4293 Taxation Laws AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Motion re Report 429.4 (Amendment) Bill on Indian and State Adminis-

Some Hon. Members: Two hours.

## Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If necessary.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill and I particularly thank the Government-for introducing Gold Bonds at this moment. I think we are all aware that due to the exorbitant price of gold in this country, which is out of proportion to the international price, there has been a continuous flow of sinuggled gold in this country to the detriment of the nation's economy. Moreover, one of the ways of evading taxes and utilise the black money was to purchase gold and keep it hoarded inside the vaults. Thus, the Government was deprived of its due revenue and also money which otherwise could have been utilised for the development of the country was lying idle. The Government, to-day, has introduced these bonds and granted interest at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for 15 years, and through this Bill, is granting exemption from the Wealth tax and the provisions of the Income-tax Act. This is just a bait to those persons who have been hiding their black money in gold bars to come out and deposit the gold to be utilised by the nation at this critical juncture. So far as the Government's effort is concerned, Sir, it is most welcome. No doubt, the price is Rs. 62.50 which is the international price, but at 61 per cent interest for the 15 years, it will be 97<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. The price they will get per tola will be Rs. 125 which is almost nearabout the present price, which is out of proportion to the international price. prevailing in this country. But, ro doubt, if this bait would not have been given,-although we hear of the talk of the national crisis, the talk of the national feeling etc .-- we know that these people would not have come out with their hidden gold. At this juncture\*when we are mostly in need of this, the gold bars would have been filled in the private vaults of those blackmarketeers.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Will this Bill bring them out?

trative Services

Shri Prabhat Kar: This is a bait. The amount is Rs. 62.50 with 62 per cent interest for 15 years which is equal to 972 per cent. That will be after 15 years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The her. Member will continue tomorrow. We will take up the Motion of Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

15 hrs.

## MOTION RE: REPORT ON INDIAN AND STATE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Shri Hatish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That, this House takes note f the Report on Indian and State Administrative Services and Problem of District Administration by Skri V. T. Krishnamachari, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th September, 1962".

I move this Motion standing in my name on this report by the grand old man, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. He is an experienced administrator and is now a valued colleague in the other House We have respect "or him, and the subject of this Report. namely, Indian and State Administrative Services and Problems of Discuct Administration is rather very important. This subject was examined in the context of the needs of the Third Five year Plan at the instance of the Planning Commission and assumes, I believe, a still greater importance today in the context of this emergency when the Services, particularly the Administrative Services, have to

### Shri Harish Chandra Mathurl

play a very great role. My criticism should not be equated with the person whose hallmark this report carries. It is, of course, a little embarrassing. I venture to submit, Sir, that this report is rather very disappointing. It does not even touch the real hard core of the problem. Even the periphery which it touches is rather disappointing, as I have submitted. It is perfunctory in manner and I am afraid there is too much dependence on somebody else's information, given and passed on in this report, and nothing beyond it.

Sir, this Report is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the Administrative Services. Part II deals with the District Administration. particularly in the context of the Panchayati Raj institutions which have come into being. I think, Sir, there is no subject more important than this. Now, in the first part of the report what recommendation has been made is that the strength of the I.A.S. cadre will have to be revised possibly from what it is to 2,400, that, for the training programme a slight modification is necessary, that the academy at Mussoorie may have an advisory body-an idea which you will remember I stressed very much on the floor of this House when the Demands of the Home Ministry were being discussed-and then. certain very insignificant recommendations regarding training. This report cover; recruitment, strength and training.

Now. Sir, let us take the strength which has been recommended as 2,400. I think there is absolutely no justification and no rationale behind it. If you will look into the demands of the various States you will find that the State of Mysore, which is a fairly progressive State, has got the strength of only 100 I.A.S. officers. It has not increased its strength for the last four years and it does not propose to increase it even now in 1962. Here is another State, Madras

#### DECEMBER 4, 1962 Report on Indian and 4296 State Administrative Services

State. I have very great respect for their administration and their administrative efficiency. Their Secretariat working is one of the best. Here is that State which has cut down the number of the I.A.S. officers from 141 to 136. The same is the case with Rajasthan-I am very proud to mention Rajasthan also. They have cut down the number from 133 to 126. It is a new State and still it has cut down the number, whereas we have got another State which has taken more, namely, Andhra Andhra State wants 178, Bihar 188, Punjab 160 and Gujarat has jumped from 110 to 144 I.A.S. officers. What is the necessity for the increase in strength? I see absolutely no reason for this. The States simply want to make certain local adjustments, want to have this man or that man, provided the whole strength is fixed up, and we have now got here this report which has endorsed what has been said by the States. It gets now the endorsement on this report. There is no rationale for it. If we examine the strength of each individual State, we will find that there is no justification for it.

Then, Sir, there is no mention in this report as to how many officers are, as a matter of fact, on deputation and how many officers have grabbed the posts which should not be held by one from I.A.S. cadre but which are the right of somebody else which block the avenues of promotion for certain other people and which affect the technical people who ought to be there. So, even in the recommendation which they have made, I see absolutely no rationale, no justification

I will now deal with the matter of training at the National Academy. It is unfortunate that I have not been able to go and pay a personal visit in spite of an invitation from them. But, knowing as I do, the main problem at the National Academy is now not that they should have an advisory committee only. Of course, that is very necessary and that should

have been done long ago. We made a demand in that respect on the floor of the House. But this National Academy-I wish my hon. friend to understand this—has got to completely change. They made certain changes in the syllabus. I don't dispute that. But there has to be a change in their entire outlook and they have got to be reorientated to meet the situation today. Even the senior I.A.S. officers who have written on the subject in the context of the Panchayati Raj have said that it is absolutely necessary that there is a complete reorientation. How is it to be brought out? Simply, certain suggestions have been made that for three months he may work as B.D.O. or he may visit certain places It is like child's play. Now, I have before me the special number of the Indian Journal of Public Administration brought out by the Institute of Public Administration. What I say here bears full support from the exthemselves. perienced perienced servicemen themselves. They have stressed this point that there should be complete reorientation. This much I wish to say about training.

Then, Sir about the administrative services I wish to say something. It is said that the special recruitment should not be ther; we may have to raise the superannuation age so that people may stay on. Well, Sir, I do not wish to deal with this subject because I have no time to waste upon it, but I have my strong views on the subject. I am not against the superannuation age being raised, but I have certain views which I will give when we discuss the particular subject when the Home Minister brings a Bill to that effect, as he has already indicated.

I wish to deal with another matter. Today's editorial of the Times of India states very clearly how the administrative machinery in the Secretariat • is functioning and how it takes 140 days or 150 days for a file to travel up. Now, the main problems are one, the indifference and delays of the

### AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Report on Indian 4298 and State Administrative Services

Secretariat, and two, the weakness of administration in the districts. This should have been dealt with. There is no word. Sir, in the report as to how they are going to strengthen the district administration. There is no word about it. We have seen what has happened. We know how we have to put our administrative machinerv into good shape if they have to deliver the goods, not only in the context of the Third Five Year Plan, but now, more particularly, when we are faced with this emergency. We have to put the administrative machinery in good shape, but there is not a word about this in the report. There are various problems of Secretariat indifference and inordinate delays in the working of our district administration because of which the district administration is faced with various difficulties. I have to make certain suggestions in this regard, and I shall make them when I am dealing with the second part of the report which deals with the district administration and the role of the district magistrate.

There are certain basic auestions which must be considered when we are considering the entire administrative gamut. The first thing which I want to impress upon the House is that the administrative services should be put in the proper focus. By 'administrative services' I mean particularly the IAS. That should be put on a proper focus vis-a-vis the technical services, and the engineering and scientific services. That is very important. Then, the IAS should be put in a proper focus in relation to the State administrative services. At present, there is almost too much of an overshadowing, and that creates a very wrong reaction, a chain reaction, and that has got to be looked into.

This report has not touched upon that subject at all. I do not denv that the IAS forms almost the backbone of the administration. I have very great respect for quite a number of officers who are patriotic and who are very capable, but they are very few in number; there are not many of

### [Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

that type; not ail are of that type. We have got to see what we can do to give incentive to these services also and to draw out the best out of them. There is not one word in this report to indicate whether we are having the best out of the services. There is not one word in this report to tell us whether if we have the 2400 pcoplc required, the whole game can be played well. How do you draw out the best out of the services?

The present method of promotion on the basis of the subjective remarks in the confidential reports is one of the most demoralising factors for the services. Let this be clearly understood. There must be a record of performance which should go into the confidential reports. The secretary to the Ministry who is drawing Rs. 3500 or more must be made responsible for it. There must be something wrong if the secretary cannot pull his weight in his own branch of the secretariat. There must be something wrong if he cannot pull his due weight and get the files disposed of. I have examined quite a number of files, and I can say that there is something wrong somewhere. I need not analyse the reasons, but it is absolutely clear that if the secretary or the joint secretary or the deputy secretary pulls his weight, there is no reason why any file should be pending like this for so many days. They do not create confidence in the minds of the clerks and other staff in the lower establishment. They do not give them any guidance.

Therefore, I submit that instead of only the subjective remarks, there should be a record of performances entered in the confidential reports, so far as the services are concerned, if we want that they should deliver the goods.

Unfortunately, the Ministers are rather busy and they cannot give time to this matter. Those who are not too busy are persons who are unfortunately not competent enough to

## State Admin: trative Services

have a grip over the administration and the secretariat. There are top people, I know, in the Ministries, for whom everyone has respect. But they are far too busy to give any time to the administrative matters. This is one of the reasons why the administration has deteriorated all these years. It has deteriorated all these years. It has deteriorated because the top Ministers who have great talent do not have the time to devote; and those who have some time have not got the grip and the competence to play the role. Anyhow, the result is the same.

### An Hon. Member: No.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That . unfortunately is the position, and we shall have to take note of this. Thus, when there is incompetence either at the one end or at the other there starts a very unfortunate factor which is called mutual exploitation; the services exploit the politician and the poltician exploits the services. This is an unfortunate thing which has 10 be guarded against. There is not even a mention of it in the entire report, though this is one of the important factors which has got to be taken note of.

Since I shall have to deal with a vaster subject, 1 cannot devote much more time to this. I shall now pass on to the second part of the report which deals with the district administration, and district administration particularly, in the context of panchayati raj administration. Here. again unfortunately, my feeling is that the basic problems have not been tackled. What is the basic problem? We must be clear about it in our minds. The mind of the Cabinet and the mind of Government should be very clear about it.

What are these panchayati raj institutions? What place do Government want to give to these panchayati raj institutions? These panchayati raj institutions have not been formed after certain deliberations by the Central

Cabinet: they have not been discussed in this House, and they have not been formed because of any Directive Principle. The panchayati raj institutions are just the legitimate child of the Ministry of Community Development, I would say, legitimate child; some time back. I had a misapprehension that it was an illegitimate child of the Ministry of Community Development. But I am now convinced of the parentage, because the panchayati raj institution was born under an emergency. We are living in an emergency today, but these panchayati raj institutions were born in an emergency to save community development, and to fulfil , the objectives of the Ministry of Community Development.

Those people who have given any thought to it and we who think about it consider these panchavati rai institutions to be governments at different levels, government at the village level-you may call it village republic or anything else-government at the district level or government at the block level

Here is a very interesting thing. The author of this report who has written a foreword to this journal himself says regarding these panchavati rai institutions that "all analogies drawn from local governing bodies in other countries and in India prior to 1947 are, therefore, apt to be misleading when applied to them." because these panchayati raj institutions are much more than local bodies, according to him, since they cover the entire gamut.

Then, we have the editorial note by a very experienced secretary to Government, Mr. Singh, who also subscribes to this view and he says, let us take note of this fact that through these panchayati raj institutions that we are now establishing. "we are establishing governments at different levels." and that is a revolutionary step which we are taking.

So, it is a revolutionary step which we are taking. Therefore, we have to

## nistrative Services

be very clear in our mind in determining their role properly. I would like to know clearly whether this idea has been accepted by the Planning Commission; I would like to have a clear reply from the Planning Minister and from the Cabinet whether they accept these panchavati rai institutions to be governments at different levels or not, and if they accept them as governments at different levels. whether they consider them to be also political bodies or not. These are two fundamental issues which have got to be settled first in our minds.

If we say that these are governments at different levels, if we say that politics does come into these local bodies, then the district administration and the pattern of administration and the relationship of the collector etc. will have to be governed by our conception of these panchayati raj institutions. That is the most fundamental thing. I am afraid I have to say that not a word has been mentioned in this report about this fundamental and basic thing.

In this journal, there are three articles on this subject. I happen to be one who has contributed an article. My view is absolutely clear; howsoever much we might wish that politics should be kept out of them, it will come in. I may tell the Ministry of Community Development that it is absolutely futile to think that politics will be kept out of it; they are deciving themselves and they are deceiving others when they say that political parties will be kept out of it. Political parties cannot be kept out of it. This is the fundamental basis of it, that if we want these panchayati raj institutions to be connected with each other, then it is absolutely impossible to keep politics out of it. What is politics, after all? Politics and power can never be kept separated. I think that power and politics always go together. Wherever there is power, politics will go there, whether one wants it or not. This is a fundamental thing, so far as

4303

## [Shrf Harish Chandra Mathur]

I can see it. Wherever there is democracy, there will be elections. Wherever there are elections, parties will come into play, and when the parties come into play, politics does come in.

Mr. Namboodiripad is another person who has written on the subject. He is also absolutely clear in his mind, and he says that:

"Since this is the perspective, political parties will naturally be averse to any step that will keep them away from the seats of power. For, the institutions of the panchayati raj as envisaged now would be sharing with the State Legislatures, the Central Parliament and Ministries corresponding to them the powers that they are exercising. The use of the power transferred to the organs of panchayati raj is, therefore, as much a political question as the exercise of power at the Centre and in the States."

There is another and much more illuminating and really good article by Myron Weiner who is a professor on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken twenty minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will take another ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There will be no time left for others. Two hours were allotted to this by the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think we can extend the time. If the House so desires, it can be done. It is an important subject and I will take another, ten minutes with your permission. Here is Namboodiripad, a communist; Harish Chandra Mathur, a Congressman and a third person, an American professor. He says:

".....the conditions of local government are such that it is

### Report on Indian and 4 State Administrative Services

virtually inevitable that political parties do enter the local scene on an even more active scale than they have thus far. ... The tiered structure of Panchayati Raj virtually forces the local parties to enter village politics ..... 'who gets what' is a crucial question in any political system, democratic or authoritarian, and whatever institution has the power to decide is invariably a target for those who want political power.... Wherever there is power, there must be politics-a law as fundamental in Political Science as supply and demand is in Economics.... In India as in other democratic countries, political parties have built themselves on a local government base. Long before the Labour Party in Great Britain assumed national power, it had won power in many municipalities."

So, it is nothing peculiar to India. I need not develop the point further. I wish we do a clear thinking on this issue. Let us consider what is going to be the pattern and the content of the panchayati raj. It is only then that you can determine the role of the services. The absence of full realisation of these factors creates a conflict and confusion. It also means waste and frustration.

Unfortunately, another subject introduced here is the relationship with Parliamentary institutions. We have also to decide whether these panchavati raj institutions are supp'ementary to this Parliament or they are alternative to the Parliament and the legislaeventually take the tures and will place of the State legislatures and of Parliament. It is a theory enunciated by a school of thought like that of Shri Jayaprakash Narainji. Even then the subject has got to be considered. The Central Cabinet has failed to take note of this revolutionary change and they have never been able to give any thought to it. Slogan mongering or fads and fancies cannot bring about a

good administration. They may have their places somewhere else. But only clear thinking is necessary for this purpose. Maharashtra Government has given some thought to this matter and I congratulate them. They have given real content to the panchayati raj institutions at various levels. Gujarat proposes to do so. But in most States there is diarchy and duplication with attendant evils and conflict and confusion and demoralisation for the officials. They  $d_0$  act know where they stand. They belong to the States Services under the thumb of the panchayati raj. The non-officials also feel frustrated. The result has been that there is waste of time, money and energy. You cannot work these institutions without adequate power or finances. We may appoint a finance commission to go into the financial resources of the panchayati raj institutions, i wish we also appoint committee for only two months' time so that it will examine all these major aspects.

What is happening with regard to district magistrates? The unfortunate tendency now-a-days is to send junior officers to the districts and the situation is becoming extremely difficult. I said earlier that more than sixty of the district magistrates nave not put in even five years of service. One of the Chief Secretaries who had contributed an article says that this unfortunate tendency must be reversed. May I remind you that I made this point very strongly when 1 took up an occasion to discuss the special pay question. I discussed it purposely not because I was interested whether a particular officer got special pay or This special pay is one of the not. contributing factors or reasons why senior officers do not go out to the districts. I will show how strongly this viewpoint has been supported.

"Finally, it will be the duty of the Collector to secure the efficient and co-ordinated working of the various departments charged with the execution of programmes set by local elected bodies and also

### SAKA) Report on Indian 4306 and State Administrative Services

to see that these departments work without interruption or fear of improper pressures. The role will be a very difficult one, since the smallest mistake might damage him either in the eyes of local political leaders or of the services and may also bring him into disfavour with the Government. It would follow that the Collector of the future will have more considerations to weigh, and factors to allow for, than a Collector of the past. In consequence, the recent tendency to post junior officers to these posts in some States will have to be reversed. Equally the reluctance of senior officials to accept district assignments is to be deplored and discountenanced. Quite clearly the time has come to recognise the importance of these posts and render them more attractive than posts in the Secretariat or in the Heads of Departments where isolation from pressures of politics add to the attractions of the special pays which these posts carry from the days when officers had to be induced to give up posts in the districts (which they generally preferred) and work in the cities."

## 15.29 hrs.

## [SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY in the Chair]

The whole thing has changed. The whole context, whole climate and the whole circumstances had changed. In spite of our hammering it here and trying to pursuade the Home Minister. I do not see why he does not see If the district administration light. has to be strengthened, if the district magistrate is to pull his weight vis-a-vis this Government at different levels, if he has to be anything, you will have to see that he is a senior man. What is the justification? I shall finish now, and I thank you very much for allowing me enough time. But I would like to conclude by saying that these are all basic and weighty considerations which cannot

## [Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

be ignored if you want really to see that the administration delivers the goods and if you want to create respect for the administration in the minds of the general public.

One last word. I wish the hon Minister for Planning particularly to pay attention. I think he himself, during the elections, felt that there was something very wrong in the district administration. He felt that in spite of the welfare activities of the Government, in spite of all that they were doing, the people were up against the Congress party and up against the Government. Wherever he went, he himself felt that pinch. I understand that as a result of that pinch, he asked that certain studies should be made in the districts to analyse the reasons which were the causes for this discontent. Let us hope the studies will be complete and that the hon. Minister will be able to tell us what are the causes and what is wrong in the district administration, and particularly to see whether we can afford to have that district administration now, in this context of emergency. I hope the Government will be awakened to the situation and to the need, and give some consideration to these problems and set matters right.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur took the initiative in order to have a discussion on the floor of the House of the report prepared by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. I am afraid, however, that like Shri Mathur I have also to express my disappointment that the report does not appear to give any indication of the kind of approach which is very necessary in the context of today. It is a kind of report which any bureaucrat could perhaps have produced, but we had higher expectations from a person of the eminence of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. I also add my voice to that of Shri Mathur in regard to the grouse which he has expressed about this report not including any-

### Report on Indian and State Administrative Services

thing at all that is significant: about the problems of today, the perspectives of today, the possibilities of today.

