a matter of continuous interest to the nation: whether service preference for the Indian Administrative Service continues to be very great? The highly unbalanced emphasis laid in our country on administrative cadres is depleting the ranks of technical and scientific branches and the ranks of university teachers. This preference is one of the major factors in depriv-

ving universities of talented young men it dissuades them from opting for the educational service. This is a dangerous and I am sure Government would recognise it as such. What do they propose to do about it? Is it proposed completely to deprive or prevent qualified and trained technicians from taking these examinations? Or do they propose to resort to the fairer method of giving proper and adequate emoluments for improving the conditions of service of those opting for the technical, scientific and educational vocations? If this is not done I am sure the educational field and the technical and scientific fields would greatly suffer and indeed at least the educational field and its quality would be jeopardised. I hope that the Minister will have something to say in this matter.

14 hrs.

I would like, before I conclude, to bring to the attention of this House that we are committed to the continual expansion of public sector in our country. If that is so, it is obvious that employment opportunities would be very great in this field. I would like to know whether the Government is not aware of insistent complaints of nepotism and favouritism in the public sector: whether it is not a fact that every now and then jobs have been given in the public sector as a matter of favour. If that is so, I want to know whether the Government would not consider the establishment of a new and separate public Service Commission for public undertakings in this country an Act of this Parliament so that not only the complaints of nepotism and favouritism would disappear but it would also establish the *bona fides* of the Government in this matter. I would also establish the *bona fides* of the in view of the expanding business in this country steps should be taken to establish an Indian Business Management Service.

I would then like to refer to the central issue which affects our ad-

ministration today in this country before I conclude, and that is, the need for establishing a unified civil service. I know that differing and conflicting claims can be advanced regarding the establishment of a unified civil service as also for maintaining the superiority of the general administrative service over the others. I would like, in this connection to substantiate what I have to say by a very forceful observation of Mr. A. K. Chanda in his highly admirable work on Indian administration. He says:

"It is generally recognised that the inherited organisation is neither adequate nor appropriate for fulfilling the needs of a Government which has a fundamentally different character and ideology from the previous administration. In the past the State had hardly any social objectives and its machinery of Government was primarily intended for the maintenance of law and order. Without a major readjustment of the machinery and reorganisation of the superior services to foster the growth of the feeling that all officers are equally responsible for the administration of the country, it would be difficult, if not possible, to secure the fulfilment of the purposes of the State."

I would also like to read out what the Pak. First Plan had to say in this matter. It is stated there in the following words:

"The existence of so many services of a general character as distinct entities divides the total general work of the Government into water-tight compartments militates against the pooling of administrative resources, encourages class consciousness and mutual jealousy and creates conflicts in many common areas of administration and prevents the maximum utilisation of talents in accordance with aptitudes and emotional pulls, to mention only a few of the evils resulting from it."

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

While I would not associate myself without reservations with this observation contained in the Pak-First Plan, I think it merits our very careful consideration. We must consider whether the time has not come for unifying our civil service and to secure a lateral movement and a continual rational reallocation between different branches of the services, and of personnel, according to their aptitudes after they have been in service for some time. If this is not done, I think our service structure would suffer from certain rigidities which should be avoided.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon Member's time is up.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I would like to have the same time that you were pleased to give to my hon. friend Shri Kamath.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker.** 15 minutes each.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I shall conclude very soon. I have some important matters to refer to. I am glad that my task is greatly facilitated by the copious references my hon. friend Shri Kamath made to the appendices which we find in this, the 12th report of the Commission. At least some of these appendices, I am sure the Minister would realise constitute a very potent charge-sheet against the Government. I would draw the attention of the House, in the first place, to Appendix IV at page 22 of the Report to which Shri Kamath referred. But he forgot to mention to the House and to ask the Minister why the officer for Parliamentary Affairs in the Ministry of Home Affairs is also one of those exempted from the purview of the Commission. I would then like to refer to pages 48-49 of the Report wherein we find a list of posts for which requisitions were cancelled after advertisement but before interview and a list of posts for which requisitions were

cancelled after advertisement and interview of the candidates. How much waste of public money is involved in this and why is such completely ill-considered and ill-conceived policy allowed to be followed by the administration? Why are interviews held and then the requisitions for the posts are cancelled?

I would also like to refer to the phenomenon of delayed and deferred appointments which we find reflected at page 50 of the Report, wherein there is a long list of cases where the offer of appointment was delayed and referred by the Government. The position in this appendix is as on 31st March, 1962 and it is alarming. The delays are in all conscience highly unfair and completely unjustifiable. I hope the Minister will have an explanation to render to the House to justify these delays.

The same is true in the case of delayed references and irregular appointments which we find in Appendix XX. This is a matter of very great concern to this House and to this country because it seems that appointments are made irregularly or references are made to the Commission after considerable delay in a large number of cases. I wonder if the Minister will be able to explain this phenomenon of delayed references to the Commission and irregular appointments by the Government.

