

is meeting today, why cannot we postpone tomorrow's sitting of the House? The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill is going to be taken up after the President's Address. So, where is the urgency?

Shri Altekar: You can have the sitting on the following Saturday and not tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must all kindly come and make it convenient to be present here tomorrow because we do not know what will happen before next Saturday.

Shri K. K. Basu: If one and all Members go away like this, what can we do here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now proceed with this. Two suggestions have been made or rather two amendments have been moved to this motion by Shri Altekar. Regarding the extension of time to Shri Dwivedi's resolution, it is true that the time that was allotted was two hours and thirty minutes, out of which one hour and thirty-nine minutes have yet to be utilised. The time taken is fifty-one minutes and the balance is one hour and thirty-nine minutes. All that he wants is that this time should be rounded off into two hours. Dr. Suresh Chandra, instead of either accepting this or not accepting it, wants to divide the 21 minutes into two parts of ten or eleven minutes. I think this resolution is an important one. We are employing Service Commission men and there might be a separate category of persons for this purpose. There are a number of river valley projects, particularly after the socialist pattern of society was accepted, and almost all important items in the public sector have to be handled. Therefore, if the House is agreeable to give 21 more minutes for the resolution on the Industrial Service Commission, it will get two hours from now. Normally, we include the points of order when time is allotted for discussion on a resolution, but there is also some force here that the point of order raised is not related to the subject matter.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"subject to the modification that the balance of time available for discussion of the resolution regarding Industrial Service Commission be increased from 1 hour 39 minutes to 2 hours."

3—3 Lok. Sabha

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me come to Shri Sahai's amendment. The balance left for his resolution on the Community Projects is 1 hour and 14 minutes and he wants another 1 hour and 10 minutes. Normally the maximum time that is allotted for a resolution is 4 hours. Two hours and thirty minutes were allotted originally considering the importance of the resolution. Now I find that interest is evinced by several Members from various States, and as you all know, the Community Projects are spread over all the States in India.

The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:

"subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding appointment of a Committee to examine Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes be increased by one hour and ten minutes."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions subject to the modification (i) that the balance of time available for discussion of the resolution regarding Industrial Service Commission be increased from 1 hour 39 minutes to 2 hours, and (ii) that the time allotted for the discussion of the resolution regarding appointment of a Committee to examine Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes be increased by 1 hour and 10 minutes."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

श्री. विभक्ति मिश्र (सारन व जम्पारन): मेरे रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में क्या होगा? आपने पहले कहा था कि आप उसको देखेंगे। मगर अब इस रिजोल्यूशन का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है। आपने मेरे रिजोल्यूशन के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया था उसके बारे में क्या होगा?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot say. We expected that either of these would collapse or may finish, but in view of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

this amendment, it may not be possible, but the hon. Member will get his chance certainly in the next ballot.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): Does it mean that the resolution of Shri Dwivedi will occupy the rest of the day?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are starting at 3 p.m. now and as the duration of 1 hour and 39 minutes has been extended to two hours, the rest of the day will be occupied by Shri Dwivedi's resolution.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): That means that the resolution on Community Projects will be shut out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is partly heard and, therefore, it will not be shut out.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): How long shall we sit tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told it will be for about three or three and a half hours.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I now understand that the Business Advisory Committee will be meeting at 4-30 p.m. and I am prepared to make a change in my programme and be here tomorrow if my Bill could be taken up first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever has to be said has been stated by the hon. Minister generally and the House seems to be in agreement with the various improvements that have been made in the Bill. Under the circumstances there may be no difficulty even if the hon. Minister could not be here. It is enough if some other Minister were here to get along with our work.

Shri Pataskar: We have spent about three hours today on the Bill and I think we might finish it in two hours tomorrow.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May we understand that this Bill will be taken up tomorrow as the first thing and thereafter according to the agenda?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Now I call upon Dr. Lanka Sundaram to begin his speech. The hon. Member will have fifteen minutes.