In this connection, I found in one of the magazines published by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Kurukshetra, scme very interesting observations by Prof. D. R. Gadgil, who points out how the administrative structure of our counabsolutely unchanged. try remains Our country is free. The aspirations of our people are so very different from what they possibly could have been before 1947, but the structure of the administration remains more or less, with very minor adjustments here and there, with additions rather than permutations and combinations, what it used to be before Independence. During the British rule, there had been developed a structure of administrative service which combined the rigid separation characteristic of a caste society with the careful gradation characteristic of a class society. Hardly anything has been done since Independence in order to bring about that qualitative change in our administrative services which were so very much wanted. Prof. Gadgil very aptly remarked that a colonial regime is concerned chiefly with maintenance of power, and welfare aspects of governmental activity cannot receive much attention from it, but, as a matter of fact, even though there has been a proliferation of welfare activities, the administrative structure has not been geared to the tasks which have been performed in a very different way, and that is why I support Shri Mathur when he said how in regard to the orientation which should be given to our administrative services very little has been done and that is why I am sorry to have to say that this report does not tell us very much which is worthwhile.

Like everybody else in this House I appreciate the quality of our administrative cadre, the higher as well as

the lower ranks of our services, and I do not wish to give an impression that we are trying to single out any portion of the services and saving things to their detriment, but in regard to the Indian Administrative Service, which is by and large an unexceptionable service. I do have a feeling that enough is not being done to make it really and truly different from what the Indian Civil Service used to be: neither Indian, nor civil nor a service, but which thought itself entitled to all the privileges of being Heaven-born. I do not say that the same condition persists, but whatever smacks of the kind of caste and class differentiation which we have got as a legacy of the administrative structure of the British period should now be very drastically changed if not entirely overturned. It is very necessary to bring about that sort of change. and that is why I was a little surprised when I found in Shri V. T. Krishnamachari's report, opposition to the idea that we should get promising officers in Class II and Class III to have more opportunities of appearing in some special examination and getting into the higher rung of the administrative ladder. We do have our social hierarchy differentiated into so many rungs. It is very difficult to say anything which would be very precise, but even so, I do believe that those who are already in the service might perhaps be given more opportunities of advancement. But here, at page 11 of this report and page 12 also, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari points out that there are certain arguments in favour of the scheme which wishes to give promising young officers in Class II and Class III services an additional opportunity to enter Class II by some kind of competitive examination modified in certain ways, but it says that this argument is not enough-that we should have only a special kind of examination which we have already for the Indian Administrative Service. This is being said at a time when there is a great deal of demand for more people to come into the service. From this report I learn that by April, 1966 there would 2340(Ai)LS-4.

### AKA) Report on Indian 4310 and State Administrative Services

be 525 new people in the Indian Administrative Service. But that would not be enough, and Shri V. T. Krishnamachari recommends that every year during the next four years, at least 115 persons have got to be recruited by the examination held by the UPSC. So, there is scope for more people being taken on and I believe that opportunity should be given to those who are in Class II and Class III who, because of their special experience, would perhaps fit into the higher rungs of the administrative structure and who perhaps would be free of some of the caste feeling which may be attaching to some people higher up.

My hon. friend Shri Mathur referred to the provisions regarding the training of IAS people-how we have the National Academy of Administration, then the Central Institute of Study and Research for the Community Development Ministry, the Staff College at Hyderabad, and in New Delhi itself we have the Institute of Public Administration and so on and so forth. I have no doubt that all these institutes do very good work. I personally had some opportunities of coming in contact with the work of a few of these institutions, but sometimes I have a very uncomfortable feeling that perhaps these institutions are run in a way which is again reminiscent of the bad old past in so far as environs are concerned. I cannot for the life of me understand why an academy of administration has to have its situation in Mussoorie. T do not know why. What is the reason for insulating people from all parts of the country, so to speak, and putting them on an elevation where they can study at leisure perhaps, but is it so very necessary to get our administrators to study in that kind of leisure where leisure is almost embalmed into luxury and that sort of thing? I have been very disturbed to know of one institution in Delhi, for instance, run by the Government. where the building-I do not know how long it will actually last, but the frills and frappery are quite magnificent,-you could hardly walk with

## [Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

the usual pair of shoes; you will be afraid to slip because it is almost like a dancing room floor, because it is also magnificently upholstered. Everything is furnished wonderfully. I do not know, perhaps in order to impress some foreigners who come on a visit to New Delhi and we have to take them to some of these places. But if an Indian Academy of Public Administration has for its premises a building where a common man can hardly hope to walk with a fair amount of confidence, because he might very well slip on account of the nature of the floor, it shows something is wrong somewhere. There is no doubt about it.

I do not quite understand why there should be so many academies stowed away in some of the out of the way corners of the country. Maybe for very comfortable study and contemplation, but perhaps that is not the sort of thing that is necessary. It is very necessary to put first things first. In regard to training, a great deal has to be done in a very different way. I know the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation sets store on training and a great deal of very valuable material is coming out as a result of the training courses which they are pursuing. I do not say one syllable to cavil at that sort of effort. But the environments and the manner in which it is done are also important. What is the kind of feeling which we would like to see that our administrators imbibe in these academies? If you go and study in the kind of environment where we send them to study, surely they would not be fit for those jobs for which Mr. Mathur and everybody in this House are so very anxious that our country should have the right kind of personnel. The same thing perhaps holds good in regard to the State cadre also, but I do not think I shall have the time to refer to it.

This report deals largely with village, block and district level problems. At one point, it sets out very clearly what is the central issue. At page 62, it is pointed out:

"The central issue is not the relative roles of the officials and non-officials, but the manner in which all agencies working together can bring about the widest possible participation and common endeavour in the making of plans at different levels and in their efficient implemenation."

That is the central issue. Having that central issue in mind, we have to think of what we ought to do. It is exactly there, when you remember the central issue, that you come up against problems and I am sure the problems which were mentioned by. Mr. Mathur are extremely important. There is no doubt about it.

About panchayati raj, for instance. I know it is easy to have panchayati raj as one's target. A thing like basic education, which is so important, has become a very cheap target in the present day. People say, it is a farce and so on and so forth. Very highly placed people in the Government make that kind of observation. I do not wish to make that kind of observation. I do not wish for a moment to pooh-pooh the idea of panchayati raj. On the contrary, I should say that the concept which we have in this country "Panchme Parameswar" has got to be implemented at every level of our social living. I say that. I say at the same time that we have to have the maximum possible amount of decentralisation in our country, decentralisation consistent with the needs of centralised planning, which is the essence of our economic policy. It is very necessary to have that kind of decentralisation. It is necessary to have devolution of powers as much as possible. Therefore, this concept of panchayati raj is not something to be pooh-poohed or something to be made fun of. This is a concept which we have got to try and implement as much as we possibly can.

There are problems, of course, which will have to be tackled. But

how so far have we set about it and how far have the administrative jobs been actually done? It is from that point of view that we discover that the administration falls short, because the policies of the Government also clarified. have not been properly There is no doubt about it. The administration in the panchayati rai apparatus, in the different rungs of the Community Development and Cooperation Ministry's proliferations the administrative apparatus works more or less in the old bureaucratic way. This is being said not by people who are hostile to the idea, but by people who are actually trying to work it.

I discover in this Special Number of Kurukshetra from which I quoted Prof. D. R. Gadgil's article, the tenth anniversary number, which came out on Gandhiji's last birthday-2nd October, 1962-several articles in which this very point is sought to be made. There is an article, for instance, by Evelyn Wood in pages 36 and 37. He is one of those who is most intimately associated with the development of the community development idea and so on and so forth. He tries to point out how things have been wrong in very many respects and how the old ideas continue in spite of an effort being made to bring about a difference in the administration. He refers, for instance, to the idea of "The Triumph of Hierarchy". That is the heading which he gives to his article and says:

"The triumph of hierarchy has gone so far that the Block Development Officers are always being hampered in their work... The idea of having a number of targets which you can conveniently specify has taken hold of people to such an extent that the number of, targets is being multiplied without any reference to the actual work which is being done."

He then emphasises how field work must utilise feed back; that is to say, there must be an objective examination of the results of the work which

## AKA) Report on Indian 4314 and State Administrative Services

has been done. Actually nothing of the sort is being done and the Ministry is not being able to undo what he calls the sacrosanctity of its targets. I find also in another article at page 42:

"When the community development movement began, it was the boast of the community development programme in the earlier days that even the village level worker could aspire to become a Development Commissioner. This has not materialised in all its full implications, though some village level workers have risen to be Block Development Officers."

The idea is that we have not utilised the experience of the people at the lower level, pushing them up, so that there might be a creative combination of the experience of different administrators at different levels.

This brings me to the idea which I have said so many times here, the idea of the exclusion from our services, particularly from the higher rungs of our services-the IAS-of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people and other backward sections of the population. I have a number of figures to show how these people are still being kept out of the light. Here is the report given by Shri U. N. Dhebar, who was the Chairman of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, which points out how even now, in regard to the representation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the services, particularly in the higher rungs of the services, so much remains to be done. I have no time unfortunately to refer to these figures, which came out in the most scandalous fashion during the Question Hour, as to the extremely insignificant number of people who belong to the handicapped sections of the community inour services. Even in Class II, Class III and Class IV, the representation of these people is so much lower. Why should this If this country is going to happen? have a socialist kind of society, if this

## [Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

country is going to have a new orientation in its administrative services, are these administrators going to be drawn in the main from the upper classes? I know there are certain difficulties. Those who have been so long kept out of the light and kept in the shadow, cannot pass all your examinations. Are we giving anv special assistance and encouragement to these people, so that they can come forward and take charge of this country? NEFA is threatened today. Who live in NEFA? Tribal people. When we think of the expansion of educational opportunities in our country. do we think of the tribals of our country coming up and taking positions like that enjoyed by Dr. Bhabha in Bombay? They are not in our mind at all; these people who do not belong to the community so to speak, because they are not rich enough to share all the prerogatives of civilisation. We have done little about it. I wanted that the report on the administrative services at different levels, from the Indian Administrative Service level to the panchayat level, should have included certain ideas, certain suggestions, certain practical recommendations which would bring about a real orientation of our services which would really improve and help in the creation of that context in which socialistic economy can possibly generate. But nothing of that sort has been done. That is why I beseech of the Government to give a great deal more time to this problem than has been given in this report.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this opportunity to discuss a subject of very considerable importance not only for the better governance of our country but also for the progress of the difficult experiment that we are engaged in today.

The two speakers before me have pointed out that the report has failed inasmuch as it has not dealt with many of the aspects with which it was expected to deal. In particular,

## Services

the disappointment of my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, was very great. I feel that it is rather uncharitable to express a sense of dire disappointment with the report and to condemn it. more or less, as a very inadequate piece of work. I should like to draw the attention of this House, particularly, to the factors which confined the scope of the work of Shri Krishnamachari. According to his terms of reference. he had to limit his study to questions relating to administrative personnel at different levels and States and the administrative issues arising from the introduction of democratic institutions at the district and block levels. It was hardly for him to go into the question of whether a party system should be allowed to function at the village level in the panchavats. It was not for him to go into the more pronouncedly political aspects of our institutions. Therefore. I do not think that the sense of disappointment which has found expression in Shri Mathur's and Shri Hiren Mukerjee's speeches is really iustified.

I feel that Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has certainly done an excellent piece of work and he deserves to be congratulated for a really profound study which is imbued with a large number of practical suggestions. I only hope, however, that the Government would bestow its earnest attention and consideration to many of the suggestions which have been made by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, I hope that these suggestions are not merely paraded and then shelved. I hope they will find a practical expression in the policies to be adopted by the Government. I hope the policies to be adopted by the Government will be based on the various suggestions made by Shri Krishnamachari.

Mr. Chairman, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has particularly drawn the attention of this House and the Government to the fact that there is the problem of shortages in the administrative cadre of this country. According to him the total gap which is to be filled by 30th April, 1966 is of the order of 525. Now, he has suggested that there should be an increase in the • annual intake in respect of recruitment. But he has also very rightly observed that the annual intake should not be increased to a level at which the quality of selected candidates is likely to suffer. This is indeed a very important consideration for us to bear in mind.

I would like to suggest that apart from the proposed increase in the of administrative annual intake officers, we should resort to emergency recruitments more often than we have done in the past. As a matter of fact, there is a large number of very able people who do not for various reasons enter the administrative service at the ages in which it is permissible for them to do so. It would be very proper, and it is very much to be expected from the Government that they would utilise this source of supply for the administrative cadre in the country, that is, the recruitment of those people who are not within the age group which qualifies for the routine administrative service examinations.

I would also, in this connection and in this context, welcome the raising of the age of retirement for administrative officers to 58, a decision which has been recently taken and which, I think, in certain circles, has not been sufficiently appreciated. The reasons for this particular decision are to be found in various reports. As a matter of fact, the decision, in my opinion, was long overdue. In no other advanced country would you find the age of retirement as low as 55. Although I would not advocate the raising of the age of retirement to 65 or 70 as in various countries of the west, I certainly think that the raising of the age of retirement to 58 is very much to be welcomed.

## nistrative Services

I would like to submit that there should be a 25 per cent or so reserved for promotion from the State administrative service cadres to the all-India services. This should be done in a progressive scale so that a time may come when we may have as many as 50 per cent of the people promoted from the State cadres to the all-India cadres, and there should grow an increasing cohesion, an increasing oneness in the services within the State and the services on the all-India level.

In this connection, I would like to submit that though three new all-India services are to be brought into existence shortly according to a Bill which is being introduced in the House, more and more of these services should be brought into existence. I would particularly like to mention the Indian Educational Service and the Indian Economic Service which have long been under the contemplation of the Government, which the Government has long conceived but has not yet delivered. There are also certain similar services like the Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Extension Service and others. I think if you introduce service cadres like this it would certainly help the unity of the country, it would not only help in bringing about a greater cohesion in the administrative structure of the country, but it would also bring the best people in the jobs appropriate for them.

## 15.59 hrs.

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

So far as training is concerned, I would prefer that the training period is prolonged even beyond 18 months that is recommended by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. I should think that the kind of training required for administrative personnel has to be a detailed and intensive training. In the very nature of things, because of limitation of time the training that is at present imparted is generally

## [Shri L. M. Singhvi]

rather sketchy. Therefore, if the training period is increased it would very much profit the trainees, the n w administrators in the country.

The report also makes another very useful suggestion, and I hope the Government would implement it before too long. It relates to the establishment of an advisory council for the Academy of Administration at Mussoorie. This Advisory Council could very fruitfully guide the activaties and curriculum and give proper direction about the training imparted there. I would like similar advisory councils to be constituted at the State and zonal levels also.

## 16 hrs.

I would like to submit that the need for short refresher courses for senior officials in this country is very great. Quite often it is laughed out as something which means nothing but a vacation for the senior officials. I think it is a very wrong way to approach this question. Refresher training for senior officials is a prerequisite for their continued vitality and for their continued competence to perform the new tasks that face them. I think it would inject greater vigour greater imagination and in 0117 administration if we were to resort more and more to these refresher courses of short durations.

Time does not permit me to go into many of the things that I wish to talk about, because a very great limitation has been prescribed by you, Sir, in this regard, but I should like to say that the training institutes for State Services should be not on a State basis but on a zonal basis. T regret very much to say that the Zonal Councils and the zonal structures which were devised are today more or less a dead letter. As a matter of fact, I should like to suggest that rather than establishing these training institutes for each State separately, we should establish them for each zone.

## Services

There is an excellent Officers' Training School at Jodhpur which happens to be a part of my constituency. It is functioning in a remarkably successful manner and I think the training imparted there is of a very high order. I would like to suggest to the Government that a Zonal Officers' Training School for the zone which Rajasthan belongs, and to which includes Punjab, Kashmir and Delhi, should be established at Jodhpur because there already exists an excellent nucleus for such an institution. As a matter of fact, I understand that there has been such a proposal for a long time. So, it is time now to implement this proposal and to give it shape.

I should like also to emphasize that it is necessary if our Plan is to acquire real content and mass backing, to prepare the Plans not only at the Central level or at the State level but at the village level and, therefore, it is very necessary that we should try to take up this recommendation which has been made by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari among others that plans should be prepared at the village level and that the plans should be sought to be implemented not only State-wise but also village-wise.

I hope that we have a proper reorientation in the administrative machinery of our country, both at the Union and in the States, to face up the challenge that the new institutions of Panchayati Raj confront them with.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is a very important report that we are now discussing and I am very sorry to say at this juncture on the testimony of the general public that the administrative service has degenerated and is doing much less work than was expected of it when it was transformed from ICS to IAS. In the olden days we used to curse the district administration and say that they are bureaucrats but all the same, they

acted efficiently according to their policy. Now, are the IAS officers working as efficiently and in the spirit in which we laid down the policy of national development? That is the criterion for judging their work. Tf they are working so efficiently, there was absolutely no need for a report by so eminent a person with suggestions from certain Chief Secretaries and certain Chief Ministers.

Firstly, I would like to suggest that the posting of IAS officers should be to those States to which they do not belong, instead of posting them to their own States. The integration of \*the country also requires it. When a Britisher coming thousands of miles away from us used to be posted to Madras or Punjab, he used to learn the South Indian language or Punjabi and function efficiently in that State. In fact, wherever he was posted, he used to discharge his functions well. So, why can't our officers also function so well when they are posted in other States? This will also help national integration. Further, it will eliminate corruption, political pressures and other evils and the officers would be left alone to do their job well.

In the olden days the same officer had the three capacities of Deputy Commissioner, Collector and the District Magistrate. Now, under the Constitution, judiciary has been separated and so those officers have been from that work. I can say freed from personal experience that when I was the Chairman of a district board many ICS officers have got training under me. Then, if an officer is put in charge of rural uplift he used to go to the village with that spirit. If manure is to be applied, they will remove their hat and do that work willingly. Now we have created bigger suhebs who hate the rural people, the people living in the villages.

This Report says that there should be a rural bias in the administration. It also refers to the BDO, village

## nistrative Services

panchavats and so many other things. But what is happening now? If proper training is not imparted to the BDO and the higher officers, what would be the fate of the people? There is a saying that there was a report of a fire in a village and after a month or so an order came to extinguish the fire. The administration functions like that. If a request is made to the administration by a villager without any backing, without any recommendation from an MLA, MP or other politician, no order on that request would be passed for two or three years. That is the state of the administration today.