Then a word about the personality test. I hope the Government would not abolish the personality test in any haste because I am sure that if they do so they will have to report such a move at leisure. I think the personality test is on the whole a very wholesome requirement in the selection procedures, though it is true that personality test has to be improved and the interviewing skills have to be improved. I think that you may have on the Commission someone who is proficient in the technique of inter-

viewing. It seems that there is a lack of sensitivity, a lack of sympathy, a lack of proficiency and skill in interviewing at the present time in the Union Public Service Commission. I do not mean this as censuring the Commission, but I think that this is bound to happen when new procedures and new skills of interviewing are not assimilated in their approach.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should conclude now.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I am concluding. I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity for offering a few remarks. Before I conclude I would like to say that the most important thing for this Parliament is not only to watch but also to rectify the relation between political leadership, the Ministers and the Administration. The services have been variously described as the steel-frame and the plastic frame, according to individual predilections. I think the services are a sort of *Antahpura*, an inner courtyard, which rules and regulates the life of this nation.

In the range of logical fallacies, the syllogism is old fashioned, but it seems it is not without a measure of validity in this context that the General commands the army; the General's wife commands the General; the General's wife commands the army. This syllogism may have its deficiency but it seems that bureaucracy in this country thrives behind the cloak of Cabinet dictatorship. I think this is a tendency which the Government must in good time cure, because they cannot continue as a democratic government and yet be captives of bureaucratic procedures. I hope that the services would act as the conscience of the community in a backward country and would demonstrate that their opportunity is as great as the destiny of this nation is.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, I have listened to the speeches which the hon. Members of this House have made

and I must say that most of the points that were made for the consideration of the Minister have not much to do with the UPSC or its report. They have brought in all kinds of problems relating to university education, training, administrative control, administrative procedure and all those things which have nothing to do with this report. This report can be made a peg on which you can hang anything you like.

I find that the UPSC serves two distinct purposes. In the first place, it is an examining body and I must congratulate the UPSC for holding the examinations in such a way all these years that there has been no leakage of question papers, there have been no walk-outs and no unfair practices as such in the examination hall. I think this is a high tribute that any person in India can pay, when one finds that the educational landscape of our country has undergone great deterioration on account of leakage of question papers and other things. The examinations have lost their sanctity and the impartiality which they used to have at one time. I feel that so far as the evaluation of the written work of the candidate is concerned, there will be found to be very few persons in this country holding exception to the work that the UPSC is doing.

But the UPSC does not only deal with written tests. It also deals with oral tests. Sometimes, the recruitment is done only by means of interview. Sometimes, the recruitment is made in some other *ad hoc* and short-term fashion. When we come to those things, we cannot feel very happy about the work that the UPSC is doing.

I do not want to say much about the personality test. But there is no doubt that there is a general, continuous and persistent dissatisfaction about the way in which these personality tests are conducted. There is no doubt that the element of subjectivity that is imparted into these personality tests is much greater than

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it should be. There is no doubt that one of the great bane of our country, that has also crept into the personality tests of the UPSC, for which hon. Members are very sorry, is the bane of getting recommendations for everything that we do. We, Members of Parliament, are very guilty of that. But I think there should be certain sacred precincts, the precincts of justice and of examinations, which should be free from it. But I ask the Members of the UPSC: Can anyone of them lay his hands on his heart and say that he has never received a letter of recommendation or that he has never had any case recommended to him? This thing is happening. I do not question their integrity. They are men of great integrity and great honour. But unfortunately, the impression has gone round that even the Members of the UPSC can be approached through their friends or somebody. It may be wrong, but I am speaking for the body of the people who go for examinations before the UPSC when I say that this impression has gone round in the country.

I would request the Home Minister, who is sitting here, that something should be done to allay the suspicion of the examinees in this matter and to uphold the integrity of the Members of the UPSC, and to show to the world that the Members of the UPSC, like Caesar's wife, are above any kind of suspicion. Our Prime Minister has said that one should not only be just, but one should also have the reputation of being just. Somehow the impression has gone round that they are amenable to letters of recommendation and things of that kind. This should be done away with.

There comes the root of the whole trouble, namely, the personality test. This personality test is a dole and the examiner is empowered to give as much of that dole as possible.

When you are sitting to examine the students in the personality test, you are like the Mughal Emperors of old. A man comes to you and says, "I am a beggar". At once you say, "All right; I give you 100 acres of land." A man comes and says that he is a poor man. You say, "I will give you 20 diamonds". I would say that this personality test should be so devised that it is fool-proof. It is there in Yugoslavia, Switzerland and other countries of the world. It should be put on such a sure and fool-proof and unexceptionable footing that the element of personal preference, the element of undue influence, legitimate or illegitimate, exercised or not exercised, is reduced to a minimum. I know we are human beings and we have our defects. Our Members of the UPSC are also human beings; they are not angels. But wisdom lies in this that we must devise such tests as would test all kinds of abilities—general knowledge, physical fitness, moral fitness and all these things.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar):  
What about height?

Shri D. C. Sharma: If it comes to height, I may suffer in comparison, but you also suffer from excessive weight.