3 P.M.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): After the alarms and excursions we have gone through, I am glad there is an opportunity available now for a discussion of the resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedi, who I must say has moved his motion with great moderation and knowledge of facts.

I only regret that this hon. House should have to spend nearly an hour for the discussion of a point of order which should not have been here at all if only my esteemed friend—I should congratulate him on his elevation to the position of the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—had consulted the Law Ministry earlier and then made the observations. You will notice that this debate is dragging on from 25th November, to 9th December and now to the 17th of February. I only draw attention to this point to emphasise my astonishment at the very casual manner in which Government is seeking to dispose of questions of such importance.

The Lok Sabha would recall that as early as 10th December 1953. I had the privilege of bringing a motion on Parliamentary control over the public corporations. If I am not grossly mistaken, my friend, Shri Dwivedi's Resolution today is an offshoot of the discussion we had had in this Lok Sabha. I do not wish to weary the House with a recapitulation of what I said and what other hon. Members had said. I would like to say that the undertakings then given by the hon. Finance Minister towards facilitating some sort of a progressive, increased and effective control of Parliament over public corporations had not been fulfilled. I have got the record here. And I regret to say that solemn undertakings given on the floor of the Lok Sabha by no less a person than the Finance Minister that Parliament would be invested with powers to control and regulate public corporations have not been fulfilled. In fact, there is a relevant passage here that in the Companies Bill which we passed there would be some provision made, but I regret to say that even that provision was not available. I only recapitulate this point in order to emphasise my view that Shri Dwivedi had done great service by bringing this motion which I am sure, after the clarifications given by the hon. Law Minister, the Home Minister or, rather the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, would not have any objection to accept.

During the past four years of our Republican Parliament, I have come to notice a sort of a nonchalant attitude on the part of the Government towards the public corporations.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

You will find this. I am happy to state that you and I had the privilege of sitting in the Estimates Committee, and with your permission I would quote two reports of the Estimates Committee on this very same question in order to pin-point the importance and the manner in which this is to be done.

Here is the Ninth Report of the Estimates Committee. It says at page 16 :

“...there is need that the whole object behind these principles is not reduced to a farce or, in other words, it is imperative that an Undertaking should be run and controlled by persons who have the necessary calibre and who will inspire confidence to produce the necessary results.”

That refers to the officers entrusted with the task of running the public sector in this country.

Again, it is re-stated. I come to a later report. You and I had the privilege of working on this Committee, too. I refer to the Sixteenth Report. I crave the indulgence of the House to quote a little more extensively than what I had done from the previous report. It is at page 3.

“In an ordinary public limited company ultimately the shareholders have the final control and the Board of Directors who also do have a financial interest in such companies are subject to the control of the shareholders. In a Government undertaking organised as a public limited company, however, these safeguards for the efficient running of the organisation are provided in the shape of Parliamentary Control and the laying down of policy by the Cabinet. The problem of the relations between the Managing Director, the Board of Directors and the Minister as well as the relations between the Directors of the Board and the Managing Director become a difficult and crucial one. The Committees consider that the Boards of Directors who have been ap-

pointed to the various public undertakings have not been fulfilling any useful role in as much as they are all nominated by Government, mostly from the Government officials of the various Ministries, their powers being limited. They meet after long intervals and except for being modelled on the pattern of organisation usually adopted in a Private Joint Stock Company, nothing of importance either from the point of Government or from that of the undertaking has been done by them. The Committee, therefore, feel that this system of appointing Boards of Directors should be done away with... The members should be men of wide experience preferably prominent businessmen and some at least of them should be persons of experience in financial matters and in the technical side of the undertaking. The Chairman and members of such boards should work collectively and on a functional basis. The Chairman should have in exceptional circumstances and where conditions demand, sufficient power to exercise his discretion so that there is no delay or waste of expenditure.”