Coming to BDO training, in my own State one village was selected for certain reasons by a certain Deputy Commissioner and a certain BDO has been promoted. I am not contesting that promotion. What development has taken place in that village? It is only twenty miles from here. T request my friends in the House to come and see for themselves whether the people there are happy. If this is the type of training that they are going to receive. I do not know how they will be benefited. IAS trainees from all over the country were brought there to see the training imparted. They came in jeeps, there was a tea party and they stayed with some higher officers. That is the training that they received. I would say that the basic training, if it is to be real training-I may be laughed upon, I do not mind; I am a villager; I am rural minded....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are all appreciating your point.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: If India is to progress, the rural India must progress, and the administration must be adapted to rural India. It is only rural India which can lift us up.

We talk of competition. What are the subjects in the competition? Have you a bias towards anything connected with rural life? I can today say at least about Punjab. As the Chief

## [Shri Gujaraj Singh Rao]

Minister or anybody there as to who the best Deputy Commissioner is. He is a man coming from a village. He has put in the whole of his life in the border and even during this emergency he is considered as the best man. So, to say that people who can just do certain things in an examination and get some marks can be the best administrators is a wrong idea altogether, according to me

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I hope the hon. Member does not wish to reserve all these posts for people coming from the villages only.

Shri Gairaj Singh Rao: I do not say that they should be people from the villages only. But the idea that people from the villages are to be slaves for ever and are to be at the behest and command of certain capitalists should be ignored. They should ignore it altogether from their minds. Those days are gone. If they persist in this, there would perhaps be no administration remaining at all, that is if that is the conception. Certainly, the capitalists can spend Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000 a month and send them abroad to America and other places and the people in the villages cannot send them. But I would say on principle, and not as a class as my hon, friend has suggested, that if they have to administer as an administrator 80 per cent of the population, they must be adapted to that part. It was a rule in the Punjab and, I submit, it was a sound rule that unless an ICS officer had undergone full training in settlement for five years, he could not be posted as a Deputy Commissioner.

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

Shri Gajraj Singh Rac: I will take two or three minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only ten minutes are given to each hon. Member. He has already taken nine minutes

## Services Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: I might have taken, but I rarely speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can take one or two minutes more.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao: So, my submission is that it is good that thereis a bias in this Report on rural train-But I would again repeat the ing. first thing that I have submitted that they should be posted all over India and not in their own States. Then, for selection and training, mathematics, history etc. alone should not be the subjects. They may be for academic people, professors in colleges etc., but for administration some other thing is required. Stamina is also required. They should be given real training and not this partial training. They should know what a village is and what village life is. They should know even what a town is, what kind of poor people live there, how they live and how the administration is to be carried on.

I would submit that from these points there are certain good aspects in this Report. They should be implemented in the spirit in which they are made. If it is taken as the basis that being a BDO is the best thing and that he would learn the best administration, from my experience I can say that it would be great fallacy. They should be given real and true training so as to serve the people and to be nearer the people. The administration should be accessible to the They should realise their people. difficulties and they should be their voice and their helpers in their difficulties. It should not be that when a Minister is coming they are arranging for it and are running about the whole day. That is the only job with the administration these days. That should be avoided altogether. They should be administrators in the true sense of the term.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्रपने ग्रादरणीय मित्र श्री माथुर जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हं कि उन्होंने

AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Report on Indian Motion re: 4326 4325 and State Admi-

इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की म्रोर इस सदन का ध्यान श्राकींपत किया है । चुकि समय बहुत कम है इसलिये में केवल दो-तीन बातों की मोर ही माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा ।

श्री वी० टी० कष्णमाचारी न ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट में कहीं यह बात नहीं कही थी कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की उम्र बढा दी जाय । जहां तक में ने इस का ग्रध्ययन किया है. उन्हों नै यह कहा था

एक माननीय सदस्य : उम्र कहां बढ़ाई . गई है ?

भी भक्त दर्शन : अवकाश ग्रहण करने की उम्र । उन की उम्र तो भगवान ही बढा सकते हैं । अवकाश ग्रहण करने की ग्राय के सम्बन्ध में द्वितीय वेतन आयोग ने जो सिफारिश की थी, श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा था कि उस पर विचार किया जाय. ग्रीर कि जब तक इस पर निर्णय नहीं हो जाता है तब तक उन में से जो योग्य व्यक्ति हों उन को काम करने का अवसर दिया जाय । लेकिन मुझे यह जान कर बहत ग्राश्चर्य हम्रा कि हमारी सरकार ने बडी जल्दी में इस के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा कर दी ग्रौर इस सदन को ग्रौर इस पर ग्रपने विचार प्रकट करने का ग्रवसर भी नहीं दिया । मैं यह समझता हं कि जब इस के बारे में यहां विस्तारपूर्वक विचार होगा तो इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को ग्रपने विचार प्रकट करने का ग्रवसर दिया जायेगा । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि क्या सरकार ने कभी इस पहलु पर भी विचार किया है कि राज्य सरकार के कर्म-चारियों पर इस का क्या प्रभाव पडेगा और हमारी ग्राने वाली पीढ़ी जो है उस के ग्रन्दर **की बेरो**जगारी इस का क्या प्रभाव पर षडेगा ?

श्री वी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी सिफारिश की है कि जो nistrative Services

म्राई० ए० एस० के लोग हैं वे छ: वर्ष पुराने होने के बाद जिलाधिकारी या डिस्टिक्ट मैं शासन से यह ग्रनरोध करना चाहता हं कि उन की यह सिफारिश मुझे बहत ही **ग्रनपयक्त मालम होती है । जहां तक मुझे** जानकारी है. अंग्रेजों के शासनकाल में पन्द्रह पन्द्रह ग्रौर बीस बीस साल का जब उन को ग्रनभव हो जाता था तब जा कर उन्हें जिला-धिकारी के पद पर नियक्त किया जाता था । डिस्टिक्ट मजिस्टेट की पोस्ट कोई साधारण पद नहीं है । वह ग्राज कल ग्रौर भी बहत महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है, खास कर इस ग्रमाधारण परिस्थिति में यद्ध प्रयत्नों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने का, विभिन्न विभागों के जो जलाधिकारी हैं उन के बीच में सहयोग और समन्वय स्थापित करने का, सारे जिले में शान्ति ग्रौर सूरक्षा व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने का, ग्रौर सरकार के जितने विकास कार्यक्रम हैं उन के एक ग्रग्नगण्य नेता के रूप में काम करने का । इमलिये जिलाधिकारी का पद जो छः या सात वर्ष की नौकरी करने वाले नौसिखिये कर्म-चारियों को देने की सिफारिश की गई है. मेरी समझ में उसे सरकार को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिये । मुझे इस तरह के उदाहरण मालम हैं उत्तर प्रदेश के कि ऐसे कुछ जिला-धीशों की नियुक्ति कर दी गई है जिन को ग्रभी ग्राई० ए० एस० में ग्राये हए पांच वर्षभी पुरे नहीं हुए थे। मैं उन व्यक्तियों के बारे में कोई व्यक्तिगत ग्राक्षेप नहीं करना चाहता । वे उत्साही भी हो सकते हैं, उन के अन्दर नया उत्साह भी हो सकता है, यह सब ठीक है । लेकिन जिलाधीश के लिये केवल इस बात की ही ग्रावस्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत बड़े प्रशासनिक ग्रन्भव की ग्रावश्यकता है । जब तक उन्हें विभिन्न विभागों के भीतर सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिये तरह तरह के कामों का व्यावहारिक ग्रनभव न हो जाय, जब तक वे कम से कम दस-बारह सालों तक पूरी तरह से काम न

## [श्रः भक्त दर्शन]

कर लें तब तक मेरी सिफारिश है कि उन की जिलाधीश के पद पर नियुक्ति नहीं की जानी चाहिये ।

श्री कृष्णमाचारी साहब ने जो एक ग्रन्य सिफारिश को है वह है स्पेशल लिमिटेड काम्पिटीटिव एवजामिनेशन के बारे में. यानी सीमित प्रतियोगिता । उस के बारे में इस सदन में कुछ प्रश्न भी पुछे गये थे ग्रीर मान-नीय गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में ग्राश्वासन दिया था कि मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हं कि इस समय जो लोग ग्राई० ए० एस० में लिये जाते हैं वे तीन तरह से लिये जाते हैं। कुछ तो संघीय लोक सेवा ग्रायोग के ढारा, कुछ राज्य सरकारों के जो कर्मचारी होते हैं, प्राविशियल सिविल सर्विस के, उन में से जो योग्य मान जाते हैं उन्हें ले लिया जाता है, ग्रीर एक तीसरी श्रेणी नई की जा रही है उन लोगों की जो सेंटल सेकेटेरियट में या दूसरे विभागों में काम कर रहे हैं। उन को भी इस के लिये ग्रवसर दिय जाने की बात चल रही है । में समझता हं कि इस के बारे में शीघ निर्णय किया जाना चाहिये । मुझे एक उदाहरण ऐसा मालुम है। बहत से लोग जोकि युनि-वसिटी में प्रथम ग्रीर दितीय ग्राया करते थे, किसी वजह से वे पहले आई० ए० एस० में नहीं ग्रा सके । इस के बाद उन्हों ने ग्राई० ए० एस० परीक्षा दी ग्रौर काफी ऊंची पोजीशन उस में प्राप्त की । लेकिन चुंकि उन के ऊपर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा हन्ना था कि वे सेंट्रल सेकेटेरियट के कर्मचारी हैं, इसलिये उन्हें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेकेटेरियट में सेक्शन आफिसर बना दिया गया । यह नहीं किया गया कि उन्हें ग्राई० ए० एस० की तरह से जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट के पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता । इसलिये में शासन से अनुरोध करना चाहता हं कि श्री वी० टी० इ.प्णमाचारी की जो सिफारिश है उसे जल्दी से जल्दी स्वीकार किया जाय ग्रीर इस तरह के जो

कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में या दूसरे विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हैं स्रौर योग्य हैं, जो सब शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं, उन की नियुक्ति कर के इस कमी को पूरा किया जाय ।

श्रीमन, मैं ग्रधिक समय न लेते हुए एक अन्तिम बात कहना चाहता हूं । ट्रेनिंग के बारे में यह बताया गया है कि रूरल डेवेलपमेंट को उस के बेसिक कोर्स में रखा जाय । मैं समझता ह कि किताबों को पढाने का जमाना तो श्रब चला गया । यनीवरसिटीज में विद्यार्थियों को एम० ए० में इकानमिक्स श्रीर सोशल साईन्सेज पर काफी पुस्तकें पढ़ायी जाती हैं । तो यह बात नहीं है कि उन को जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन उस पर ग्रमल कितने लोग करते हैं । हमारे ब्लाक डेवेलपमेण्ट म्राफिसरों से हम ग्राशा करते थे कि वे कम से कम ग्रामीणों के साथ उन की भाषा में बात करेंगे, उन की तरह का তন का रहन-सहन होगा ग्रौर जो ग्रव तक नौकरशाही का ग्रातंक में जनता रहा है उस को वे दूर कर सकेंगे । लेकिन मुझे कहते हुए दुःख होता है, डे साहब मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, हमारे बहत से विकास खण्डों के ग्रधिकारी ऐसे हैं कि वे ग्रपनी पेंट की कीज का ज्यादा खयाल रखते हैं । जिन को ग्रपनी पेंट की कीज का खयाल रहेगा कि वह कहीं बिगड़ न जाय, जो इस कदर फैंशन-परस्ती में लगे रहते हैं, वे किसी तरीके से जनता के बीच घुल-मिल कर काम कर सकेंगे—यह समझ में नहीं म्राता है ।

एक श्रोर बात मैं उदाहरण के लिए कहना चाहता हूं। कुछ वर्ष पहिले हमारे गृह मंत्रालय की श्रोर से केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को श्रादेश दिया गया था कि व 4329 Motion re: AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Report on Indian 4330 and State Administrative Services

खुने गल के कोट को जगह वन्द गले का कोट पहन कर ग्राएं। मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि उसका कितना पालन किया जा रहा है? मैं केवल यहु दिखाना चाह रहा हूं कि हमारे आदेज तो बहुत सुन्दर है, ग्रीर कोर्संज़ भी बहुत सुन्दर ह ग्रीर बहुत सुन्दर बनाए जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको जिस भावना से ग्रमल में लाना चाहिये बह नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्वीमन्, मैं ग्रथिक समय नहीं लेता चाहता। मैं ग्राशा करता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इन सब पहलुग्रों पर विचार करके तब • ग्रन्तिम निर्णय लेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो चार सजेशन देने हैं।

सब से पहली बात तो में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो रिटायरमेंट की उम्न १९ साल को गयी है इससे हमारे नीजवानों का हक मारा गया है। हमारे जो नौजवान यनिवर-सिटियों में तैयार हो रहे हैं उनका इससे हक मारा जाता है।

दूसरे जो वायदा किया गया था एग्जी-क्यूटिव ग्रौर जूड़ीसियरी के सेपेरेशन का वह वायदा ग्रभी तक पड़ा हुग्रा है। उसी के हाथ में इन्साफ है ग्रौर उसी के हाथ में वारट है। वह वायदा पुरा नहीं हो सका है।

इसके अलावा में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कलक्टर को जो पोस्ट है-जिसे कहीं डिस्ट्रिकट मजिस्ट्रेट कहते हैं, कहीं डिप्टी कमिश्तर कहते हैं--यह अब आउट आफ डेट हो चुकी है । कलेक्टर किसो जमाने में वह व्यक्ति होता था जो कि हमारो रेवेन्यू कलेक्ट करता था । उस जमाने में भारत का दारो-मदार लैण्ड रेवेन्यू पर ही था । ग्राज हमार देश में इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हो रहा है, देश में जगह जगह बांध वन रहे हैं, नए नए उद्योग खड़े हो रहे हैं । इसलिये ग्राज कलेक्टर को पोस्ट कोई मानी नहीं रखती । ग्राज तो वह एक टाई है जो ब्यूरोकेसी को कायम किये हुए है । सब लोग काम करते हैं लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट कोई काम नहीं करता । वह सिर्फ व्यूरोकेती को कायम रखे हुये है ग्रीर जनता पर दहशत कायम किये हुये है । मैं अपनी ग्रांखों को देखी हुई बात कहता हूं । देहात के लोग ग्राये ग्रीर उन्होंने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट से कहा कि हमारे यहां इतने ग्रोले पड़े हैं कि दस मोल के ग्रन्दर ग्रनाज का दाना नहीं बचा है, ग्राप चल कर देख लोजिए । तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट ने कहा कि मैं तुम को हवालात में बन्द करवा दूंगा, तुम बिना समय नियत किये हुए कैसे मिलने चले ग्राये ।

याज हालत यह है कि जलसा होते जा रहा है म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के टाउन हाल में बौर उसको इनाजत देते हैं कले ३टर साहब । याप मेरे साथ चलिये । अगर कले ३टर साहब को पता न हो कि आप हिन्दुस्तान की लोक-सभा के उपाध्यक्ष हैं, तो आपको उनके यहां बरामदे में घंटों बैठना होगा त्रीर मिलने की नौबत नहीं प्राएगी । हो सकता है कि आपका नम्बर ही न आए । तो यह पोस्ट आउट आफ डेट हो चुकी है । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पोस्ट को एवालिश कर दिया जाए और जो ४०० के लगभग डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट बैठे हैं उनको नेफा के मोर्च पर भेजा जाए श्रीर जो रुपया इनको दिया जाता है, उसको बचा कर नेशनल डिकेंस में लगाया जाए ।

एग्जोक्यूटिव इंजिनियर काम करता है ग्रौर दूसरे अफ उर अपनी अपनी जगह पर काम करते हैं, लेकिन कलेक्टर कोई काम नहीं करता । आप इनके बंगलों पर जाएं तो वहां लिखा है "बिवेयर आफ डाग्स" यानि कुतों से सावचान रहो । मैं इसका यह मतलब लगाता हूं कि वहां पर रहने वाले कुत्ते हैं । मैं यह मतलब नहीं लगाता कि कोई उन से सावधान रहे, बल्कि मैं यह मतलब लगाता हूं कि वे शिष्टाचार से गिर चुके हैं, वे इतने ग्रसभ्य हो चुके हैं कि इन्सान को कुता समझते हैं । कहां तो यह होना चाहिये था कि आज

## [श्रीयशपाल सिंह]

देश के ४४ करोड़ इन्सान प्रेम की गंगा में स्नान करते होते, ग्रापस में मिल कर रहते, लेकिन हो यह रहा है कि ग्राज भी उस गुलामी की भावना को कायम रखा जा रहा है।

मैं बड़े ग्रदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि सब से बड़ी एजुकेशन शिष्टाचार है ।

न हो जिसमें ग्रदब ग्रौर हो किताबों से लदाफिरता, जफर उस ग्रादमी को हम तसव्वर बैल करते हैं।

चाहे कोई लाखों किताबें पढ़ ले लेकिन अगर उसमें शिष्टाचार न हो तो वह इन्सान नहीं है ग्रीर इससे बड़ी कोई डिसक्वालिफिकेशन नहीं हो सक्ती । सबसे बड़ी डिमक्वालि-फिकेशन यह है कि ग्रादमी का मातमी चेहरा बना रहे। सब से बड़ी डिसक्वालिफिकेशन यह है कि इन्सान इन्सान से नफरत करे। गीता में कहा है:

प्रसन्न चेतसो लयाश् बुद्धिः पर्यवतिष्ठति

जिसका मातमी चेहरा रहता है, जो प्रमन्न नहीं रहता उसे भगवान भी दर्शन नहीं देते । तो मेरा सजेशन है कि ये जो ४०० ग्राफिसर्स पडे हैं इनको हटाया जाए ग्रौर इस डिस्टिक्ट मजिस्टेट के ग्रोहदे को एवालिश किया जाए ग्रौर उनकी जगह पर काम करने वाले ग्रफसरों जैसे एस० डी० ग्रांज, को, एग्जी-क्यटिव इंजिनियर्स को ग्रीर पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के इंजिनियरों को रखा जाए । लेकिन ग्राज उन ग्रफसरों को जिनको पांच साल से भो कम तजबां होता है कलक्टर बना दिय। जाता है, ग्रीर उनका काम क्या होता है ? उनका काम **य**ह होता है जिस**ुवक्त मिनिस्टर सा**हव जिले में जाते हैं तो वह सुपरिटेंडेंट पुलिस और पलिस दल को ले कर मिनिस्टर को लेने स्टेशन पर जाते हैं । ऐसा किसी ग्रीर देश के ग्रन्दर नहीं होता जहां डिमाकेसी है । एटली ो. चा कनेडी हो या चर्चिल कोई भी हो प्रीमियम टिकट खरीद रहा हो, ग्रगर उसका