I would submit, Sir, very respectfully that this personality tests should be an all-embracing and comprehensive test. It should be such as to make students conscious not only of their deficiencies, but also of their good points and their endowments in particular fields.

Another thing I want to say is, there are some friends who say that so many things are not under the purview of the UPSC and they should be given more work. I do not mind if they are given more work. But as things are constituted at present, there are certain things which should be taken away from the purview of



the UPSC. For instance, in page 2, para 7 of this report, it is said:

"The Commission held 9 examinations for recruitment to important organised civil services and posts. In addition, the Commission conducted 9 written examinations for recruitment to some of the Defence Services. They also conducted 37 tests in typewriting, shorthand for Assistants, Clerks, Stenographers employed under Government."

This kind of work can be done by some kind of a junior Public Service Commission. The Union Public Service Commission should only be entrusted with that kind of work which is of an all-India nature, which has got to do something with our all-India services, which is of a nation-building type. Instead of that, unfortunately, I find that the Union Public Service Commission has to conduct so many examinations at so many levels. It is not conducive to its efficiency and it is not proper for those persons who go up there. I therefore think that there should be a junior organisation to conduct these examinations and the UPSC should be given only those things which are really of an all-India nature and which are really of a very high kind of administrative character. I find that the UPSC conducts about 16 examinations for the Indian Administrative Service, some examination for the Indian Administrative Probationers' Service, examination for Ad hoc posts and many others. There is a whole list given. I think, as it is done in some States where there is a big Public Service Commission and a junior Public Service Commission, in the all-India set-up also we should have a junior organisation of that kind so that almost all work is not thrust upon the shoulders of the members of the Union Public Service Commission.

The other thing to which I want to refer is this, (of course, it is a

statutory body and I have no reason to question its composition or to call into question the credentials of anybody). But I would like to ask the hon. Minister how these members of the UPSC are recruited. Somebody said that there is a book with the title "Examiners Examined". I want to know how these members of the Commission who are responsible for the administrative health of our nation and who are responsible for selecting people for the implementation of our policies both national and international, are selected. How are these members recruited? Who recommends them? Who makes the recommendations? How are they selected? Is there any unwritten rule that anybody who is of a very very mature age should only become a member of the UPSC? My great friend, the late Shri Feroze Gandhi used to say that so far as the Indian Cabinet was concerned he was not qualified for it because he had not yet attained the age of 70. Once he made that statement. I want to ask the hon. Minister, what is the age limit for becoming a member—of course, I know the retirement age. How are they selected? Why is it that a person who has failed in one department becomes a member of the UPSC? While you are conducting these examinations in a proper and scientific manner, you should also see to it that a man who proved to be inconvenient in a ministry or a man who proved to be troublesome in a State or a man who did not pull his weight somewhere is not shifted on to the UPSC. The UPSC should not be made a dumping ground for such persons. I hope, Sir, you will kindly look into it and oblige.

My third point is, the report of the UPSC reveals a very sorry state of affairs in this respect, that while we have thousands of persons who want to go into the Indian Foreign Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Administrative Service, there are certain services for

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which you cannot find suitable candidates. I want to ask, what is being done in this respect? Is this report circulated to the universities and the States. Does the Home Ministry take any note of these deficiencies? For instance, there is nobody for the post of Deputy Director, Designs, for the post of Deputy Director, Central Statistical Organisation, for the post of Professor in coal mining and so on. Appendix IX is a very depressing appendix for me because it shows how our education is proceeding in a lopsided manner and how we are not providing the essential manpower in some of the essential services. For instance, I do not know why it should not be possible to find an Instructor in Art Direction for the Film Institute of India. I think the Home Ministry should call a meeting of the members of the Public Service Commission and the Ministry of Education and ask them to make good these deficiencies in personnel which are listed in this appendix.

Another thing is, as I said, the UPSC is not only an examining body but it is also a judicial body and also judicious body. Persons who have been demoted, persons whose claims have been ignored, persons who have been suspended and persons who have some grievance of any kind against any official or any Ministry can go to the UPSC for the redress of the wrongs done to them. I think in one appendix we are told how many of these cases come to the notice of the UPSC. May I submit, Sir, very respectfully, that this is a very useful service which the UPSC performs. I think in some cases the UPSC acts as the guardian of some of those persons who have not been given proper treatment in the ministries. I would suggest that this function of the UPSC should be augmented and the UPSC should be in a position not to delay the matter so much. Our democratic machinery by its very nature is very slow. But slowness in the case of those persons who have been hit hard in some way or the other is equal to

mental suffering.—I do not want to use a harsh word like "torture"—and therefore the process of expediting such cases should be accelerated so that the persons who have been hit hard in some way or the other will be able to find redress as early as possible.