One of the most important statutory Committees of the Lok Sabha had reported on this question in two reports. What is the result? You and I personally are aware of the utter futility of any recommendation, even of a statutory committee, because, as I have said, Government for the time being is nonchalant in its approach to the problems of this character. I again repeat that assurances given on the floor of Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister have not been fulfilled so far even after 2½ years. That is a very sad state of affairs.

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): What assurance?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : My hon. friend has now shifted to the Production Ministry. If he looks up the record, I am sure he will find them. At the time when they were given, he was dealing with Defence, I believe.

Shri Satish Chandra : He referred to certain assurances of the Finance Minister. I think he may be more explicit.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I have got the record and I can give them. But that is a small point. I am afraid that recently at the National Development Council a document was circulated. It has been recognised there that the most important condition for the expansion of the public sector in industry is the creation of suitable technical and managerial cadres, keeping in view the requirements over a period of 10 to 15 years. Personnel have to be trained in large numbers not only for the specific projects to be carried out in the public sector—both Centre and States—but also to enable the State to undertake important functions in relation to the private sector. Detailed proposals to this end have to be worked out. So, that seems to be the decision reached on the manner in which the public sector is to be controlled.

Having said that, I would like to briefly review the position today. I have listed a number of instances where people are recruited to the public sector without any reference to past experience or even present competence, even as against the directives of the statutory committees of the House like the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. I would not like to go into that matter in detail again. But I may say without the fear of contradiction that the vast public sector in this country is growing out of recognition day by day. It will perhaps grow to the farthest limit imaginable under the Second Five-Year Plan according to the draft memorandum of the Planning Commission. It is run—to my great regret and astonishment—and it continues to be run on a Joint Secretary to a Joint Secretary basis. I have some experience of these institutions and I dare say you will also endorse this position because you also had similar experience of these undertakings when we worked for three long years on the Estimates Committee and its sub-Committees.

What is happening? Let me give one concrete example. Take Sindri Fertilizers. How does the factory work; how is it incorporated? 99 per cent of the shares are owned by the President of the Republic and one share stands in the name of the relevant Joint Secretary—that is the man running it there, the Joint Secretary or a man of the position of the Joint Secretary. Another Joint Secretary sits here in control. It is almost the same with the Visakhapatnam shipyard. You can go on multi-

plying the instances. I can say without fear of contradiction—I repeat it—that today the vast public sector of the country is run on Joint Secretary basis. It is a most deplorable state of affairs. On a previous occasion I listed certain industries and illustrated how one man was shifted from one place to another in quick succession—from the Sindri Fertilisers to the Production Ministry and to the Revenue Board of the Andhra State—three times in nine months. That is the way in which the public sector is being handled and that is the reason why I heartily endorse the position taken up by my friend, Shri Dwivedi in bringing forward this Resolution.

The hon. Law Minister, a few minutes ago, quoted the proviso to sub-section (3) of article 320 of the Constitution. Even without amending the Constitution, I am prepared to say on the basis of some experience I possess about which I am going to mention a few words in a minute, that the objective of the resolution can be reached. That is why I appealed to my friend Shri Datar not to raise any further objections, of the type he raised last time, till the time the debate culminates towards the end of this evening.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I promise not to raise any constitutional objection.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I am satisfied with that. I had the privilege of working—I do not know how to call myself, as member, adviser or something like that—with several boards of the UPSC. I had experience of a dozen of them and I am going to sit on two more next week. What is happening there? Where the existing members of the UPSC are considered not particularly qualified to select candidates, whoever has a particular capacity of a technical character is called in. The procedure is already in force in this country for inviting people who have some knowledge of the problems at issue, with the result that even a non-technical man like myself had the opportunity of being invited on such occasions, for example, on publicity matters and one or two other issues where I am supposed to have some little experience. I know more than two or three non-officials have been associated on the same board with members of the Public Service Commission. I ask Shri Datar: what was his difficulty to have action taken under the provision to sub-clause (3) of article 203 of the Constitution? I would ask him not to indulge in any

further technical objections. He has given up constitutional objections, but then other categories of technical objections may remain. I appeal to him very strongly not to raise any such objections. After all, this resolution is trying to convey to the Government, for the time being, the sense of the House on a given point. After all it is not mandatory, and it certainly will not become operative automatically. There are ways in which consultations can take place, and all hurdles which he listed in December last when he intervened with a technical objection can be tided over if we make an attempt to sit together and arrive at a common measure of approach to a problem of increasing importance.