चौदहवां नम्बर है तो कोई ताकत नहीं है जो उसका नम्बर तेरहवां कर दे । लेकिन यहां पर मिनिस्टर पूलिस के दस्ते के बीच में चलते हैं । एस० पी० ग्रौर कलक्टर मिनिस्टर को लेने ग्राते हैं । पूलिस के बीच में तो मानसिंह ग्रौर सूलताना जैसे डाक चलते हैं । मिनिस्टर लोगों को नहीं चलना चाहिये । उनके लिए तो जनता में प्रेम होना चाहिए. उनके लिए तो जनता दूध की बाल्टियां ग्रौर फलों की मालाएं ले कर ग्राए ग्रोर उनको ग्रपनी छाती से लगाना चाहे ऐसा होना चाहिए । लेकिन ग्राज वे कलक्टर ग्रौर एम० पी० जी साथ में चलते हैं जो उनसे जनता को मिलने की इजाजत नहीं देते । जनता को उनके पास जाने से रोक दिया जाता है । यह डिमाकेसी की परम्परा नहीं है । ग्राज से लोकतंत्रवाद के साथ यह चीज फिट नहीं होती । ग्रौर ग्राज जिसके अन्दर जनतंत्रवाद की भावना नहीं है वह इस लायक नहीं है कि वह देश का ग्रफसर बन सके ।

माननीय बापू जी ने कहा था कि ग्रगर हिन्दुस्तान की ग्राजादी चाहते हो तो फ़ाइलों को जला डालो । चार चार साल हो जाते हैं, फाइल मोटी होती रहती है पर काम नहीं होता । पंडित नेहरु ने यह बात कही है कि में एक डाइरेक्टर जनरल से काम लेना चाहता था लेकिन उसकी फाइल इतनी मोटी हो चुकी है कि वह काम याज तक नहीं किया जा सका । काम में विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए । हम देखते हैं कि ग्राज एक मेज से दूसरी मेज तक, जो मेजें कि पास पास लगी हैं, कागज जाने में दो दो माह लग जाते हैं ।

में ग्रापको इसी सिलसिले में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । हरदोई के एक एम० एल० ए० हैं, जो कि लाखों ग्रादमियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं । उन्होंने एक बन्दूक के लाइसेंस की दरख्वास्त कलक्टर को दी थी । कलक्टर ने कहा कि वे हम से मिलने नहीं ग्राए, उन्होंने हमारी हाजिरी नहीं दी । श्रौर उनकी लाइसेंस की दरख्वास्त नामंजूर कर दी गयी । जब यह मामला बढ़ा तो हमने शोर मचाया, तब उनकी दरख्वास्त मंजूर हुई । मेरा सजेशन यह है कि जो ग्रफसर ग्राज डिमाकेसी में फिट नहीं हो सकते उनको ग्रलग किया जाए ।

हमारी जडीशियरी हमारे कांस्टीटयशन की गारजियन है । ग्रगर कोई एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी०, चाहे वह किसी भी दल का हो. जडीशियरी से मुकदमों में सिफारिश करे तो इसको जर्म करार दिया जाए । अगर मकदमों में सिफारिशें चलेंगी और पालिटिक्स चलेगी तो देश ग्रागे नहीं चल सकेगा। मकदमों में सिफारिशें बन्द की जाएं ताकि जनता को जडीशियरी में विश्वास कायाम ं है । होना यह चाहिए कि किसी एम० पी०, एम० एल० ए० को इस बात का पनाभी न लगसके कि कौन मकदमा करता है, कैंसे करता है ग्रादि । ग्राज यह होता है कि जिले के कलक्टर या एस॰ डी॰ ग्रो॰ या तहसीलदार पर जोर डाला जाता है और सिफारिय़ें पहुंचायी जाती है। इससे जनता के मन में दहशत होती है ग्रौर वह डिमाकेसी को नहीं समझ पाती । इपलिए मेरी दरखास्त है कि जिन सरविसों का सिफ़ारियों से ताल्लक न हो उनको खत्म किया जाए ।

इस के अलावा जो लड़के कम्पि-टी शन्स में बठते हैं उनसे वे ही सवालात किए जाया करें जो कि उनके काम से ताल्लुक रखते हों । आप मुझ से सवाल कर सकते हैं कि लड़ाई कैसे लड़ी जाए पुलिस, का काम कैसे किया जाए, पालियामेंट में भाषण कैसे दिया जाए आदि । लेकिन अगर आप मुझ से केरे ऐसा सवाल पूछ लें जिसका ताल्लुक मुझ से न हो तो में जवाब न दे सकूंगा । अगर हमारे गृह मंत्री जी से कोई यह पूछ ले किन एक एकड़ में कितने तिल बोए जाते हैं, हवा चल रही हो तो बाडकास्ट करके बोए जाते हैं या हल के साथ चलकर बोए जाते हैं, तो शायद गृह मंत्री जी सी साल तक भी इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकें । मेरा सुझाव है कि उन लड़कों से बैसे सवाल न पूछे जाएं जिनका उनके काम से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । ग्राज पृद्धा जाना है कि सुरैया को न है, उसकी एज क्या है, वह कहां रहती है ग्रादि । इससे ज्यादा ग्रौर डिमाक्रेसी की क्या डिसप्रेस हो सकती है ।

एेक्ट्रेसज का और उन कुलटाओं का चरित्र हम से पूछा जाय तो यह कहां तक उचित होगा? इसलिए मेरी दरख़्वास्त है कि मवाल जिस से ताल्लुक रखता है उससे वह सवाल पूछा जाये और ठीक व्यक्ति से जब ग्राप ठीक सवाल करियेगा तभी वह ग्रापको जवाव ठीक दे सकेगा । जनता की विल का पालन करना होगा । डेमोकेसी में ग्रगर जनता की विल का पालन नहीं होगा तो हमारा जनतंत्र ग्रागे नहीं चलेगा । में इस वात को जानता हूं ग्रीर इसे मनीषियों ने ग्रीर कांस्टीट्यूशनलिस्ट्स ने कहा है:---

जनता की जो इच्छा है उसी को क़ानून कहते हैं। श्रगर इस तरह से ग्राज काम किया गया तो वाकई यह देश की सेवा होगी लेकिन गुलामी के बंधनों को मजबूत करने से देश की सेवा नहीं होगी ।

श्वे दें शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने से पहले श्री माथुर का ग्रभिनन्दन करता हूं जिन्होंने कि महाराष्ट्र को पंचायती राज्य का कारोबार चलाने पर बधाई दी ।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन की धारा ४० जिस में कि डाइरक्टिव प्रिसिपल्स दिये हैं, वह ग्रमेंडमेंट से ग्राई है। कांस्टीटयूशन जिस वक्त बना उस वक्त ग्रार्टिकिल ४० नहीं था। यह बाद में ग्रमेंडमेंट में ग्राया है। सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट्स ग्रीर स्टेट सबजेक्टस की जो लिस्ट है उन दोनों को यदि ग्राप देखियेगा तो ग्राप को पता चलेगा कि यह जो पंचायती डेवलपमेंट का

<sup>&</sup>quot;Law is nothing but the will of people expressed in terms of law."

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

काम है, सी॰ डी॰ प्रोग्राम का जो काम है वह स्टेट्स पर सौंपा गया है । ग्राटिकिल ४०-वी स्टेट शेल टेक स्टेप....में हाउस में वह पूरा प्राटिकल पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं । उस में इस काम को करने के लिए स्टेट्स पर पूरी जिम्मे-दारी डाली गई है श्रौर इसलिए यह कहना कि भारत सरकार के दिल में सी॰ डी॰ प्रोग्राम, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट श्रौर पंचायती राज्य का प्रोग्राम चलाने के बारे में कोई शक है यह ग़लत है । उन्हें जो कोशिश करनी चाहिए वह पूरी की है । जिस स्टेट में उस के काम का प्रोग्राम बना ग्रौर कानून जो बना उसका उद्देश्य पूरा सफल हग्रा ।

महारष्ट्र स्टेट के बारे में जो यह कहा गया है :---

"In Maharashtra there is the dyarchy system of Government in the Panchayat and cooperative institutions where Government officials are under the thumb of non-officials."

यह चीज गलत है कि जो वहां के जो टैकनिकल कर्मचारी हैं वह नान--आफिशियल्ज के थम्ब के नीचे है। में उनको बतलाना चाहना हूं कि क्लास २ स्रीर क्लास ४ के कर्म-चारी स्टेट गवनंमेंट के स्रधीन है। वे जिला परिपद् के प्रधीन नहीं है लकिन खाली उनकी सविसेज उनको दी गई है। उनके लिये डिविजनल सेलैक्शन बोर्ड है जो सर्विस कमीशन सरीखा काम करता है। उनका स्टेट में ट्रान्सफर हो सकता है स्रीर प्रमोधन हो सकता है। उनको काफी बैनीफिट्स दिये जाते है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस थोड़े से समय में जोकि मुझे दिया गया है बतलाना चाहता हूं कि भारत दहातों में रहने वाला भारत है भौर इसलिए भारत की ग्रामीण जनता को डेवलपमेंट के लिए ग्रौर प्रशासन कार्यं चलाने के लिए सभी ग्राधिकार देने चाहिएं, इस बारे में दो मत तो हो ही नहीं सकतें है। महाराष्ट्र स्टट में डिस्ट्रिक्ट लविल पर जो कुछ ग्राधिकार गवर्नमेंट को ये वे सभी ग्राधिकार जिला परिषदों को दे दिये गये है, लागेंद गार्वर को कोद कर सभी गणिकार

ला ऐंड ग्रार्डर को छोड कर सभी ग्रधिकार का इस्तेमाल वहां की जिला परिषदें करती है। वहां के थर्ड क्लास ग्रौर फोर्य क्लास के जितने कर्मचारी थे वे सब जिला के ग्राधीन है। ऊपर के जो परिषदों क्लास फस्ट ग्रीर क्लास सेकण्ड के सर्वेटस हे वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ग्रधीन है। विलेज सर्वेटस पंचायत सर्वेटस श्रौर जिला परिषद के सबैंटस जिला परिषद के ग्रधीन होते हैं। माथुर साहब ने ठीक ही कहा कि इन जिला परिषदों ग्रौर ग्राम पंचायतों को फायनेंस देना चाहिए। फाईनेन्स देने की बात कांस्टीटयुशन में भी दी गई है। में यह कहना चाहता हं कि उनको पूरा पूरा फायनेंस दिया गया है, जितना फंड दे सकता है वह दिया गया है। उनको पावर्स भी बहत ज्यादा दी है। उदाहरण के लिए में बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक स्मौल २५० एकड् का इरीगशन का है प्रोज<del>व</del>ट वह खद चला सकती है ग्रौर इस तरह के छोटे प्रोजक्टस के लिए स्टेट की ग्रनमति की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। जिला परिषद् खुद ही ग्रपने ग्रखित्यार में वह प्रोजेक्ट ले सकती है । Perior approval of the State Government should be obtained, इसकी ऐसे केसेज में बिलकुल जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए इस तरह से उनको काफी सत्ता दी गई है।

जहां तक एजुकेशन का सवाल है मैट्रिक तक वह व्यवस्था करती है। इसलिए श्री वी० टी० क्रुष्णमाचारी की रिपोर्ट में जो प्रिंसिपह्स दिये हैं उनका पूरा-पूरा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने का महाराष्ट्र में

प्रयत्न किया गया है। जैसा कि माथुर साहब ने बतलाया कि डेमोकसी रहती है वहां तो एलेक्शन ग्राता है, एलेक्शन माता हैतो पार्टी ग्राती है ग्रौर फिर उसके साथ पार्टी पलिटिक्स ग्राती है। भैं सुदन को इनफारमेशन देना चाहता ह कि महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में जिला परिषद का एनैक्शन पार्टी बेसिस पर लड़ा गया है। ग्राम पंचायत का इलैंक्शन पार्टी बेसिस पर नहीं लडा गया। लेकिन मैं साफ कर दं. कि जिसे गुड पालिटिक्स कहते हैं वह गुड पालिटिक्स हम चाहते हैं, देहातों में हम थैड पालिटिक्स को नहीं ग्राने देना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए यह ग्रावश्यक हो जाता है . कि जितनी भी पोलिटिक्ल पार्टीज हैं उनकी मिल कर पंचायत राज्य संस्था के इलेक्शन पार्टी बेसिस पर लडना या नहीं लडना इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए ग्रौर डेवलपमेंट का काम जहां तक बन पडे ग्रापस में एका कर के ग्रीर कुछ कम्प्रो– माइज करके किया जाय । प्लानिंग का जो उद्देश्य है कि हमारी सब प्लानिंग देहात से चले ग्रौर देहाती परिवार ग्रपना खद विकास कर सकें उसको सही मानों में कियान्वित किया जाना चाहिए ।

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सर्वेटस के बारे में मझे यह कहना है कि जिला परिषद से जिनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता वह जिला परिषद में नहीं ग्राते हैं। वहां के कलक्टर का जिला परिषद से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। जिला पलिषद का जो एक्जीक्युटिव ग्राफि-सर होता है वह पूरा काम करता है। डिप्टी एग्जीक्युटिव ग्राफिसर जिला परि-षद् का काम करता है ग्रौर कलक्टर खाली लाएंड ग्रार्डर के बारे में ग्रपना काम करता है ग्रौर यदि कोई ऐसा सवाल ग्रा जाय जिसैमें जांच की जरूरत महसूस हो तो वह जिला परिषद् के बार में इन्सपेक्शन या इन**क्**वायरी करता है।

## nistrative Services

जहां तक गवर्नमेंट सर्वेट्स की बात है व बिलकूल निष्पक्षतापूर्वक निर्भयपूर्वक ग्रौर जनता की राय से काम करें। जैसा कि मनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने बतलाया कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों में विलेज वाएस ग्राना चाहिए तो मेरा कहना है कि वह उनमें श्रा रही है। जब से जिलापरिषद् का कानून बना है इस कानून के ग्रनसार प्रतिनिधि लोगों को रोजाना जिला परिषद में जाना पड़ता है, उनको ग्रापना टाइम देना पड़ता है **त्रौर उनको वहां रहना पड़ता** है। ग्रगर वह एक महीने तक गैरहाजिर रहते हैं तो उनकी पोस्ट ग्राटोमैटिक्ली खाली हो जाती है। इस तरह का जहां कड़ा कानन बनाया गया है वहां सुभीता भी दिया गया है। जिला परिषद के लोगों को बहत सी सुविधाएं भी दी गई हैं। कृष्णमाचारी रिपोर्ट के दो तीन उद्वदेश्य जो कि प्रस्ताव में बतलाये गये है उनक मताविक महा-राष्ट्र स्टेट में एक कमेटी म्रोन एडमिनिसटे टिव रीग्रागेंनाईजेशन नियक्त की गई है जिसमें एक जज है स्रोर कुछ दूसरे लोग हैं जोकि डिस्ट्क्ट एडमिनिस्टेशन के बारे में कुछ सझाव देंगे ।

ग्राखिर में में माथुर साहब को धन्य--वाद देता हं कि उन्होंने एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने लाया है जिसका कि देहातों से गहरा ताल्लुक है ग्रौर देहात के लोगों के वारे में, गांव पंचायत, समिति और जिला परिषद् और जिला परिषद् के ऊपर का जो स्टेट ग्रौर सैंटर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसके बारे में यहां कूछ सूझाव देने का ग्रवसर दिया । मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रापका ग्राभारी हंकि ग्रापने मुझे इस पर ग्रपने विचार प्रकट करने का समय दिया ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will pay a compliment to my friend Shri Mathur who has raised this discussion on this important problem. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has given a

## [Shri Jashwant Mehta]

report on this important problem of district administration and the Indian administrative services. I agree with my hon, friend Shri Mathur that the report does not reflect what is the aspiration of the people, what are the problems of the district administration? The report is in two parts, and I will deal with the second part, namely, the district administration problem. What was the intention of the Government when we decided to launch on the programme of democratic decentralisation? At that time, a committee of the Planning Commission reported that the Government should take the initiative in organising the democratic decentralised institutions. The time has come now when we have to look further and see how these democratic, decentralised institutions have worked.

In this report, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has dealt with the different aspects of the problem. But the main problem is administration-how the administration is reflecting the voice of the people. We want that the administration should be streamlined. What the common man wants is, the speediest solution of the problem, the administration whether can deliver the goods or not, that is the most important problem. How have the different institutions which have been organised under this scheme What are the present worked? resources of the institutions? What are the problems before the institutions? First there is the vital issue of the services. The report has not touched on the aspect whether there should be a common cadre or not. What are the relations of the district with administrative services the democratic decentralised institutions and the State machinery? The problem is important. Why do the efficient and honest men like to go to these democratic institutions? There is no security. If there is a common cadre, then the efficient and honest men will go to the services. The democratic institutions are also

## suffering owing to lack of efficient technical personnel. How are they going to get all this technical personnel?

So, the original problems of the district administration are not reflected. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari had visited two or three districts, but if the Government had appointed some people working at the district and taluka level, they would have seen what are the difficulties experienced in the day-to-day administration, and then they would have been able to know the crux of the problem. What is the position in the local body institutions.

The second point that my hon. friend has raised is, what is the relation of politics with the institutions: whether the politic should be there or Sometimes, some people are not talking that there should not be party politics in the institutions. Sometimes, people say there should be politics. These institutions are suffering from these things. As far as the politics is concerned, the report is silent on this point, namely, whether the political issues may come or may not come. But, as my hon. friend said, when there is an election, the political parties will come. Then the problem comes in. We are talking day in and day out from house-tops that we should avoid politics. There was a school of thought-there is a school of thought in India also-the Sarvodaya Group of Jaiprakashjiwho believes that there should not be politics at village level. Then, Government should change the law.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Ask them to contest the elections and become Sarpanches. They will then know it better.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: It is more difficult to run a gram panchayat than the Central Government. To run the Central Government is easier. If you go and sit in a village, you will realise the problems of the villages. It is

## 4341 Motion re: AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Report on Indian 342

direct democracy and people will catch hold of the man. Here people will not catch hold of Ministers. So, it is the difficult task to run a small village pachayati. (Interruptions).

If a theory is propounded in the country, and if you go put that theory to test by mass contact, if you go and approach the masses, you will realise what is truth and what is not truth, because 50 per cent is mass work and 50 per cent theory. The recent theory about democratic decentralisation is propounded in such a way that people who report about it have never worked in the field. If they had worked in the field, they would have realised what the problems are and how to tackle those problems.

Then, district administration should be streamlined. What are the problems, why there is delay, what are the reasons—these are not reflected in this report. Government should also decide that technical services, administrative services and accounts should be included in the State cadre, if they want democratic decentralisation to be a success.

In this report, there is mention about village level planning. How can it be done without technical personnel? There can never be planning at village level, in spite of our desire that democratic aspirations should be reflected in the village level. You can have planning at taluka level at the most, but you cannot have planning at village level. Government should give thought to that point. Actually planning should be either at district level or maximum at taluka level.