With these words, Sir, I support mainly and by large the work that has been done by the UPSC.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के ऊपर जो चर्चा हो रही है उस को हमें राजनीतिक दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए। यह हमारे देश का सर्वोपरि आयोग है और इस के सम्बन्ध में जो भी चर्चा हो वह इस प्रकार से होनी चाहिए कि जिससे यह महसूस हो कि हम उस में सहयोग देने जा रहे हैं न कि ऐसी चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि वातावरण क्षुब्ध हो।

सब से पहले मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति महोदय के सामने पेश हुई है, इस का जो तौर तरीका और क्लेवर है वह बदलना चाहिए, क्योंकि हो सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के सामने यह रिपोर्ट उपयुक्त जचे, किन्तु इस सदन के सामने यह रिपोर्ट बहुत ही नाकाफी है। जो जानकारी प्राप्त होनी चाहिए वह इस से नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में वह इस बात को देखें कि वह रिपोर्ट जो सदन के सामने आवे, उस में वह तथ्य होने चाहिए जिन पर कि सदन में विस्तृत चर्चा हो सकती हो।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँ इस संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के बारे में कि जब इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में अपना दृष्टिकोण रखें तो उन्हें यह न भूलना चाहिए कि मानव कमजोरी सब जगह पर है, और इसलिए हम को पहले अपनी कमजोरी की तरफ ध्यान

कर लेना चाहिए। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश का वातावरण बहुत ही उल्टा है। इस देश में सिफारिश करना, दबाव डालना, दौड़ धूप करना जीवन का एक अंग बन गया है, और ऐसी दशा में हमारे इस संघ लोक सेवा आयोग पर कितना दबाव पड़ता होगा लोगों का, इस का भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस माननीय सदन के सदस्य किस प्रकार से पीड़ित होते हैं उन दबावों से यह उन से छिपा नहीं है। लोग उन के पास आ कर दबाव देते हैं कि हमारी सिफारिश कर दो, हमारा तबादला करवा दो आदि आदि। और आम तौर से सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों के लिए तो यह मान लिया गया है कि उनका तो यह काम है। यह तो वे मानते हैं जो ईमानदारी से बात करते हैं, और बाकियों का तो कहना ही क्या है। इसलिए ऐसी परिस्थिति में आयोग की कमजोरियों को आंकना वाजिब नहीं। आयोग में यदि कुछ कमजोरियां होंगी तो उन में हमारी कमजोरियों का प्रतिबिम्ब अवश्य होगा इस में कोई शक नहीं है।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि आयोग का काम बहुत अधूरा होता है। आयोग कुछ परम्पराओं को ले कर लोगों का चयन कर लेता है, लेकिन उसके बाद जो उन का प्रशिक्षण होता है और उस के बाद जो लोग नौकरी में रहते हैं उन के ऊपर आयोग का कोई सीधा नियंत्रण नहीं है। और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि आयोग अच्छे से अच्छे लोगों को चुनता है, लेकिन जब वे बाद में जीवन में प्रवेश करते हैं तो भ्रष्ट हो जाते हैं। तो उन के ऐसा करने के कारणों का भी हम को पता नहीं होता और न आयोग के सामने वे कारण आते हैं। इस का एक सब से बड़ा कारण है राजनीतिक दबाव। जो बड़े बड़े अफसर होते हैं उन के ऊपर सत्तारूढ़ दल दबाव लाता है, यह रोजाना की बात हो गयी है और इस कारण उन सब लोगों का आत्म बल क्षीण हो गया है। यह खराबी किस प्रकार दूर हो और चयन करते समय आयोग किस

प्रकार से इन बातों को देखे, यह गम्भीर समस्या है जो आयोग के सामने होनी चाहिए, और मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वे भी इस बारे में आयोग की इन समस्याओं को देखें और यह विचार करें कि किस प्रकार उन का हल हो सकता है। मेरा यह निवेदन है और यह सिफारिश है कि प्रत्येक पांच बरस के बाद जो भी कोई इस प्रकार के आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० या आई० एफ० एस० के कर्मचारी हों उन सब का एक प्रकार का स्क्रीनिंग होना चाहिए, उन की कुछ जांच हर पांच बरस के बाद होनी चाहिए। उस में इस प्रकार का परसोनेलिटी टेस्ट न हो जो कि शुरू में होता है, लेकिन कुछ अन्य आधारों पर उनका टेस्ट होना चाहिए और उस में देखना चाहिए कि वास्तव में इन लोगों में क्या क्या कमियां आ गयी हैं और उन को किस प्रकार दूर किया जा सकता है। आज तो केवल यह दशा है कि किसी प्रकार से एक दफा उत्तीर्ण हो कर नौकरी में घुस जाओ, उसके बाद चाहे कितना भी पतन उस आदमी का हो जाये उस को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि बीच बीच में उन की देख रेख हुआ करे।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यहाँ भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में जब तक कि हम लोगों को यह जानकारी प्राप्त न हो कि क्या क्या कठिनाइयां आयोग के सामने हैं, तब तक आयोग के बारे में केवल चर्चा करना उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकता। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों को मौका होना चाहिए कि वे आवश्यकतः के रूप में जा कर उन कार्रवाइयों को देख सकें कि किस प्रकार आयोग चयन करता है ताकि उनको यह अनुभव हो कि वास्तव में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और क्या कमजोरियां हैं। इसमें यह बात अवश्य हो सकती है कि लोग इन आवश्यकतः के पास भी इसलिए जाएं कि वे उनकी सिफारिश कर दें। लेकिन इससे भी यह परीक्षण हो जाएगा कि वे किस प्रकार से इस चीज का