It is rather difficult to give a correct estimate as to the total volume of money invested in the present public sector. I once estimated at Rs. 600 crores and, if you will recall, I remember the Finance Minister did not take much serious objection to that at that time. It is clear that little by little, by nationalisation of insurance and other projects, the public sector is expanding. There is a heavy programme of industrialisation and it is growing at a rapid pace. Very soon I am sure we will have to face up a situation where the public sector in terms of investment of capital, in terms of turn-over of business to be done, will increase or will rather outshine the private sector however rich the present position may be. That being the case it is the solemn duty of each Member of this House to bring about a medium of approach to the recruitment of the higher personnel of the various undertakings in the public sector. I have said on a previous occasion—I am sure the House will excuse a short repetition of the same—that a policeman was put in charge of Civil Aviation at one time. I have no objection to the man concerned and I do not want to draw in any personalities. I am only drawing the attention of the House to a particular point. Then again a man in the Food Ministry was sent to build ships. God only knows where he will be finally shifted. It has become a bureaucratic paradise. I know that they are not posted as such due to their competence or trained experience. They are only being put there in terms of seniority of service either in the Centre or in the States. That is not the manner in which the growing, ever widening public sector is to be managed. I am not here to list out the scandals which came out as regards the management

of certain institutions of the public sector like the Damodar Valley, the Bhakra Nangal and so on. But my only point is this. It is the solemn duty of this House to lay down the manner in which the higher managerial personnel of the various undertakings of the Government in the public sector are recruited. I would straightaway say that no man should be appointed to any institution in the public sector without being first, what you call, sent abroad if necessary, and in any case trained adequately to hold that position. This, Sir, is not happening in the country with the result the Estimates Committee times out of number has repeatedly drawn the attention of this House to this matter. In addition to the obligation of this House to enforce the recommendation of a statutory committee of this House, namely, the Estimates Committee, looking from another angle, you will recall, Sir, the report of the Public Accounts Committee—the scandals portion of it—has got to be implemented.

I think, Sir, this resolution has not come a day too soon. We are going through this process very slowly because of the, not of the nonchalant attitude but I would say, the very casual manner in which the spokesman of the Government are dealing with questions of this nature. I would make a final appeal to Shri Datar not to throw any further objection in the course of the discussion today but to allow this motion to be accepted by the House unanimously.

Shri Thimmalah (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman: I support this resolution moved by Shri. M. L. Dwivedi. The resolution before the House contemplates for the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government run industries and other institutions.

Now, the present Public Service Commission is not expected to be a body of experts and they are not expected to know much about the technical and industrial subjects. I think it is essential that we should have an Industrial Service Commission in view of the increasing activities in the public sector and the technical field. In the First Five Year Plan we have established many industries which are under completion. In the Second Five Year Plan we are proposing to spend a huge amount of public money for starting big industries.

[Shri Thimmaiah]

In order to have a high standard of efficiency in the industries and also to inspire confidence among the public that the personnel working in the industries will attain the desired satisfactory results we must have an Industrial Service Commission.

Today the Public Service Commission consists mostly of people with administrative knowledge. Though for selecting technical personnel they have experts associated with the Public Service Commission most of the technical personnel will be selected by the administrative officers. Candidates for only a few technical vacancies are selected by the Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission has got enormous work and they will have no time to select candidates in time required for a particular industry in the public sector. Sometimes, as you know, the Public Service Commission interviews candidates after a year. They publish the vacancies in the Gazette and after a year they call the applicants for interview. Sometimes, I am told, the Public Service Commission while interviewing the candidates put questions to them which they are not expected to know. For example, if a student is well-versed in engineering he is tested in politics, history and so on. If a candidate is required on the technical side

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. We are not discussing the competence or incompetence of the UPSC.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): He is only comparing.