Then, the report deals about the relation between cooperation and democratic decentralisation. If you want to make the cooperative movement a success, then it should be out of the purview of the decentralization scheme. Otherwise, if you entrench the cooperative movement with this democratic decentralisation scheme, again politics will enter into the co-2340 (Ai) LS-5

#### (SAKA) Report on Indian 342 and State Administrative Services

movement. The operative recent report of the Reserve Bank of India Study Group about rural credit shows that about two-thirds of the credit is advanced by private moneylenders and only one-third is advanced through these agencies. So, I would like to tell frankly that if Government want to strengthen the cooperative movement in this country, they should not indulge in the cooperative movement. Let it run on economic and commercial lines. Otherwise. politics will enter into it and the cooperative movement will suffer a great deal. So, this point also should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee has decided that the House will sit till six o'clock today and finish all the speakers. The hon. Minister for Planning will reply tomorrow.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am intervening in the debate only with regard to a portion of question No. 1 that was referred to Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. Question No. 1 was relating to administrative personnel at different levels and States. The hon, mover of this motion as also others had not referred to Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. He dealt with the whole question of administrative personnel at different levels, and one of the most important recommendations that he made was that there ought to be a direct recruitment in the State services on a larger scale. He also indicated that in certain States there was no direct recruitment for a number of years. That is one of the most important points to which I would like to invite the attention of this hon. House.

When the recommendations were received from Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, we have brought these recommendations, especially regarding the need for having a larger intake of direct recruitment, to the notice of the various State Governments, As

## [Shri Datar]

you are aware, just as in the Indian Administrative Service, similarly, in respect of the State services also there ought to be a direct recruitment so that fresh blood would be available there. That is the most important point to which I should like to invite the attention of this hon. House.

After the report was received, we have requested the various State Governments to do it, because this is a matter which falls within their own purview. We have said that the State services have to be improved to the fullest extent and it will have a bearing, also, on the all-India services because, as the House is aware, a certain percentage of the State civil and police personnel can be taken by promotion into the Indian Administrative and the Indian Police Services. That is the reason why we are anxious that the State civil services also are manned properly and fresh blood is recruited there from time to time as we are doing so far as the Indian Administrative Service and the other all-India services are concerned.

The next question with regard to which there was considerable misconception in the minds of certain hon. Members was regarding the training of the Indian Administrative Service and the other services. So far as this point is concerned, may I make it clear that we are having a National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie where there are two types of courses through which all the probationers or the trainees have to go. It is only during the last three years that the new courses have been fully introduced, and in the report itself, in the statements that have been added to the report, we have been given the syllabi so far as the two courses are concerned. One course is known as the foundational course. This foundational course is meant not only for the IAS or the IPS or the IFS but also for the Central Services Class I. They have also

### 2 Report on Indian and 4304 State Administrative Services

to go through, what is known as. the foundational course within period of five months. That 8 has been made very clear. My hon. friend, the mover of this motion admitted that he had not visited the Mussoorie Institute. I wish he had gone there and he had seen the type of instruction, the type of training that was being given and also the type of the new personnel that we are taking for manning our district services throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Now I would invite the attention of the House to statement No. 5, which deals with the fundamental courses. If, for example, you will go through these courses, you will find that we have tried to make the fundamental course as up to date and as necessary and desirable from every point of view as possible. I would invite the attention of the hon. House especially to item No. 6 in the syllabus where it has been stated "study of social welfare State. socialism, serives. Sarvodaya, Gandhian philosophy and other subjects". Thus, you will find that this is what is known as the foundational course of the trainees. whose number is more than 300. So far as the all India and Central Services are concerned, they have to go through these functional courses. We have tried to make these courses as progressive and as modern as possible.

After this course is over, we have got what is known as professional course extending over seven months, so far as the IAS officers are concerned—that also has been noted in statement No 7—where a number of important subjects that have a great bearing administratively and also from the welfare point of view are fully taken into account.

May I further add that after this one year's training course, functional course and professional course are fully gone into, it is the duty of the State Governments to provide a further training, so far as the all 4345

Motion re:

India officers are concerned, at the State level, which may be at the Secretariat level or at the district level in the States.

My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, complained that inexperienced officers were being put in charge of districts. In that respect he had asked a question • and I had pointed out to him that, on the whole, IAS officers can be district officers after a period of six years. There may be some exceptional cases here and there but so far as the general rule is concerned, and that is what Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has himself pointed out, in the sixth year or after the sixth year an IAS officer can be placed in charge of a district administration. Therein he has pointed out how a further training has to be received by him, and we have accepted that particular statement.

In this respect, may I invite the attention of the House to one particular point of view, a very important point to which certain hon. Members from both sides of the House made a reference, and that is the rural touch that was necessary to the training? A number of hon. Members have rightly pointed out that India consists almost wholly of villages-the number of towns is very small-and, therefore, there ought to be a proper rural touch to the training that our officers receive Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has stated that:

"rural development may be included as a subject of study in the functional courses."

Government are taking steps, so far as this particular point is concerned, so that the advantage of functional course would further be extended by having a rural touch, so far as the general administrative courses are concerned.

Then, my hon. friend made certain general observations and stated that proper attention was not focussed upon important points. Let him go through these courses of training and

## and State Administrative Services

see how our young boys and girls, our trainees, are being trained at the Institute. After knowing how they are being trained if at all there are any complaints, Government are prepared to look into them.

## 17 hrs.

My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, complained that this Institute was an academic one and was being run at a place like Mussoorie. So far, as that is concerned, he will also take into account the other side of the picture. Such intensive training has to be at a place like Mussoorie where the whole training has to be gone into as carefully as possible followed by a tour throughout the country. That should be noted.

**An H<sup>o</sup>n. Member:** Why in Mussoorie?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Is this the whole reply on behalf of the Government or is somebody else going to reply at the end?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only intervening.

Shri Ranga: When will the other hon. Members get a chance?

Shri Datar: I have replied so far as one question is concerned and my hon, friend should not take exception when I am explaining the whole position specially when this particular point was taken up. I was pointing out that to a certain extent Mussoorie satisfies the requirement of a locality where you can have peaceful and intensive study of certain types of training.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): My hon. friend has not been to Mussoorie. If only he had seen Mussoorie, he would not object.

Shri Datar: Then one point that Shri Mathur made out was that the strength of the cadre in certain States was not increasing while it was

## [Shri Datar]

increasing in certain other cases. He mentioned specially Mysore and Madras So far as Madras is concerned, he ought to have noted that certain areas were taken away from Madras and given over to Mysore.

Shri Tyagi: Madras is very hot.

Shri Datar: Bellary was given once and Malabar and South Kanara were given subsequently.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara); So also U.P. should be divided.

Shri Datar: That is why the strength has fallen from 151 to 141, that is on account of other areas going to other States, like, Mysore,

Secondly, so far as Mysore is concerned, you will find that when the IAS cadre was formed in Mysore in about 1951, it was 45 and now the strength is 100. Let it be noted that the strength is 100 and according to the requirements, administrative and developmental, this figure is naturally bound to increase. At present we find it difficult to have the full strength because we require about 2,400 people. We are having round-about 1,900. That is the reason why we are trying to have more.

One more point that my hon. friend made was that the number of the members from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was not increasing proportionately. It has no direct bearing on this question, still this was his point. To some extent that was true. May I point out to him that it is therefore that we have purposely opened in the Allahabad University a pre-examination training class for training candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? It has given excellent results and the hon. Member will see that the intake of the candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been substantially increasing. Government are anxious to open one more centre in the South.

## 4348 Services

Under these circumstances, when certain courses of study and certain specific problems had been referred to him, it was his duty to have made certain suggestions. As I stated, the most important point, which was not touched upon by hon. Members, was the need to introduce fresh recruitment so far as the States civil services were concerned. That is the most important point and we are bringing it to the attention of the various State Governments. We are also trying to see that the intake so far as the IAS is concerned is gradually rising. From 1959 we were taking 73 persons. In 1961, we have taken 99. That would show that a larger number is required. We are anxious to take still more. Under these circumstances, to the extent that specific questions were referred to him, he has given very valuable suggestions which, generally, the Government of India have accepted. To the extent that their implementation depends upon the State Governments, we have requested them to follow them to the fullest extent and to see that State services also have fresh blood, have competent blood on the same lines as we are having in the I.A.S.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know how many Members are anxious to speak?

Some Hon Members rose-

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Six or seven Shrimati minutes each. Savitri Nigam.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The 'hon. Minister just now made reference to what I said. I think it is. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will have a time to reply.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am seeking a clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now; ĩ have called another hon. Member.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Report on Indian 4350 Motion re: 4349 and State Admi-

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There will be no opportunity to seek a clarification from the Minister who has intervened.

Some Hon. Members: She does not yield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; two Members cannot speak. She has begun her speech.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do you mean that after she finishes. I can ask?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; yes.

. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All right; I will vield.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एडमिनिस्टेटिव सर्विसिस एंड प्राब्लेम्ज ग्राफ डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की जो रिपोर्ट आज सदन के सम्मुख है, मैं इसका हार्दिक समर्थन करती हूं। मैं भी उन लोगों का साथ देना चाहती हं जिन्होंने श्री माथर साहब का अभिनन्दन किया है, जिनके प्रयत्नों से सदन कि सामने इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय को ग्राज लाया जा सका है।

यह बात हम सब लोग जानते है कि भ्राज डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भौर स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसिस के सामने भौर देश के सामने एक बहुत ही परिवर्तन-शील समय ग्रागया है। लोक सभा से लगाकर ग्राम सभा तक जो एक नई कान्ति डमोकेटिक डिसेंट्लाइजेशन द्वारा **ग्राई है, इसने कई समस्यायें खड़ी कर** दी हैं। ग्रभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को सदन के सम्मख रखा है कि ग्राज डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर जिस प्रकार का कोग्रोर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि यह समस्या माज न केवल डिस्ट्रिक्ट के जो बड़े अधि-कारी है भौर जो बड़े नेता है, उनके सामने है, वरन् यह समस्या देश के सभी बडे बडे नेतामों के सामने भी है।

nistrative Services

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि यदि दो, तीन बातों के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाये ग्रीर उनमें कुछ संशोधन ला दिये जांय तो बहत सुविधाएं हो सकती हैं ।

ग्रभी इस बात की यहां चर्चा हई कि म्राई० ए० एस० ग्रौर ग्राई० पी० एस० ग्राफिसर्स की देनिंग की व्यवस्था त्र्टिपूर्ण है। लेकिन मुझे उस ट्रनिंग की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कूछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि मैंने स्वयं टूनिंग स्कूल में जाकर देखा है और मुझे उससे बहत संतोष हम्रा है लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ में यह जरूर कहना चाहती हूं कि वहां से कुछ ट्रेनिंग पाने के पश्चात् यदि इन सारे यंग आई • ए० एस० ग्राफिसर्स को कम से कम पांच साल के लिए ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट का काम दे दिया जाय तो यह सारी शिकायतें कि इनमें ग्रभी रूरल बायस नहीं होती है, दूर हो जायेंगीं। इस व्यवस्था के ग्रभाव में उनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ग्रौर अपनी जो भी ग्राम की समस्याएं है, पंचायती राज की जो समस्याएं है, उनका उन्हें पता नहीं रहता और उनमें कोग्रारडिनेशन नहीं कर पाते। श्रगर इस प्रकार का एक परिवर्तन ला दिया जाय स्रौर इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जाय कि कोई भी ग्राई० ए० एस० ग्राफि– सर सीधा डिस्ट्रिक्ट का इंचार्जन बन कर पहले ४ या ४ साल के लिए ब्लाक डेवलप-मेंट स्राफिसर का काम करेतो यह विलेज बाएस की शिकायत नहीं रहेगे । मैंने देखा कि राजस्थान में कुछ एसे अफ-सरों की नियुक्ति हई ग्रौर उनको वहां पर ट्रेनिंग मिली। मैंने उन अफसरों में और उन ग्रफसरों में, जो कि नियक्त हो कर सीधे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के कामों में रख दिये जाते है, ग्रौर उन दोनों के एपरोच में जमीन ग्रास्मान का फर्क देखा ।

श्री हरिइचन्द्र माथुर : श्री वी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने उसको श्रपोज कि*या* है। Motion re:

श्वीमती सावित्री निगम : मुझे प्रफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री माथुर, कह रहे है कि उन्होंने ग्रपोज किया है। मैं तो कहती हूं कि उन्होंने ग्रपोज नहीं किया है, बल्कि उन्होंने उसको इतना एम्फासाइज नहीं किया है, जितना कि उनको करना चाहिए था।

जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डीलेज का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि राजस्यान में एक डमोक्रेटिक डीसेट्रलाइजेशन फंड बनाया गया है दो करोड़ रुपए का भौर उस फंड से, जो भी ग्रान्टस वगरह होती हैं, वे तुरन्त दे दी जाती हैं भौर बाद में कार्यवाही होती रहती है। इसी तरह से भगर सब स्टेट्स में डमोक्रेटिक फंड बनाने की व्यवस्या कर दी जाय भौर प्लानिंग कमीशन से उनको ग्रान्टस मिल जायें, तो मैं समझती हूं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव डीलेज की बहुत कुख शिकायतें दूर हो सकती हैं।

इसके बाद में यह कहना चाहती हं कि....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्या समाप्त करें, क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं।

भ्रीमती सावित्री निगम : उपाध्क्ष महोदय इस मिनट तो मिलने चाहिएं।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय**ः नहीं, सात मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया जा सकता है। माननीय सदस्यासात मिनट ले चुकी हैं।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : में ग्रमी समाप्त करती हं।

यदि तमाम डिपार्टमेंटल हैड्ज डमोके-टिक डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन की जिला परिषदों वगैरह में रख दिये जायें, जिस तरह से कि भौर टेक्निकल डिपार्टमेंटस तथा पी॰ समझती हूं कि बहुत ग्रच्छा को—ग्राडि— नेशन हो सकेगा ग्रौर काम में जल्दी मा सकेगी।

एक बात ग्रौर कह कर में समाप्त कर दूंगी।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय**ः यह तो दूसरी बात हो गई। माननीय सदस्या ग्रब समाप्त करें।

व्यीमती सावित्री िगमः में सिर्फ एक बात मौर कहंगी।

यह कहा गया है कि डमोकेटिक डीसें-ट्रलाइजेशन की इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज को फंड्ज देने की व्यवस्था की जाय। यह बहुत प्रावश्यक है। इसके ग्रतिरिक्त एक ग्रौर बात घ्यान में रखनी चाहिए, जो सबसे ग्रधिक प्रमुख है, ग्रौर वह यह है कि जितने भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के ग्रधिकारी हों, यदि उनको एक प्रकार की ग्रोरियन्टेशन की ट्रनिंग दे दी जाय, तो वे सब समस्यायें, जो कि ग्राज उनकी नावाकिफियत की वजह से पैदा होती हैं, कम हो जायेंगी।

जिन पंचायतों में युनैनिमस इलैक्शन हो, उनको कुछ विशेष सुविधा दनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि बहां पर पोलीटिकल सवाल लाया जाये या नहीं, .....

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय**ः माननीय सदस्या ग्रब समाप्त करे। श्री माथुर ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगमः थेक यू।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has explained that in Madras, because certain districts were transferred to Mysore, the strength of the IAS has been reduced. But then, that should automatically increase the strength in Mysore.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that it has increased.

4353 Motion re: AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Report on Indian 4354--and State Administrative Services

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is not mentioned in this report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that it has gone up from 45 to 100.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: 45 was the strength in 1952. But since 1958, the strength of the IAS cadre in Mysore has remained at 100. In 1958, it was 100, and in 1962 also it is 100. What is the use of quoting the figures during the period 1952-58?

Shri Datar: May I give the figures? It was 45 in 1952, 56 in 1955, and then it became 91 in 1957, and in 1959 it became 100.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Since 1958, it continues to be only 100. It has not gone up at all.

There is one other point also which the hon. Minister has not dealt with, and that was about the junior officers not being posted at the district collectorate. I have quoted this from the Chief Secretary himself. The question is whether there is a concentration of all senior officers as departmental heads and in the secretariat or not. The hon. Minister has not covered that point at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will reply to these points later on.

श्वी काझी राम गुप्स (ग्रलबर) । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि समय के बंटवारे के बारे में जो पूजीवादी व्यवस्था इस सदन में चलाई गई है, उस को समाप्त करना चाहिये । पहला माननीय सदस्य ग्राध घंटा लेता है, दूसरा पच्चीस मिनट, तीसरा बीस मिनट, फिर वीस मिनट, फिर पंद्रह मिनट श्रीर फिर दस मिनट ग्रीर उस के बाद ग्राप सात मिनट पर ग्रा जाते है । में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस के माने तो यह हुए कि जो सदस्य ज्यादा देर बैठे, उस को सजा मिलनी चाहिये । मैं इस तरीके का विरोध करता हूं ग्रीर घाशा करता हूं कि ग्राप इस तरफ़ घ्यान देंगे ।

डेमोकेटिक डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन में राज-नीति की बात कही जाती है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री माथर, ने जिस बात को उठाया. षह तो कुछ विषयान्तर की बात थी। में तो यह कहंगा कि यह एक बहत लम्बा-चौडा झगडा है । ग्रगर ग्राप गांवों वालों से पूछें, तो वे सीघी बात कहते हैं कि खाद, पानी श्रौर बीज में राजनीति नहीं श्राती है---उस में न तो कांग्रेस ग्राती है, न सोश-लिस्ट ग्राते हैं ग्रीर न कम्यनिस्ट ग्राते हैं। श्रगर इस बारे में बडे बडे लोगों की मिसाल ी जाय, इंग्लैंड की मिसाल दी जाये. तो वे मिसालें यहां लागू नहीं होतीं, क्योंकि बहां पर फ़ेडल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है । ग्रगर नम्बूदरीपाद साहब की मिसाल दी जाये, तो वह मिसाल भी लागू नहीं होती है, क्योंकि वह पार्टी सिस्टम एक दूसरे तरीके का है।

ग्रगर व्यवहार की दृष्टि से देखा जाय, तो ग्राज गांवों में यह स्थिति है कि चाहे कांग्रेस का ही जिला-प्रमुख हो, लेकिन ग्रगर कांग्रेसी ग्रापस में लड़ पड़ते हैं, तो कांग्रेस वाले ही उस के खिलाफ ग्रविश्वास-प्रस्ताव ले ग्राते हैं, चाहे वह कितना ही ग्रच्छा काम वयों न करता हो । इसी लिये श्री वी॰ टी॰ कुण्णमाचारी इस क्षमड़े में नहीं पड़े, हालांकि ग्रगर बह चाहते, तो पड सकते थे ।

जो लोग वहां से सीख कर झाते हैं, उन को सब कुछ सिखाया जाता है, लेकिन प्रमल करने में जो सब से बड़ी कठिनाई ग्रौर बाधा उन के सामने ग्राती है, वह राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं । ग्रभी वे स्वयं ठीक ढंग से काम नहीं कर रही हैं । पंद्रह साल के बाद भी यह फ़ैसला नहीं हो सका है कि किस कन्वेन्शन के ग्रनुसार कलेक्टर किन पार्टियों से किस तरह से मिलें । र्ल्लग पार्टी का ग्रैजिडेंट कहता है कि कलेक्टर को टेलीफ़ोन पर ही