[श्री: काशिराम गुप्त]

मुकाबला करते हैं। दूसरों की आलोचना करना बहुत आसान है, किन्तु जब अपनी आलोचना होती है तब मालूम पड़ता है कि हम कितने पानी में हैं।

मेरा य भ्रं: निवेदन है कि आयोग के जो सदस्य हैं उनके प्रति हमारी जो धारणाएं हैं उनमें य धारणा भी है कि वे पुराने लोग हैं और आज के युग की परिवर्तनशीलता को नहीं आंकते इत्यादि। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आयोग के सदस्यों को भी वर्ष में कम से कम १५ दिन गरीबों के पास जाकर स्वयं भी ट्रेनिंग लेनी चाहिए। वे दिल्ली में ही बैठ कर अपने फैसले करते रहते हैं और जो साधारण जनता है उससे व बहुत दूर हो जाते हैं, इसलिए उनका जो चयन का तरीका है उसमें दोष आ जाता है।

हरिजन और आदिवासी तो गरीब हैं ही, लेकिन आम तौर से यह देखा जाता है कि वो अन्य लोग गरीब हैं उनको और सब बातें समान होते हुए भी प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती और परसनैलिटी टैस्ट में मेम्बर लोग उनके बारे में सही राय नहीं बना सकते। इसलिए जब तक उनको स्वयं गरीबी का अनुभव नहीं होगा वे गरीब लोगों के बारे में सही राय नहीं बना सकेंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयु की सीमा का प्रश्न है। मान लीजिए कि उन्होंने २१ या २३ वर्ष की आयु रखी, तो जो लोग उन सीमा के पास तक आ जाते हैं उनको और बातों के समान होते हुए प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए जिससे कि उनका मौका समाप्त न हो। इन बातों की तरफ आयोग आम तौर से ध्यान नहीं देता है और नतीजा य होता है कि बहुत से लोग कठिनाई में पड़ जाते हैं और उनका जीवन नष्ट हो जाता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त आयोग का एक विभाग है जिसको रिसर्च विभाग क्ते हैं। वह विभाग

ना के बराबर है। वह एक बहुत बड़ा विभाग होता चाहिए क्योंकि उस विभाग से बहुत सी उन बातों का सम्बन्ध बनता है जो चयन में उपयोगी होती हैं। आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में इस प्रकार का अन्वेषक विभाग होना बहुत आवश्यक है और व बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बढ़ना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि इससे आयोग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़े, लेकिन उसका नतीजा बहुत ही लाभदायक हो सकता है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि परसनैलिटी टैस्ट बहुत न होना चाहिए, अथवा उसमें जो खराबियां हैं उनको दूर करने पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे विचार से अगर यह परसनैलिटी टैस्ट नहीं होता तो फिर यह परीक्षा की सारी कार्रवाई ही निरर्थक हो जाती है क्योंकि वहां देखा जाता है कि अमुक आदमी की ग्रहण शक्ति कितनी है और उसका उपयोग किन किन कामों में किया जा सकता है। यह नहीं होगा तो बहुत से लोग रट कर अच्छे नम्बर ला सकते हैं। लेकिन देखना यह होता है कि वे अच्छे प्रशासक बन सकते हैं या नहीं, इसके लिए परसनैलिटी टैस्ट आवश्यक है। किन्तु इसमें बहुत ज्यादा नम्बरों का दिया जाना और दबाव पड़ना, इन चीजों को दूर करना सरकार का कर्तव्य है। इन दोषों को दूर करना हमारा कर्तव्य है न कि इस टैस्ट को ही हटाना। इस लिए जो माननीय सदस्य इस टैस्ट को हटाने की मांग करते हैं व उचित नहीं है।

इसके अतिरिक्त अब मैं रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें क्ना चा ता हूं। पृष्ठ ३ पर इस वर्ष में एक उत्सा वद्धक बात लिखी है और व य कि आदिवासी और रिजनों की जो उपयुक्त संख्या है व इस में पूरी हो गयी। किन्तु फिर भी मुझ से प ले माननीय बूटा सिंह जी ने जिस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है व भी बहुत विचारणीय है। उन्होंने कहा कि जो पिछले वर्षों में कमी रही है उसको पू २१

किया जाए। इस बारे में विगेय सावधानी से कार्रवाई होने की आवश्यकता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त पृष्ठ ५ पर उन लोगों का जिक्र है जिन्होंने झूठे कागजात पेश किए, और य भी दिया गया है कि उन के विनाश क्या कार्रवाई की गयी। इस में जाति र होता है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर भीतर भीतर किनना पतन हो रहा है कि जो लोग इतने ऊंचे पदों पर आना चाहते हैं उनमें इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति हो। उसके लिए य क ना कि इस वर्ष व परीक्षा में नहीं बैठ सकता या पांच वर्ष के लिए निकाल दिया गया, य सजा बहुत कमजोर है। ऐसे लोगों को तो, जिनका आचरण इतना कमजोर है, मेशा के लिए रोक दिया जाना चाहिए, चा किन्ही भी परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने य गलती की हो। वं पर य दया दिखाना, इन मामलों में, व देश के लिए बहुत घातक और हानिकारक है। यह दया, धर्म वैसा ही दया, धर्म होगा जैसा कि मुझे याद है दिल्ली में पुराने जमाने में जैनियों के सामने कुछ कसाई लोग कबूतर पकड़ लाते थे और फिर कहा करते थे कि कोई है दया, धर्म वाला जो इन को छोड़ये? जैनी लोग उन कबूतरों को छोड़वा देते थे और वह मामला फिर उसी तर पर जारी र ता था। इसलिए इस प्रकार की दया दिखाना देश के प्रति दो करना है और व नहीं दिखानी चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त पैराग्राफ १८ एंरेडिक्स १५ में इस तरह के केसेज दिये गये हैं जिनकी कि नियुक्ति के वास्ते कमिशन ने सिफारिश की थी लेकिन जिनकी कि नियुक्तियां सरकार ने देर से की हैं। अब सरकार के लिए यह बात बहुत शर्म की है कि इसमें जितने केसेज दिखाये गये हैं उनमें से किसी की भी नियुक्ति ६ महीने से पहले नहीं हुई है। किसी केस में कमिशन की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश करने की तिथि से पूरे एक साल बाद सरकार ने नियुक्त किया है, किसी में ६ महीने बाद नियुक्ति की गई है तो किसी में १० महीने बाद जाकर

नियुक्ति की गई है। कमिशन की सिफारिश पर सरकार द्वारा इस तर से चुपचाप बैठ जाना और उनकी नियुक्तियों में इतनी देर करने के लिए उममें कोई कारण भी नहीं दिया य बहुत दोषपूर्ण है। एंरेडिक्स १५ में खानो डेट ऑफ एंगायेंटमेंट दे दी गई है। सरकार को चाहिए कि व इस बारे में आगे जो आवेदन भेजें उसमें पूरी तकसील इस सदन के सामने आनी चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट में केवल इस प्रकार से डेट्स दे देना कि फलां तारीख पर एक आदमी का नाम कमिशन द्वारा रैकमेंड किया गया और फलां तारीख को जाकर गवर्नमेंट ने उसको नियुक्त किया, इस से काम नहीं चलता है। सदन के सामने तफसीलवार व विशेष परिस्थितियां और अवस्थायें भी आनी चाहिये कि सरकार द्वारा अमुक अमुक नियुक्तियों में क्यों देर हुई है? वगैर इस तफसील के सदन में इस पर ठीक प्रकार से विचार नहीं किया जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक स्कूल्स की हमारे यहां बहुत चर्चा चलती है। पब्लिक स्कूल मारे देश में लाभदायक हैं या हानिकारक हैं, यह एक आम चर्चा का विषय बना गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो परिवर्तन देश में आ रहा है उस को देखते हुये इन पब्लिक स्कूलों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिये। सरकार का कहना है कि हम उनको रुपये नहीं देते लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि उन पब्लिक स्कूलों से पढ़ कर निकले हुए विद्यार्थियों को सरकार द्वारा नियुक्तियों में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है? पब्लिक स्कूलों के छात्रों को नियुक्तियों में अन्य स्कूलों के छात्रों की अपेक्षा प्रोत्साहन देने की नीति सरकार और आयोग की नजर आती है। आज की परिवर्तित दशा में और आज के प्रजातंत्रिय युग में इन बातों और नि त स्वार्थों को समाप्त करना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की विचारधारा को त्याग देना चाहिए। सरकार और कमिशन सब का इस बारे में सही दृष्टिकोण रहना चाहिए कि बगैर इस बात का ख्याल किये कि अमुक छात्र पब्लिक स्कूल से निकला है या अन्य किसी