## [श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

मेरी बात को मान लेना चाहिये, जबकि दूसरी पार्टियों वाले विरोघ प्रकट करते हैं, लेकिन उन को समय नहीं मिलता है । हम देखते हैं कि जो कलेक्टर इन बातों में नया है, उस के लिये सारी झंझट पोलीटिकल पार्टीज पैदा करती हैं ।

ग्रंग्रेजों के जमाने के कलेक्टर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि फिसी भ्राफ़िसर को दस पंद्रह साल तक काम करने के बाद कलेक्टर मकर्रर किया जाता था। मैं कहना चाहता हं कि वह तरीका दूसरा था । म्राज कलेक्टर बनने के लिये किसी आफ़िसर को दस पंद्रह साल तक काम करने की जरूरत नहीं है। वह पांच सात साल में कलेक्टर बन सकता है। लेकिन ग्राज ट्रेनिंग में कमी है। उस को यह ग्रभ्यास नहीं कराया जाता है कि उस को ग्रपने खद के जीवन में कितना परिवर्तन लाना है। हम देखते हैं कलेक्टर या एस० डी० ग्रो० बनने के बाद वह ग्राफ़िसर वही बढ़िया कपड़े पहनेगा ग्रौर गांव के सादा कपड़े नहीं पहनेगा, क्योंकि उस को ज्यादा तन्ख्वाह मिलता है । इसलिये उस के जीवन पर यह कंट्रोल किया जाये कि उस की तनख्वाह तो ज्यादा रहे, लेकिन उस के खर्च पर कंट्रोल हो ग्रौर वह गांव के एक साधारण ग्रादमी से ग्रधिक खर्च न कर सके । यदि ऐसा किया जायगा, तो उस को श्रन्भव होगा कि वह सही काम करता है या नहीं । हम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में देखते हैं कि एक मामली दुकानदार से हम पचास रुपये चंदा ले लेते हैं, लेकिन ग्रगर किसी कलेक्टर से पांच रुपये मांगे जायें, तो उस को पसीना आ जाता है और वह कहता है कि मैं कैसे दूं। ग्राज रूरल वायस लाने की बात कही जाती है। रूरल वायस कैंसे ग्राये ? वह नहीं ग्रा सकता है, जब तक कि बेसिक बातों के बारे में हम उस के जीवन को सही तरीको से फंट्रोल न करे।

## Motion re: 4356 State Administrative Services

माज हमारे माफ़िसर्ज इतने कमजोर हो गये हैं कि उन को यह डर रहता है कि हालांकि राजनीतिक लोग हमारा म्रौर कुछ नहीं विगाड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन सत्ताधारी पार्टी हम को ट्रांस्फर करवा देगी । जो लोग ट्रांस्फर से डरते हैं म्रौर जो लोग संघर्ष में नहीं पड़ना चाहते हैं, निश्चित रूप से उन की ट्रेनिंग में कहीं न कहीं ख़राबी है । वे लोग ट्रेनिंग में कहीं न कहीं ख़राबी है । वे लोग ट्रेनिंग पढ़ने के दृष्टिकोंण से लेते हैं । मगर वे कार्य के दृष्टिकोंण से ट्रेनिंग तें, तो उन की जवाबदारी हो जाती है ।

जहां तक राजनीतिक पार्टियों का संबंध है, इस देश में एक एक हाउस में बारह बारह, तेरह तेरह पार्टियां होती हैं। किसी भी प्रजातांत्रिक देश में दो तीन से ज्यादा पार्टियां नहीं होती हैं। यह दिशा एक हैल्दी डेमोकेसी की निशानी नहीं है। इस के लिये जोन जिम्मेदार है ? क्या इस के लिये ग्रकेली सर्विसिज जिम्मेदार है, या ग्रकेली पार्टीज या ग्रकेली जनता जिम्मेदार है। या सक जिम्मेदार हैं।

उन्हों ने स्टेट्स की सर्विसिज के बारे में जो रीय में डेशन की है, वह सही है । बहां पर तो कोई काम्पीटीशन से नहीं लिया जाता है । वहां पर तहसीलदार का कैंडर नहीं होता था । केवल नायब-तहसील-दार से प्रोमोशन हो जाना शुरू हो जाता था । उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में हम ने विकेन्द्री-करण किया हुआ है । उस विकेन्द्रीकरण को सही रूप से चलाने के लिये उन की ट्रेनिंग की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है ।

## 17.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

एडवाइजरी कौंसिल बनाने के बारे में एक ख़ास बात यह लिखी हुई है कि उस में एम्मिनेंट पब्लिक मैन होने चाहियें । वे एम्मिनेंट पब्लिक मैन कौन हैं ग्रीर उन की परिभाषा क्या है, यह उस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है । म्राज एम्मिनेंट पब्लिक मैन की ग्रलग ग्रलग ग्रीर ग्रजीब ग्रजीब परिभाषा दी जाती है । अगर पालिटीशन से पछा जाये, तो वह अपनी परिभाषा करेगा । श्रगर सर्वोदय वालों से पूछा जाये, तो वे ग्रपनी परिभाषा देंगे । जो लोग राजनीति में भाग नहीं लेते हैं और उस क्षेत्र में काम करते हैं. जिस को रचनात्मक काम कहा जाता है चाहे वे सर्वोदयी न हों. ग्रगर उन से बुद्धा जाय, तो वे कोई ग्रौर ही परि-भाषा देंगे । सारा झगडा एम्मिनेंट पहिलक मैन की परिभाषा का है।

मेरा कहना है कि इस रिपोर्ट में तीन बातों की कमी है । इस में एक व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से इस समस्या का विश्लेषण नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि उन्हों ने केवल कागजी बातें रख दी हैं । ग्रगर वह एक व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोंण रखते, तो उन को इन सुझावों पर कुछ जन्तर लाने की ग्राव-इयकता पड़ती ।

दूसरी कमी यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि ग्राई० ए० एस० कैंडर के लोग इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रंडरटेकिंग्ज में काम करें। वे फोल्योर साबित हए हैं। ग्राज के यग में इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रंडरटेकिंग्ज का तौर-तरीका बिल्कूल भिन्न है। उस के लिये एक सैपेरेट टेनिंग की ग्रावश्यकता है । ग्रगर कोई समझता हो कि उन को जो ट्रेनिंग दे दी गई है, वह काफ़ी है ग्रौर वे सब जगह काम कर सकते हैं, तो वह गुलता पर है । अंग्रेज के जमाने में वे यह काम कर सकते थे श्रौर हमारी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के प्रारम्भिक काल में भी कर सकते थे। लेकिन चंकि ग्रब सरकार इंडस्टियल ग्रंडरटेकिंग्ज को चलाने लगी है, इसलिये उन में विशेष टेविनकल तरीके के लोगों को रखना चाहिये । इस रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में श्झाव् नहीं दिया

गया है । उस की तरफ़ विशेष घ्यान देना चाहिये ।

एक मूल बात जो उन के सामने रखी गई थी वह यह थी कि कितने ग्रादमी हम को म्राई० ए० एस० कैंडर में इस वक्त चाहियें। उस में उन्हों ने एक महत्व की बात कही है कि बिना स्टेंडर्ड को गिराये हुए इतने परसेंट ग्रादमी आ सकते हैं। इस का मतलब यह है कि उन्हों ने यह भी अपंदाजा लगाया है कि हमारे लोगों में से कितने लोग प्रतिवर्ष ऐसे मिल सकते हैं कि जो स्टेंडर्ड के हों, जो योग्य हों । रिपोर्ट पेश करते वक्त बहत सुझबुझ से काम लिया गया है। लेकिन जो राजनीति का ग्रसर उस में ग्राता है वह इतना बड़ा सबजैक्ट है, इतना बडा विषय है कि उस के बारे में ग्रलहदा से बहस करने की ग्राव-श्यकता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि हाउस के जो सदस्यगण हैं वह इस विषय पर बहत गहराई से ग्रध्ययन करें, केवल भाषण ही न करें, केवल बहस से ही न कर, बल्कि थीसिस लिखें, कैम्प लगावें ग्रौर फिर सब कूछ गांव वालों के पास जा कर करे वयोंकि इस का ग्राखिरी फैसला गांव वाले ही कर सकते हैं। राजनीति गांव में किस तरह से टिक सकती है मौर किस तरह से टिक नहीं सकती है, इस का गांव वाले ही सब से ग्रच्छा फैसला कर सकते हैं।

इस विषय को हमें यहीं समाप्त नहीं कर देना चाहिये । इस विषय पर हमें निरंतर सोचते विचारते रहना चाहिये, इस को अनुभव करते रहना चाहिये, ग्रौर ग्रामों में करते रहना चाहिये ग्रौर गांव वालों को खुद ग्रपना मार्ग निश्चित करने का मौका देना चाहिये ।

श्वी शिव नारायण (बांसी) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, में ग्राप की इजाजत से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कराचः में हम ने जो एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया, कराची में कांग्रेस ने जो एक रेजोल्यूशन पास कियां था, उस पर ग्रगर ग्राज ग्रमल हो तो। [श्री शिव नारायण]

मैं कहता हं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ठीक हो सकता है। स्राज बडा झगडा इस बात का है कि सेंटर में जो सेकेटरी है, उस को ज्यादा तनस्वाह मिलती है, यहां का जो चपडासी होता है, उस को ठीक तनख्वाह मिलतो है लेकिन दसरी जगहों पर ऐसा नहीं होता है। इसको ले कर एक बडा कनफ्लिक्ट चलता है।

मैं जिले की बात कहना चाहता हं। आज आप ने जिला परिषद और तमाम ग्रफसरों का एमलगामेशन कर दिया है. सब को मिला दिया है ग्रौर इस से एडमि-निस्टेशन में बडा घपला हम्रा है । लेकिन म्राज उन सब में भापस में सहयोग नहीं है। मैं जिला परिषद का मैम्बर हं। मैं ग्राप की इजाजत से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन में ग्रापस में कोई कोम्राप्रेशन नहीं है, कोई कोम्राडिनेशन नहीं है। ग्रसल बात जो है वह यह है कि स्केल द्राफ जजमेंट जो है, वह सही होनी चाहिये । जो कम्पीटीशन हो वह विदाउट कास्ट ग्रार कीड का ख्याल किये हो । जो भी चाहे उसको उस में बिठा दीजिये । हिन्दु, मसलमान, बाह्यण, नान-बाह्यण का कोई डिस्टिंकशन नहीं होना चाहिये । उस कम्पीटीशन में जो लडका निकल ग्राये उसको ग्राप ले लीजिये। मझे इस में कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी । मैं यह बात ईमानदारी के साथ कह रहा हं । एक पैमाना निश्चित होना चाहिये । दातार साहब ने कहा है कि एक्सैपशनल केसिस में कोई दूसरा पैमाना होगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हं कि इस एक्सैपशनल का क्या मतलब है। जब ग्रादमी छः बरस के बाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट हो जाता है तब एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कैसे टीक हो सकता है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में मैने देखा है कि काननगो से पहले तहसील. दार वनना था. तहसीलदार से डिप्टी बनता था ग्रौर डिप्टी से कलैक्टर बनाता था । पहले एडनिमिस्ट्रेशन अच्छा होता था। उनको श्रन्भव होता था जो इन ब्रोहदों पर लगाये जाते थे । म्राज लडके डिस्ट्रिक मैजिस्ट्रेट

#### DECEMBER 4. 1962 Report on Indian and 4360 State Administrative Services

बन गये हैं। बायज बन गये हैं। तब बयाज कलैक्टर नहीं हम्रा करते थे। यह सब घपला है। उन से सीनियर पड़े हये हैं लेकिन उनको बना दिया गया है ।

माननीय यशपाल सिंह जी ने जो कहा है उससे मैं एग्री नहीं करता हूं। हमारे पास भी बहत ग्रच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हैं। मेरे जिले में एक कलैक्टर थे जो ग्राज दिल्ली में हैं ग्रीर उनका नाम मलिक बोस है। ही वाज कलैक्टर आफ माई डिस्ट्रिक्ट । पैदल गांव गांब में वह घुमा करते थे। ग्राज भी हमारे पास ग्रच्छे नौजवान हैं काम करने वाले हैं । लेकिन मान्यवर, उन को उंगलियों पर**ाग**ा जा सकता है । भ्राज उनमें सहयोग की भावना होनी चाहिये, उनमें कोग्रोप्रेशन होना चाहिये, उन में कोम्रोडिनेशन होना चाहियें। सादा जीवन व्यतीत करने की उनको शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिये । हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम जो गांधी टीपी पहनते हैं, उन्हीं ने सब बातों का ठेका ले रखा है । मुझे मालम है कि आफिसर्स में भी ईमानदार लोग हैं. लेकिन कम हैं ।

मैं तो कहंगा कि जो कराची रजोल्युशन था, उसको लाग किया जाय । म्राज एमरजेंसी का पीरियड है। दो हजार ग्रौर ढाई हजार ग्रौर तीन हजार किसी को तनख्वाह नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । पांच सौ रुपये में हमारे मिनिस्टर काम करें ग्रौर हम दो सौ रुपये में वर्क करें। एक पैमाना रख दीजिये। देश का हर श्रादमी एग्री करेगा । किसान हो या कोई दूसरा बडा ग्रादमी, सब के लिये एक पैमाना होना चाहिये । श्रगर श्राप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जो ग्रापकी पालिसी है, उस पर ग्राप टिक नहीं पायेंगे । जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है यह सख्ती से चलता है। इस में किसी से किसी प्रकार की रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिये । मान्यवर, चाणक्य ने कहा था "षठे षाट्यम् समाचरेत्" । हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में चाणक्य से बढा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर माज तक कोई नहीं

हुन्ना है । हमें भी इस पालिसी पर ग्रमल करना चाहिये ।

मान्यवर मैं उस जिले से ग्राता हं जिस के बारे में कहा गया है कि सब से बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है । इसकी रिपोर्ट ग्रापके पास है । शायद इससे ग्रौर ज्यादा बैकवर्ड डिस्टिक्ट सारे भारत में दूसरा नहीं है । लेकिन वहां पर•प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर नहीं गये हैं, प्लानिंग कमिशन नहीं गया है। क्या वजह है ? किस तरह से लोगों में उत्साह पैदा हो सकता है। रफी साहब जब फड मिनिस्टर थे तो एक बार जब हम बस्ती में बैठे हये थे, एकाएक पहुंच गये चैकिंग करने के लिये । उन्होंने देखा कि कन्टोल किस प्रकार चल रहा है ग्रीर क्या गड़बड़ी है। जब इस तरह से किया जाता है, तभी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चल सकता है । इससे लोगों में डर रहता है । ग्राज कोई चैंकिंग नहीं होती है। एक मिनिस्टर जब चलता है तो सभी तरफ तारें पहुंच जाती हैं, वायरलैस के जरिये मैसेज पहुंच जाते हैं श्रौर बडे ठाठ बाट से वह वहां पहुंच जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ग्राप सरप्राइज विजिट करें । ग्राप यहां बैठे हये हैं, देखें कि दफ्तरों में क्या काम हो रहा है। मैं ग्रापकों बतलाना चाहता हं कि लख-नऊ सैकेटेरियट से यहां के सैकेटेरियट में कम काम होता है । ग्राज एमरजैसी का पीरि-यड है। हमें केवल मिलिटरी पर निर्भर नहीं करना है । ग्राज जो जहां बैठा हग्रा है, उसको वहीं पर बैठे रह कर डट कर काम करना है । मैं यह नहीं कहता हं कि जो स्राठ घंटे काम करता है , वह नौ घंटे काम करें । लेकिन ग्राठ घंटेही जम कर वह काम करें। ग्राज तो आठ घंटे भी काम नहीं हो रहा है । इस तरह की बातें जब मैं कहता हूं तो बुरा मना लिया • जाता है, लोग फील कर जाते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। जो भी जिस सर्विस में ग्राया है वह अपनी खुशी से ग्राया है, किसी के साथ किसी प्रकार की जबर्दस्ती नहीं हई है। किसी को निमंत्रण नहीं दिया गया है। जो पालिटिक्स में ग्राया है, वह खशी से ग्राया

है, जो डाक्टर वना है, खुशी से बना है, जो इंजीनियर बना है खुशी से बना है। हर ग्रादमी जहां भी है, जिस डिपार्टमेंट में भी है, वहां खशी से गया है।

मैं समझता हूं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ठीक करने के लिये स्केल प्राफ जजमेंट ठीक होना चाहिये, लोगों को ग्रानेस्ट होना चाहिये। ये बहुत जरूरी हैं । साथ साथ किसी भी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। गुस्ताखी माफ की जाय ग्रगर मैं कहूं कि इस भेदभाव के कारण ही बहुत सी बावायें खड़ी हो जाती हैं, काम ठीक नहीं हो पाता है। इन सब का मुकाबिला ग्राज हम को करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे देश में ग्राज जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है वह भेदभाव के कारण ही उत्पन्न हुई है । इसी के कारण हम पिछड़े रह गये हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राब ग्रगर स्केल ग्राफ जजमेंट सही हो जाये तो कल को एडमिनिस्टेशन ठीक हो जायेगा।

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, I started life as an honorary Deputy Collector and was fortunate in having a very kind Collector to impart the training. I recollect the of the administrative condition machinery in those days and I can compare it with what it is now. When I was appointed as honorary Deputy Collector, there were only three regular Deputy Collectors in the district and one Collector. That was in Etah district, which is one of the small districts of my State. Now I find that there are at least three revenue or judicial officers in addition to four or sometimes five Deputy Collectors. So, one point which strikes anybody who is aquainted with the old system of administration and the present one is the vast increase in the number of officers and that point has been touched by the able mover of the motion.

When Government appointed judicial officers, probably they had in mind the separation of administrative and judicial functions. But in spite of

## [Shri Krishnapal Singh]

the appointment of judicial officers, the number of Sub-divisional Officers at the district level has not been reduced. I quote this as an example and I feel that more or less this is happening at every level of the administrative machinery in our country. That is one reason why the cost of administration and the budget of our Central and State Governments ic increasing every day. New departments are being opened and new posts are being created. Nobody takes the trouble of satisfying himself whether there is any need for more administrative or judicial officers; they are appointed because somebody makes a suggestion. I think a stage has been reached where Government should think seriously of appointing a highlevel commission for investigation into the causes of this rapid growth in the expenditure on administration and recommending certain cuts. At present, we need money for the defence services. I think this is a very proper time when we should think of curtailfabulous administrative ing our machinery on the civil side.

The second point I would like to mention is that whereas we have some very bright officers-somebody suggested here that the present day officers do not take much interest in their work: I do not agree-we have some blacksheeps among the officers. On the other hand, we have very nice and intelligent people. But one thing which is really lacking is a liking for out-door work. As many hon. Members have pointed out, our country consists of vast rural population and, therefore, we need officers who can go out into the villages, study the needs of the people and do whatever they can to satisfy those needs. In the old days, a district officer or a sub-divisional officer was required to spend three or four months every winter in touring. I do not know whether that amount of time is spent by any officer now to tour the district. People try to do that, but very often they are called back because some Minister comes to visit the district or

## some meeting is being held or there is some other work, out of the regular course, demanding their presence at the headquarters.

Sir, I shall not take much time. 1 would just like to mention that one thing which is required in selecting our officers at the time of recruitment is some kind of a test for character. We have very intelligent people and we test their intellectual abilities. But where we fall is that we have no method by which we can test the character of a young man whom we are recruiting for public service. I think that is very essential in our present conditions. Even our President, the other day, when he opened a conference, complained that we need people who can remove spiritual blindness. The country has reached a stage when we want people of better people of character more than high intelligence. I, therefore. venture to suggest that the Government should consider some method by which the character of a person can be tested. It may be through the Universities or through the colleges who can maintain a record about the character of every student. This may be included in the test for recruitment to public services. introduce some other They may method also. But I have no doubt that if that is done we shall be recruiting much better officers to our public services.

Lastly, I will metion the Panchayati Raj which has recently been introduced. That has a very important function these days. But we should not lose sight of the fact that that is an institution which existed in ancient India. If we read the books which were published on the subject by eminent persons like the late Mrs. Annie Beasant and other scholars, we will find that it was the panchayats which were really at the bottom of contentment and prosperity of our people. Because they are ancient institutions they should not be mixed up with modern politics. The mover of the motion, unfortunately, wanted

to suggest that politics should be introduced or, if I have not failed to understand him, he said that we could not keep politics out of the panchayats. As the condition is at present, I think panchayats in the present day the villages are responsible for more broken heads, broken skulls, and litigation than anything else with the only possible exception of land consolidation proceedings. I think, therefore, that politics should not be allowed to enter the panchayats. There should be elections. In fact, it would be better if they are held in a different way than the elections for other institutions under our present political system. It would be better if we \*allowed them to choose some of the older people. In any case it would be in the interests of better working of the panchayats if politics is not allowed to enter them.

Shri Mansinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the reply regarding the first term of reference by the Planning Commission and the other two Ministries, I would not dilate upon the first term of reference. But my hon, friend, the mover of the motion, has taken an uncharitable view of the report without looking at the terms of reference. The hon. Member of the other House, the ex-Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, had to guide the two Ministries in a specific work assigned to him, and he has summed up his own suggestions to be implemented over a period of five years. I take this report as a very necessary step at a time when the districts are likely to be assigned the new panchayati raj institutions. We can call it a misfortune, if we like, but the implementation of panchayati raj is going to be circumscribed and delayed because of the emergency.

I will confine myself to the system of panchayati raj in relation to the new administrative services of the State or of the Centre which may be working together in this new form of panchayati raj institutions. I have experience of the past when the Com-

#### ARA) Report on Indian 4366 and State Administrative Services

munity Development Projects were started at the taluka level. Just like a confederation there is no common pattern at each taluka of the panchayati raj implementation. I come from a State where the block samitis are not formed in the block pattern but the taluka pattern. So, we had experienced much difficulty during the last elections regarding the working of Taluka pattern. My hon. friend. Shri Mathur, quoted the example of the district of the hon. Minister of Planning.

Now the main complaint of the people is that there is no co-ordination between the different heads of departments at the district level. If we have to do away with that there should be an institution at a level where all these heads of departments will be responsible to one body.

Then the question will be: who will work it out? We have got districts of various sizes, varying from 7 lakhs of population to 35 lakhs of population. I am told that in UP the districts are as big as that. If there is going to be one zilla parishad then all the heads of the departments could come together, see the actual needs of the people at that level and try to satisfy them. The same thing can be said about the taluka or block institutions.

I come from a Taluka where the population is as much as  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs. If this institution is going to be there it will mean a sort of diarchy with a senior mamlatdar in Panchayat samiti and another official assigned to each taluka who will function directly under the panchayati raj. I am afraid, the needs of the people cannot be met like that. So, if this report is really to be implemented to meet the needs of the people in the new environment, there should be a transformation of the present administration to all other activities, social, economic and planning.

Much has been said regarding the Panchayat institutions by the Report 4367

## [Shri Mansinh P. Patel]

itself, that they are expecting planning to come from below, that District plans should be earmarked which may be accepted at the State level and then at the Central level. But what is our experience? I have the experience of my own State. We have got the District Development Boards, no The doubt in advisory capacity. plans were to be evolved by the Village Panchayats and sent to the District Boards to be submitted to the State authorities. To my surprise we found that they were never taken as accepted and they took a different line. The only fruitful purpose which will be served by the Panchayat institutions will be that each District will frame its own plan in the pattern of the planning and there will be an indirect responsibility on them to execute the plan itself as also to find out the resources and to do the work of national savings or whatever may be assigned to them which will indirectly help the people's thinking also. But I am much afraid of the main hurdle which my hon, friend tried to point mit

What about this diarchy system? The Collectors are not going to be abolished. The Taluka Mamlatdars are not going to be abolished. So, there has to be co-ordination of the human mind. We normally find one thing and that is much of politics either in the elections or in the words of superiority and inferiority comple**xes and senior and junior officers.** I would not like to quote some examples from somewhere else also. But, anyway, our senior officers are always ashamed of taking a seat in a conference where a junior is presiding. If this attitude of co-ordination between the different heads of the different departments is not there or if some solution is not found out for this, any guidance by any report is not going to help or be fruitful to the ulterior need of the local men. A man wants that at least he is properly governed and all the social welfare activities which have indirectly encouraged him

#### DECEMBER 4, 1962 Report on Indian and 4368 State Administrative Services

are carried out. But they are feeling that they are not being looked after properly and that some burra sahibs are working over them. If this fear is to be eliminated, this Report may be a guiding factor. But it is not sufficient. As I suggested, as a whole the administration has to be re-organised in so many ways, but at least the different Districts or the Talukas may be re-organised and co-ordination between the different departments may be brought about which will help the administration.

श्री श्रीतारायण दास (दरभंगत) ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, हम सभी श्री माथर जी के आभारी हैं जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय और राजकीय प्रशासन सेवाओं के बारे में ग्रौर जिलों के ग्रन्दर जो प्रशासनिक सेवा बनने वाली है उसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय श्री वी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के प्रतिवेदन पर बहस करने का मौका दिया ।

प्रजातांत्रिक प्रशासन में बहुत बडी बड़ी समस्यायें समय समय पर खड़ी होती रहती हैं। जब से हिन्दूस्तान में हम ग्राजाद इए हैं, मेरा खयाल है तब से इस सदन में ग्रौर इस सदन के बाहर बराबर इस बात पर जोर दिया जाता रहा है कि बदली हई <mark>ग्रवस्था में जब कि राज्य एक पूलिस स्टे</mark>ट से बदल कर कल्याणकारी राज्य में परिवर्तित हो रहा है, स्रौर जब कि हम विकेन्द्रीकरण के साधार पर ग्राम से लेकर ग्रौर केन्द्रीय सरकार तक इस तरह की पद्धति चलाना चाहते हैं, उस समय यह बहुत ग्रावश्यक है कि इन तमाम समस्यग्रों पर गम्भीरता-पूर्वक विचार करने के लिये एक बडे ग्रायोग की नियुक्ति की जाये। । समय समय पर जब इस सदन में इस बात पर जोर दिया गया तो सरकार केवल एक ग्रादमी की कमेटी बना कर ग्रौर यह काम किसी एक ग्रफसर के जिम्मे कर के इस काम को बराकण टालती रही । यह सही है कि जिन सरकारी म्रफसरों को इस काम का भार दिया गय

4369 Motion re: AGRAHAYANA 13, 1884 (SAKA) Report on Indian 4374 and State Administrative Services

**छन्होंने समय** समय पर मुझाव दिये हैं ध्रोर उनके अनुसार अभी तक, पूरे तौर पर तो नहीं, कुछ सुघाल किये गये हैं । प्रजा-तांत्रिक जीवन में सरकार का या सरकारी कर्मचारियों का महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है क्योंकि• हम उनसे आज केवल प्रशासन या पुलिस का ही काम नहीं करवाना चाहते बल्कि हमारे सारे आर्थिक, तथा सामाजिक कामों की भी जवाबदेही उन्हीं पर है ।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस दिशा में बहुत सुधार हुग्रा है, लेकिन इस समस्या पर एक बड़े ग्रायोग को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सारे पहलग्रों पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। ग्रीर जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक इस सदन में ग्रीर इस सदन के बाहर सरकारी प्रशासन की समालोचना होती ही रहेगी।

चूंकि समय कम है इसलिये इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में जहां तक ग्राइ० ए० एस० ग्रोर क्टेट सरविस का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । यह सही है कि विके-मद्दीकरण के कारण जो सरकारी कर्मचारी पर जिम्मेवारी ग्रा गयी है उसको पूरा करने के लिये जो उनकी शिक्षा संस्थायें हैं ग्रीर जो उनके लिये सिलेबस है उसमें बहुत परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है ग्रीर में समझता हूं कि उससे कुछ सुधार हुग्रा है । लेकिन जब ये लोग ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करके देहात में काम करने के लिये जाते हैं तो इनकी वही मनोवृत्ति भभी भी दिखायी देनी है जो पहले यी ।

में माननीय मंत्री जी से खास तौर से कहूंगा कि वे इस बात का पता लगावें कि जब किसी सरकारी ग्रफसर को ब्लाक समिति के क्षेत्र में नियुक्त किया जाता है ग्रीर उससे कहा जाता है कि दो चार वर्ष तुमको उस क्षेत्र में रहना पड़ेगा तो कोई सरकारी ग्रफसर खुशी से देहात में काम करने नहीं जाना चाहता । वह इसलिये जाता है क्योंकि उसको महां जाना जरूरी है । ग्रगर उसकी मरजी पर छोड़ा जाये तो वह देहात में जाना पसन्द न करे । जितने विकेन्द्रीकरण के काम हमने ग्रापने ऊपर लिये हैं उनको पूरा करने की जो जिम्मेवारी है उसको लेने के लिये जिस तरह का रस ग्रौर इंटरेस्ट होना चाहिये, मेरा खयाल है कि प्रशिक्षण संस्थाग्रों के प्रशिक्षण पाने के बाद भी वह रस उन लोगों में नहीं ग्राता । मेरी समझ में नहीं भाता कि उनकी यह मरोवृत्ति किस प्रशिक्षण या शिक्षा से दूर होगी ।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहंगा कि जो लोग देहातों में काम करने के लिये भेजे जाते हैं ग्रौर जो लोग कचहरी में बैठ कर या जिले के हैडक्वार्टर में बैठ कर काम करते हैं, उनके वेतन में कोई फर्क नहीं है। जो कर्मचारी जिले के हैडक्वार्टर पर रहते हैं उनके बच्चों के पढने लिखने का इन्तिजाम रहता है मौर वे साधारण तरह से बिना कठिनाई का जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं ग्रौर उसी तनखाह के कर्मचारी को जो ब्लाक लेविल पर काम करने भेजा जाता है तो न उसके बच्चों के पढ़ने का इन्तिजाम होता है ग्रौर न किसी बात का ग्रीर बराबर उसकी यह चाहना रहती है कि किसी प्रकार वह इस काम को छोड़ कर जिले के हैडक्वार्टर पर भ्रा जाये ।

मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि स्वराज्य मिलने के बाद सरकारी ग्रफसरों की मनो-वृत्ति बिल्कुल नहीं बदली है । बहुत कुछ बदली है, लेकिन ग्रभी भी उन में देहाती क्षेत्रों में जा कर मिशनरी जील से काम करने की वृद्धि नहीं ग्रा पायी है । श्री इष्ण्पमाचारी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं लेकिन मुझे उनसे सन्तोष नहीं हुग्रा । बह ग्रफसर हैं, उनको एक काम दिया गया, थोड़े से समय में उन्होंने काम किया । यह ठीक है ग्रीर प्रशंसा के लायक है । लेकिन में मंत्री महोदय से निवदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस काम का भार एक या दो लोगों को देने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो

## [श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

सकता । जब हम केवल देश में एक कल्याण-कारी राज्य ही कायम नहीं करना चाहते बल्कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा अपने सारे राजनीतिक, ग्राथिक ग्रीर सामाजिक काम करवाना चाहने हैं, तो उसके लिये एक बड़े ग्रायोग को नियक्त करने की जरूरत है जो कि सयस्याँ के सब पहलग्रों पर विचार करके एक काम्प्रीहंसिव रिपोर्ट जनता की राय लेकर, ग्रनभवी लागों की राय लेकर सरकार के सामने रखे। स्रौर उसे संमद के सामने विचाराथ पेश किया जाये और उसे पुरी तरह लाग किया जाये जब ऐसा किया जायेगा तभी मेरा खयाल है कि केन्द्रीय प्रशासन में. राज्यों के प्रशासन में ग्रौर जिलों को विकेन्द्रीकरण वालो संस्थाम्रों में जो समस्यायें हैं उनका समाधान हो सकता है ।

एक भ्रौर वात में कहना चाहता ह जिसको कि में हमेशा बराबर कहता रहता ह कि पंचायती राजकी जो संस्थाएं हैं. जैसे कि कोग्रापरेटिव सोमाइटीज. को आपरेटिव बेंस आदि, उनके एका उंटस की जांच के लिए इंडिपेंडेंट ग्राडिट होना चाहिए । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे श्री बो० टी० हण्णमाचारी न अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि कोग्रापरेटिव सोसाइटीज ग्रादि पंचायत। राज की संस्थाग्रों के एकाउन्टस की जांच जैसे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों केहिसाब जांच करने के' लिए स्वतंत्र ग्राडिट विभाग हैं, उसी तरीके से इनके लिए भी आडिट विभाग होना चाहिए। मरकार को इसको जल्द से जल्द कार्या-न्वित करना चाहिए।

Shri Warior (Trichur): The report submitted by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has dealt with only certain aspects of the problem. But, at the same time, the problem and the malady behind are much deeper and wider. For instance when the objective of administration itself is changing basically there must be a change in the attitude or approach of the administration also.

Now, the technical personnel have come forward much more in our administration, and also much wider than at any other time. An ordinary IAS officer may not be able to appreciate or understand the difficulties on the technical side. In the same way, the technical personnel who are in charge of planning and running the various Government undertakings etc. may not be as good as the administrative personnel for management which is also becoming more and more specialised. Even the ordinary IAS officers may not be able to cope up with the responsibilities that are now coming on them.

For instance, suppose on IAS officer is placed in charge of a public undertaking as managing director or chairman etc., he will find it difficult to manage the undertaking, because the management problems are so specific now and so specialised now. An ordinary IAS officer may not know what is meant by cost accounting, or management accounting, or position accounting and so on. When that is the case, how can he take responsibility for failures in production or administrative failures or financial failures and so on?

On the technical side, those persons who are in charge of the technique of operations, the technique of production etc. are also well-versed in those processes, and they are also specialised people. In fact, the position in industry is not like that of olden times. In industry, daily new techniques of operations are coming. Unless • we bridge the gap between the two 80 that our administrative cadre can fully cope with the new situation and in the same way the technical cadre also which is placed in responsible consitions can cope with the management and administrative side of it, there will be this contradiction going on. That is the first point that I would like to make.

My next point is in regard to the secretariat and the field services. Some IAS officers are in the Secretariat, and some function as collectors or as deputy collectors in the districts who are responsible for the implementation of the plans. Apart from the routine revenue work or law and order work etc. they are responsible for implementing the plans.

From my experience in the development councils. I can say that whenever a resolution or a demand or any scheme is submitted to the secretariat. it takes such a lot of time for them to go through them, to screen them, to prune them and so on that by the time it returns, in many cases, the whole plan has gone overboard. So. there is no proper coordination or understanding between the IAS officers in the secretariat and in the field services. Of course, the IAS officer sitting there may not me responsible: it may be going down to the lowest clerk who has to make the noting and then send it on to the section officer and so on, but the blame and the burden both rest upon the 'AS officers Naturally, there is some misunderstanding on this matter

There is also another aspect. In the States I have found that those who by chance get into the secretariat never get out of it. It is almost a sanctum sanctorum for them, because there they have abundant power to rule over the whole land, and at the same time, there is absolutely not even an iota of responsibility. If a bridge or a hospital is constructed he will not be asked as orders must come from the Secretary. This must be decentralised in such a way that the Serretariat at the Centre and in the States must not have any power unless responsibility is also taken. If they take responsibility well and good. Whoever has not got responsibility should not have the power. That must be clearly understood.

and State Administrative Services

About the delays, once our Prime Minister said in a conference that today delay means corruption. It may be intentional or unintentional. There are people who are scrupulous of . course. It is not a question of selecting the best cadre or even bringing the best cadres. We must develop our own people; we cannot import cadres just as we import machinery from other places. My point is that even if an officer is very scrupulous and conscientious in the set up in which he is placed, by and large he is liable to corruption because of the delay and therefore, whoever wants something to be done by him naturally entices him and he has also to move along with the current. This problem must be tackled in such a way that the old administrative set-up should be reorganised and re-oriented to the present needs. The old manuals were not scrutinised till this time. The whole system of shifting the responsibilties from the bottom to the top must be changed. Then only we can produce a good effect.

श्वी गणपति राम (मछली शहर): प्राध्यक्ष महोदय, पन्द्रह वर्षों के बाद भी हम सदन के ग्रंदर ही नहीं बल्कि सदन के बाहर •भी यह महसूस करते हैं ाक ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसेज में जितनी उनकी योग्यता में क्षमता ग्रानी चाहिए, उस स्तर पर वह नहीं ग्रा सकी है।

हम प्रस्तावक महोदय के श्राभारी हैं जिन्होंने जनता की भावनाश्रों का श्रादर करते हुए यह प्रस्ताव सदन सम्मुख रक्खा है। ग्राज हमारे देखने में प्राता है कि चाहे वह स्टेट्स की सविसेज हों चाहे बाहर की हों, उन सब जगहों पर पालिटिक्स इंटर करती चली जा रही है। जहां हम एक तरफ देश में समाजवादी ढंगके सामाजिक ढांचे की स्थापना की कामना करते हैं श्रीर एक कल्याणकारी राज्य की कामना करते हैं यहां यह देख कर ग्राइचर्य होता है। वहां पर तो कम से कम यह बातें नहीं होनी चाहिएं।

2340 (Ai) LS-6.