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

श्राम स्कूल से, नियुक्ति की सिफारिश करते साथ श्रौर नियुक्ति करते समय सब को बराबरी के दर्जे पर देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात श्रौर कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य श्री हरि विष्णु कामत ने उस की तरफ निर्देश दिया था और वह यहाँ है कि हमारी जो स्त्रिचुलिज्म है, हमारा जो आत्मसम्मान का प्रश्न है, आत्मा के बारे में विचारधारा का जो तरीका है कि कितना आत्मबल हम भारतीयों में है, इसके बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और उसके बारे में जांच नहीं होती है जिसका कि नतीजा यह है कि सारी खराबियाँ आज हमारे सामने आ रही हैं। आत्मबल न केवल उन नौजवानों में होना चाहिए जिनका कि चयन होना है बल्कि आत्मबल हर एक देशवासी में होना आवश्यक है। आत्मबल सारे देश का प्रश्न है। वः इस माननीय सदन के सदस्यों का प्रश्न है और वः स्वयं लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों का प्रश्न है। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि इस तरफ कोई ध्यान या जांच नहीं होती है और इससे बहुत दूर होकर नियुक्तियाँ करते हैं। बहुतों को तो शायद सम्भवतः उसमें विश्वास भी नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि देश का आज जो बदला हुआ वातावरण है उसमें इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाय। उसके लिए उस प्रणाली की ँमें छानबीन करनी होगी। उसके लिए हर दूसरे या तीसरे वर्ष चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि क्या विषय उनके सामने हैं और वे उसमें क्या कर रहे हैं अथवा उनमें क्या परिवर्तन होने आवश्यक हैं अथवा क्या कमी करने की जरूरत है? मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए इस सदन के सदस्य और अगर राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी हों तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है, वे श्रीबजरवर के तौर पर बैठें और उनके सामने यः चर्चा हो और उनसे भी इस के बारे में रिपोर्ट मांगी जाय ताकि परस्पर विचारों का आदान प्रदान हो और देश में एक सही

वातावरण स्थापित हो। ऐसा होने से जो बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव की जाती हैं वे भी दूर हो जायेंगी और अमली तौर से म इसका उपयोग ठीक तौर पर कर सकेंगे।  
धन्यवाद।

**Shri Sonavane:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while taking part in this debate, I would like to compliment the Government and the UPSC for giving scholarships by selecting 14 scholars belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for studies in foreign countries.

My first point is regarding filling up of one of the posts of members of the UPSC, which was occupied by a representative of the backward classes. It was after a great deal of agitation and demand that the Government of India agreed to the appointment of a representative of the backward classes as a member of the UPSC. But, even though that member, Shri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, retired on 17th August 1961, that post has not yet been filled up by a representative of that community.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Is membership of the UPSC on the basis of community? Is it a requirement of the Constitution or has it ever been the wish of Parliament that representation in UPSC should be on the basis of community?

**Shri Sonavane:** Of course, there is no reservation as such in the UPSC for members belonging to the backward classes. All the same, why should Dr. Singhvi be so sensitive when I say that out of the eight members of the UPSC at least one should belong to the backward classes? Why should he take objection to that? That post having been occupied by a member of the backward classes all these years, when he retires, if a request is made that the post should again be filled by a member belonging to the backward classes, why should he

object to that? Why is he jealous? Should not at least one of the eight posts be given to a representative of those people who have been suppressed, depressed, harassed and down-trodden for centuries by the community to which Dr. Singhvi belongs? Instead of having sympathy for the cause of this community, it is very painful and, at the same time, surprising that an hon. Member of the eminence, education and culture of Dr. Singhvi should have such retrograde and regressive attitude and outlook.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** That is the outlook of the Government today, and that is the outlook of the party to which the hon. Member belongs.

**Shri Sonavane:** Our attitude and outlook should always be to give encouragement to the down-trodden people. Therefore, in future at least, I would expect that kind of attitude from the hon. Member.

Coming back to my subject, I would again ask the same question. Could Government not have found at least one qualified person to occupy the post of a member of the UPSC? Over two years have passed but that post has not been filled up, while look at the other performance. The post of Chairman fell vacant on the 9th December, 1961 and within two days the Chairman was appointed. There was a delay only of two days. Here, a person fortunately or unfortunately belonging to the backward communities retired over two years ago and another man could not be brought in his place throughout these two years even with a sympathetic government. I appeal to my hon. friend, Shri Hajarnavis, who is at the helm of affairs, to see to this aspect and correct the situation as early as possible. When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was here, on some other occasion previously I had made out this point, but unfortunately that point remained dormant and nobody looked to it. I again appeal to the Government on

this occasion to do justice to this community. I do not say that the other members of the UPSC do disservice to the Scheduled Castes. I do not say that. They are eminent, good and sympathetic people and at the outset I had congratulated the Commission on doing their job. As would be seen from page 3 of the report, the Commission has found improved performance on the part of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The candidates were the same but I would say very humbly that the sympathetic attitude on the part of these members was in evidence this time. If it were in evidence previously they could have seen better performance.

I would go to my next point and say that some of the hon. Members of this august House, as was seen by Dr. Singhvi's attitude, say that these reservations should not be there and that merit should be there. Of course, merit should be there but at the same time these good friends who have experience of the world and who have seen the standard of society should also realise that these communities do need encouragement, sympathy and all sorts of.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Protection.

**Shri Sonavane:**.....training and support. These gentlemen who say that this should be stopped and that this should not be given, have taken oath before you that they will abide by the Constitution and that they will not do anything that is contrary to the Constitution. The Constitution provides that the Scheduled Castes should get reservation and encouragement. When the very friends who advocate here contrary to the Directive Principles.....