[श्री गणपति राम]

मुझे ग्राइचर्य के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मुझ्किल से पी० सी० एस० ग्रौर ग्राई० ए० एस० में शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के ३०-४० ग्रफसर होंगे लेकिन प्रमोशन का जहां मामला ग्राता है, मुझे यह भी मुनने में ग्राता है कि ग्राधे से ज्यादा की कौनफिइंशल रिपोर्ट इस नाते खराब कर दी गई है ताकि ग्रौरों के मुकाबले उनका कहीं प्रमोशन न हो जाय। ग्रब इस तरह की बातें ग्रगर देश के ग्रंदर लें तो इसको इंसाफ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

मजे यह भी देखने में प्राता है कि कोई अफसर अगर किसो के यहां एप्रोचेज करता है, चापलुसी को उसकी म्रादत है तो उसका बडी ग्रासानी से प्रमोशन होता चला जायेगा लेकिन जिसमें यह ग्रादत नहीं है वह बेचारा नोचे ही रहता चला जायगा चाहे उसमें योग्यता ग्रौर कर्मठता भले ही क्यों न हो । यह देश के लिए बहत खतरनाक स्थिति होगी ग्रगर हम इस स्तर पर चने । जबकि देश में प्रशासनिक योग्यता ग्रौर क्षमता को काफी ग्रावश्यकता है ऐसे समय में हमें हर एक स्तर पर क्षमता को बढाना चाहिए। जिलों में हम ऐसा भी देखते वकि बहत से अफस-रान जोकि जिम्मेदार पदों पर व वे डिस्किमिनेशन करते हए अपनी कौम और ग्रपनी बिरादरी के ग्रफमरों को व्लाक लोडमं भरते चले जाते हैं।

शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रौर शिडरूल्ड ट्राइड्ज के लिए एक रिजर्व्ड कोटा रहते हुए भी उन लोगों को नहीं रखा जाता है। क्या यही हमारे प्रशासन ग्रौर उसके प्रधिकारियों की योग्यता का प्रमाण है? इसको तो ग्रयोग्यता समझा जाना चाहिए ग्रौर जो लोग इस प्रकार पक्षपात से काम रिपोर्ट में इस बारे मैं एन्ट्री की जानी चाहिए ।

## 18 hrs.

में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में श्रौर विधान सभाश्रों में भी इस ग्राशय के प्रश्न पूछे, जाते हैं कि क्या हरिजनों श्रौर शिड़ रूड ट्राइब्ज का क्वोटा हर जगह पूरा किया जा रहा है, ग्रनटचै– बिलिटी के सम्बन्ध में कितने केसिज रजिस्टर किये जाते हैं, कितने लोगों पर मुकदमे चलते हैं, कितने छूट जाते हैं ग्रौर क्यों छूट जाते हैं, इत्यादि । इससे प्रकट होता है कि इस विषय में लोगों में बहन संतोष है ।

इस सदन में हर साल शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ग्रौर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर विचार होता है ग्रौर उसकी रीकमेंडेशन्ज को यह सदन ग्रौर माननीय मंत्री जी मन्जूर करते हैं। लेकिन सरकार खुद उन रीकमेंडेशन्ज के ग्रनसार कार्य नहीं करती है।

इस श्रिवति में मेरा समझ में नहीं झाता कि सविसिज को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव क्षमता में कमी कहां से शुरु हेता है। क्या यू० पं एस॰ सी॰ या स्टेट्स के सिलेक्शन बोजर्ड प्रादि में तो कमा नहीं है ? जो प्रायमा चुने जाते हैं, क्या उनमें कमा तो नहीं है ? क्या मैं समझूं कि हमारो सरकार उस तरफ़ जवज्जह नहीं देना चाहता है ? प्रगर सरकार आज मा प्राखें मूंद कर बैठ रहेग., तो इस संकट के समय में देश की वर्तमान परिस्थिति के प्रनुरुप और जनता की भावनाओं का ग्रादर करते हुये जो प्रशास-निक योग्यता हम चाहते हैं, वह देश में नहीं लाई जा सकेगी।

हम यह मानते हैं कि सरकार में कुछ योग्य ग्रौर ईमानदार ग्राफिसर हैं ग्रौर उन्हीं की वजह से प्रशासन का सब काम चल रहा है, लेकिन यह कहते हुये ग्राइच्य होता है भीर हंसी आती है कि ऐसे लोग ऐसे जिम्मे-दार पदों पर रखे गये हैं, जो कि श्रपने विषय को नहीं जानते हैं। म्राज प्रशासन म्रौर न्याय-व्यवस्था पर से जनता का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। कुछ लोगों को यह कहते हुये सूना जाता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, एक्सी-क्यटिव में ग्रीर जुडिशरी में भी चोर-बाजारी ग्रीर घसखोरी का बाजार गर्म होता जा रहा है ।•मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि भ्रगर न्याय श्रीर प्रशासन पर से जनता का वि-श्वास उठ जाता है, तो यह देश के लिये एक खतरनाक स्थिति होगी। इसलिये उन में एडमिनिस्टेटिव क्षमता पैदा करना सर-कार की जिम्मेदारी है। सरकार यह पता लगाये कि कहां पर कमी है। में यह नहीं चाहता कि सरकार किसी गलत ग्रादमी को गलत तरीके से पनिशमेंट दे। लेकिन में इतना जरूर चाहंगा कि जिन लोगों के सही हक हैं, इन्साफ के नाम पर वे उन को मिलने चाहियें ।

में ग्राप को बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस ग्राफिसर ने पी० सी० एस० ग्रीर ग्राई० ए० एस० में ववालिफाई किया, जिस ने सेक्शन ग्राफिसजं की परीक्षा में ववालिफाई किया, उससे जूनियर व्यकित को सुपरसःड कर दिया गया । इस कारण उस ने उद्योग भवन से कूद कर ग्रात्म-हत्या कर ली । यह घटना इस सदन के सामने ग्रीर प्रेस तथा प्लेटफार्म पर भी ग्रा चुकी है । में समझता हूं कि इस सरह के सकड़ों ग्रीर हजारों केस होते होंगे, लेकिन वे सामने नहीं ग्राते होंगे । हम सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहले हैं कि वह इस तरह की बातों को न होने दे ।

 स्टेट सरकारों में ज्ञाम करनें वाले अधि-कारियों में इस बारे में असंतोष है कि ग्रगर कोई माफिसर स्टेट सरकार के ग्रंडर काम करता है, तो उस की रीम्युनरेशन भौर तनख्वाह तथा भत्ता ग्रादि कम रहते हैं. लेकिन सेंटर में उसी रेंक के ग्राफिसर को ज्यादा रीम्यूनरेशन ग्रौर तनख्व। तथा भत्ता ग्रादि मिलते ह । इस दरह क। डिफरेंसे क्यों है ? खब हम ग्रापने देश में एक समाजवादी ढांचे के समाज की रचना करना चाहते हैं, तो हन को ऊपर से लेकर नोचे तक इस दृष्टि से कार्य करना होगा ।

हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारा देश गांवों का है। इस लिये गांवों की भावनाओं का ग्रादर करना चाहि। ग्रीर गांवों की विकास योजनाओं आदि को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये । लेकिन ग्रगर ऐसे ग्रफसरों को, ऐसे प्लानिंग ग्राफिसर्ज और ब्लाक ग्राफिसर्ज को, तरक्की मिल जाये, जो कि गांवों में कदम रखना ना-पसन्द करते हैं ग्रौर जो ग्रफसर सचमच काम करते हैं ग्रीर गांव के विकास के लिये बहत मेहनत करते हैं, उन को तरबकी न मिले श्रौर उन की उपेक्षा की जाय, तो इस से वे लोग हतोत्साहित होते हैं। मैं सरकार से ग्रन-रोध करना चाहूंगा कि इन कमियों को ढुंढ़ कर उन को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाये ग्रौर एडमिनिस्टेशन की क्षमता को बढाने की कोशिश की जाये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, १९६० के ग्रन्त में योजना श्रायोग ने <u>गह</u>-मंत्रालय श्रौर सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय की सहमति से श्री वी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को प्रशासन सम्बन्धी कुछ विशेष समस्याग्रों का ग्रध्ययन करने ग्रौर उन के विषय में भ्रापना प्रयतिवेदन देने के लिये कहा था। उन में से पहली समस्या यह थी कि माने वाले पांच वर्षों में म्राई० ए० एस० कैंडर की म्रतिरिक्त मावश्यकता में क्या होंगी और उनकी भर्ती और ट्रेनिंग का तरीका क्या होगा । दूसरी समस्या यह थी कि ग्रगले पांच वर्षों में राज्य स्तर पर कितने श्रधि-कारियों की ग्रावश्यकता पडेगी ग्रीर उनकी भरती श्रौर ट्रेनिंग के लिये क्या तरीका झप-नाया जाय । तीसरी समस्या यह थी कि राज्यों

[श्री राम सेवक यादव] में जो पंचायत राज व्यवस्था लागू की गई है भौर विकास-खंड इल्यादि का निर्माण किया गया है, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुये राज्यों में जिले का प्रसाशन कैसे चलाया जाये।

जहां तक त.सरे सवास का सम्बन्ध है, में देखता हूं कि इस प्रतिवेदन में हम को कोई खास बात नहीं मिलती है। इस प्रतिवेदन में हर जगह यही जोर दिया गया है कि ग्राई० ए० एस० ग्राफिप्तर्ज की संख्या कैंते बढ़ाई जाये, उन को ट्रेनिंग कैंसे दी जाये शौर इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुधार किया जाये। लेकिन मूल समस्या की तरफ इस रिपोर्ट में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है भौर में समझता हूं कि शायद सरकार का यह मंशा भी नहीं है कि उधर ध्यान दिया जाये।

स्वतन्त्रत के बाद हम ने म्रापने देश में एक जनतात्रिक प्रणाली वाला संविधान बनाया ग्रौर यहां पर समाजवादी समाज की रचना का संकल्प लिया। इसलिये हम को उसी के ग्रनुरूप भ्रापने प्रासन में तब्दीली करनी चाहिये थी ग्रौर उस तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिये था।

ब्रिटिश काल में जो अंग्रेज आई० सी० एस० में प्रविष्ट होते थे, उन के दिमाग में यह भावना होती थी कि हम को इंग्लेंड के हित में इस देश पर टुकूमत करनी है और यहां के लोगों पर प्रपना रोब और आधि-पत्य कायम रखना है। बाद में जो हिन्दुस्तानी आई० सी० एस० में जाने लगे, उन के दिमाग में भी यही बात थी कि हम प्रंथेजी पढ़ कर, प्रच्छी वोली बोल कर और कम्पीटीशन पास कर के आई० सी० एस० बन जायेंगे, तो हम को ग्रच्छी तन्डवाह मिलेगी और हम बाहब कहलाने लगेंगे ।

लेकिन स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति के बाद मी हम यहाँ देखते हैं कि ग्राई० सी० एस० ग्रौर ग्राई० ए० एस० के ग्रफ्कसरों के दिमाग़ में भी यही यात है कि आफ़िसर बनने के बाद हम को अच्छा वे उन मिलेगा, हमारा जोवन-स्तर ऊंवा उठगा, लोगों पर हमारा रौब होगा भौर हमारा टाट-बाट बढ़ेगा । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ब्रिटिश-काल में हमारे याफ़िसर्ज के दिमाग़ में जो भावनायें थों, वही भाज मो देखो जाती हैं । अगर यह दिमाग़ी कैफ़ियत अब भी कायम रहती है, तो फिर हम ने अपने संविधान में जो लक्ष्य निर्यारित किया है, उस की प्राप्ति नहीं ो सकती है ।

लेकिन इस प्रतिवेदन में तो केवल प्राई० ए० एस० आफ़ितर्ज की रेकटगेंट और टेनिंग पर ही सारा जोर दिया गया है। श्रव तो आई० ए० एत० आफ़िसर एक एसा जन्द बन गया है, जिस से छटकारा नहीं होता है। मैं ग्राप को बताना चाहता हं कि १९४८ में ग्राई० ए० एस० ग्राफ़िल्ज़ की संख्या ⊏०३ थी ग्रौर १९६२ में वह बढ कर २१४७ हो गई। हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह आई० एस० आफ़िसर्ज का महत्व बढ़ता जा रहा है । आज जिले का नियोजन ग्रधिकारी भी कोई ग्राई० ए० एस० आफिपर ही नियतत किया जाता है. चाई उस को सडकें बनाने, नहरों का निर्माण करने ग्रीर जिले की समस्याश्रों ग्र**ीर ग्राव-**क्यकताओं का कुछ माँ ज्ञान न हो ग्रौर उन में कुछ भी दिलचस्पी न हो । ग्रांज ग्राई० सी० एस० या ग्राई० ए० एस० ग्राफ़िसर को सर्व-गण-सम्पन्न भाना जाता है, चाई उस में कोई भी गण न हो । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह मैन्टेलिटी ग़लत है । अगर इस मनोवृत्ति को नहीं बदला जाता है, तो फिर उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति नहीं हो सकती है, जिस का जिक हम ने ग्रपने संविधान में किया है ग्रौर जिस के लिए हम यह प्रशासन चलात हैं।

इस रिपोर्ट में यह बहस की गई है कि प्रार्ध० ए० एस० का कैडर कैसे बढ़ाया जाय, उन का इम्तहान कैसे लिया जाय ग्रोर सरकारी प्रफ़सरों की श्रवकाश ग्रहण करने की उम्प्र

४४ वर्ष हो या ४८ वर्ष । लेकिन बनियादी वात की तरफ, इस बात की तरफ़ कि प्रशासन में ऐसा मूल परिवर्तन किया जाय, जिस से हम **ग्रपने ग्रभीष्ट की प्राप्ति कर सकें, कोई ध्यान** नहीं दिया गया है ।

ग्राज स्थिति यह है कि इंजीयनर, डाक्टरों मौर वैज्ञानिकों की म्रापेक्षा माई० सी० एस० ग्रीर ग्राई० ए० एस० ग्राफ़िसर्ज का महत्व ज्यादा है। इस का नतीजां यह है कि जिन बातों • की ग्रोर जिन व्यक्तियों की वाकई श्रहमियत होनी चाहिए, वह न हो कर ग्रनावश्यक ग्रफ़सरों की ग्रहमियत बढ़ जाती है । इस के परिणामस्वरूप उन लोगों में जो देश प्रेम ग्रौर देश के निर्माण के प्रति जो श्रदा होती है. वह भी टटती जाती है। ये सब चीजें होनी चाहिये थीं । लेकिन ग्राज तो ग्राई० सो० एस॰ ग्राफिसर्स का भी एक प्रकार से पोलि-टिकल, राजनोतिक काम हो गया है । जो भी है. माज राजनीति से सम्बद्ध रहता है । केडर तो एसे अफसरों का तैयार किया जाना चाहिये. जो इंजीनियर हैं, जो डाक्टर ह, जो वैज्ञानिक हैं। जब इस तरह की चीजें चलेंगी तो अपने ग्राप काम ठीक चलेगा. अपने आप इनका महत्व घटेगा और इनके दिमाग़ की कैफियत जो है <mark>भ्रफसराना, हकुम</mark>त करने वाली वह\_ बदलेगो । तब जा कर जो उद्देश्य ग्रापनें ग्रपने सामने रखा है, उसकी प्राप्ति हो सकतो है।

श्राज हमारे देश में ग्राम सभायें बन गई हैं. विकास खंड बन गए हैं । वैसे तो हमारे संविधान ने साफ साफ यह निदेश दिया है कि पंचायतों को हम प्रशासनिक इकाई बनायेंगे। हम ने उस दिशा में कदम उठाया था । लेकिन वह कदम कैसा है? हम ने पंचायतों को प्रशासनिक इकाई नहीं बनाया । बल्कि उसके बीच में हमने एक विकास खंड खडा कर दिया धीर विकास खंड में भी हमने ग्रफसरों का जाल फैला दिया । जो हम चाहते थे कि जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली का निर्माण हो, सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो धौर पंचायतें प्रमख इकाई

# nistrative Services

वने, यह नहीं हो पा रहा है। बल्कि हम एक दूसरी दिशा में चल रहे हैं ग्रीर यहां भी **अफसरशाही चल रही है, अफसरशाही जग**ह ले रही है । म्राज सब से जटिल प्रश्न यह है कि जिला स्तर का प्रशासन कलेक्टर के जरिये चले या किसी जन-प्रतिनिधि के जरिये। यह एक जबर्दस्त प्रश्न है । इसका जवाब ढंढे वगैर म्राप देश में जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली का विकास नहीं कर सकते ह । वहत से मनीषो, वहत से राजनीतिक विचारक, स्पष्टतः इस मत के हैं कि कलैक्टर के शासन का श्रन्त होना चाहिये **ग्रौर** उसका स्थान जो चन हर जन प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको लेना चाहिये । लेकिन ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय आज जो दो-भ्रमली चल रही है, डायार्की चल रही है । एक तरफ अंतिरम जिला परिषद के ग्रध्यक्ष हैं ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ कलैक्टर हैं । कलैक्टर को शसन का एक प्रमख ग्रंग माना जाता है । श्रौर श्रव तो उसका नाम भी बदल कर "जिलाधोश" रख दिया गया है । "जिलाधीश" का हिन्दी में अर्थ होता है. जिले का ईश्वर और भगवान । वही स्नाज हकमत कर रहा है। आप सब उसके हाथ की कटपूतली हैं । जैसी रिपोर्ट वह दे देता है, जिस तरह से वह फाइल रख देता है, वही आग कर देते है। जिलाधीश कौन होता है? जिलाधीश श्रच्छी तनख्वाह पाने वाला होता है, ग्रच्छे बंगले में रहने वाला होता है। तीन साल तक वह एक जिले में रहता है ग्रीर इस दौरान में चाहे जिले में डकैतियां पडती रहे, चाहे कत्ल होते रहें, चाहे चोरियां होती रहें, निर्माण का काम हो या न हो, उसकी कागजा की नाव चलती रहती है। तीन साल के बाद वह उस जिले से चला जाएगा भौर जिले की हालत वैसी की वैसी चलती रहेगी । इस वास्ते नीति में ग्राज बनियादी परिवर्तन को जरूरत हे ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप एक ऐसा ग्रायोग नियुक्त करें जो इन सारी चीजों की छानबीन करे, इत सब चीजों की जांच पड़ताल करे ग्रौर ग्रपना प्रतिवेदन दे । सरकार ने जो यह

4383 Motion re: Report on DECEMBER 4, 1962 Business Advisory Com-Indian and State Administrative Services

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

दृष्टिकोण मपनाया है कि उम्र को कैंद को बढ़ा दिया जाए, म्राई० ए० एस० का कैंडर खड़ा कर दिया जाए, इनको तादाद को बढ़ा दिया जाए, इससे प्रशासन सुधरने वाला नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister might just begin.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You want to shut out others, if there is anybody else to speak?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, yes. That is exactly the point.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir this discussion has proved to be very illuminating and it has also raised certain problems which were possibly not quite relevant to the discussion on this report.

Mr. Speaker The hon. Minister may continue tomorrow. Shri Rane wanted to present a report.

18.133 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

#### TENTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

## 18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday, December 5, 1962 Agrahayana 14, 1884, (Saka).