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member has chosen to assail what I and some other hon. Members had occasion to say in respect of the 'carry forward'

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

rule regarding reservations. He says that the attitude that we have adopted is contrary to the oath that we took to abide by the Constitution. This, in the first place, is highly objectionable because the position I took was wholly substantiated by a judgment of the Supreme Court. I said that the 'carry forward' rule has been declared to be null and void by the Supreme Court and I wanted to have a restatement of the policy of Government in this respect. There was nothing contrary to the Constitution and to the oath that I and other hon. Members had taken to abide by the Constitution. I think, in all fairness the hon. Member should withdraw these remarks or you should expunge them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He referred only to the cancellation of reservations.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** He said that the attitude that I have taken is contrary to the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. He said as much or something to that effect.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He said about the cancellation of reservations. He referred only to that.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** He said about the oath also.

**Shri Sonavane:** Provisions exist in the Constitution regarding promotion and reservation in services, education, welfare activities etc. Therefore, I was mentioning that when some of the hon. Members advocate that here, they are going contrary to the oath that they have taken to abide by the Constitution. The Constitution does lay down certain provisions and my feeling is that some of these hon. Members should advocate the cause of the backward classes and should urge upon the Government that these provisions should be implemented and accelerated.

**Shri Bade:** He should be appointed on the Commission.

**Shri Sonavane:** I will advocate that when you go out.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur):** He will advocate his appointment or what?

**Shri Sonavane:** The third point I wish to take up is about the personality test. Some hon. Members have said that it should be abolished. I am not one of those who advocate that. Personality test after the written test is very useful, but my only point would be that it should not be employed to massacre the candidates who are unwanted, not on account of their demerit but on account of some extraneous circumstances or conditions. Any prejudice or apathy should not form a part of those who take the personality test. That is my view and I feel that the members of the Commission, highly qualified as they are, will take this point into consideration.

I would now go to my fourth point and refer to paragraph 14 on page 7. It is regarding the candidates abroad. While reading paragraph 14, I find that the Chairman of the Commission goes abroad for taking interview. How many candidates are there for the interview? Why should the candidates not be asked to come to India for examination and why should the Chairman go there and visit not one but probably several countries? This would amount to a waste of money. The countries he would be visiting would not be one, two or three but as many countries as possible. Therefore we would like to know how many countries he has visited, what is the expenditure and probably whether he finds the time, being the head of the administrative wing of the Commission. Would his absence abroad not hamper the work here? My first suggestion would be that the candidates should be called here and if it is impossible, if this work is at all to be undertaken, the Chairman should delegate this work to somebody else on the Commission.



I would conclude by saying that the Commission, the Government and hon. Members of this House should have a combined effort to see that these backward classes receive encouragement, help and sympathy so that they come up to the level of the general society and the provisions contained in the Constitution are fulfilled.

14.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: AIR CRASH NEAR  
AGRA

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before we take up the discussion on Sugar situation, Shri Raj Bahadur will make a statement.

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I deeply regret to announce that the IAC Viscount VT-DIO which was operating the Night Airmail Service from Nagpur to Delhi early this morning has been reported to have crashed about 33 miles from Agra. The plane left Nagpur at 0230 hours on 11th September with 13 passengers besides 5 members of the Crew.

The last message received from the aircraft was at 0340 hours. The time of arrival of the aircraft at Palam Airport as intimated in the last message was 0434 hours.

Two Dakotas with search parties consisting of senior officers left Safdarjung Airport soon after they came to realise that the aircraft was over-due. The Indian Air Force also sent a search aircraft from Agra. The latest message received from I.A.F. Agra states that the I.A.F. search aircraft has located a crash four miles off Mania Railway station near village Jajao. The aircraft located is reported to be completely burnt out. It is feared that there may not be any survivors. The next of kin are being informed.

The certificates of airworthiness of the aircraft was renewed by the D.G. C.A. on 6th August, 1963 and was valid upto 6th August, 1964. The normal periodical maintenance checks have been regularly carried out on the aircraft. An I.A.F. Helicopter has been rushed to the site. The District Officials from Agra have also proceeded to the site with Ambulances and medical supplies.

The two Commanders of the aircraft were highly experienced pilots and have flown more than 12,000 hours each.

A court of enquiry will be instituted.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** On a point of information, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Does the hon. Minister happen to have with him the list of passengers who were on board?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I have got the list.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Let us have the names.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Here are the names.

**Bombay/Delhi Passengers**

1. Mr. J. K. Nichwan,  
C/o Atma Singh Manoo Nana-  
bhai Mansion, Sir Pherozeshah  
Mehta Road, Bombay-1.
2. Mr. V. J. Shah,  
Nehru Nagar, Opposite Royal  
Hotel, First Floor, Juhu, Bombay,  
56.
3. Mr. K. Dutta,  
Opposite Koliwada Station, 1st  
Floor, Sion, Bombay-22.
4. Mr. J. Singh.
5. Mr. Riazuddin.

They were Bombay/Delhi Passengers. Then there were passengers from Madras.