Mr. Chairman: That is also not proper.

Shri Thimmaiah: Therefore, if you have an Industrial Service Commission, a body which is well-versed in technical subjects and with good knowledge of industries it will be easy for them to select proper and suitable candidates for the various posts to be filled up. Under the present set up the Public Service Commission cannot discharge its duties in view of the fact that they have got enormous work before them. As we increase the public sector under the Second Five Year Plan the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission will help the nation to progress much faster in the industrial field.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram referred to the management of industries. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries are made directors of the industries and it is they who

mould the policies of the industrial concerns. You know, how far the Secretaries and other administrative officers will be able to mould the policies of industries and how far they can successfully carry out the work connected with the industries.

In the interests of the country, in order to have industrial progress, we must have an Industrial Service Commission, so that our industries can prosper much more. Therefore, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Dwivedi.

The present Public Service Commission selects officers only for the higher posts. In the industries, even an ordinary man is expected to be a skilled worker. But the candidates for the lower category of jobs are not selected by the Public Service Commission. They are selected sometimes by a personnel manager or a managing director, who may not be a technical man. I know several industries where the personnel manager who selects the candidates is not at all a technical man. He is only an administrative officer in the grade of an Under Secretary or at the most a Deputy Secretary, who need not have any technical knowledge. If you do not have proper agency to select proper candidates even for lower category of jobs, I think you cannot have industrial efficiency in any industry in the long run. Because we do not know what efficiency is, we will call whatever we get as efficiency. We have to call it efficiency, because we do not have experience of better efficiency. I feel, therefore, that a separate Industrial Service Commission is necessary for the successful running of industries on an efficient basis.

At present the Government or the Public Service Commission decide the terms and conditions of appointment. But the Government or the Public Service Commission may not be in a position to know how much salary they have to pay to a particular officer who is a technical man. If you pay a lesser salary to a technical man, that technical man will not evince much interest; he will not show his talent and he will not apply his mind to the job, with the result that the industry may not work efficiently. If you have an Industrial Service Commission, they will know the nature of the work and they will know what salary must be fixed for a technical post. Thereby they can encourage that officer to put his heart and soul into his job and make the industry work much more efficiently. From whichever

aspect you may look at it. I think we need an Industrial Service Commission, especially in view of the fact that the public sector is expanding in our country.

Lastly, in the report of the Estimates Committee it is stated that a recruitment board will have to be formed in order to select proper personnel for the various industries in the public sector. You may call it a Board, a Committee or an Industrial Service Commission, but I think it is high time that Government appoints such a body. There is a necessity for a separate body of experts to select proper personnel to the various industries in the public sector.

श्री श्री नारायण दास (दरभंगा-मध्य):
जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी ने उपस्थित किया है वह बहुत ही विचारणीय है। इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने से पहले यह उप-युक्त ही होगा कि जो संस्थान सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले हैं या जो चलाये जा रहे हैं उन के लिये एक खास सर्विस की स्थापना हो या न हो। प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे यहां अब तक जो शासन चलता आया है वह ज्यादातर पुलिस शासन की तरह शासन था। अब जब कि नया संविधान लागू हो चुका है और हमारा शासन लोक कल्याण शासन की तरह का होना है तो इस में उस तरह के शासकों की आवश्यकता नहीं है जिस तरह के शासकों की आवश्यकता एक पुलिस शासन के वक्त में थी। इसी चीज को देखते हुए लोक सभा के अन्दर और इस के बाहर भी बराबर इस प्रकार का विचार प्रकट किया गया है कि किस तरह से हमारे यहां आल इंडिया सर्विसिज हैं जैसे कि इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस है या इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस है, इस के साथ साथ एक इंडियन इकोनॉमिक सर्विस या इंडियन सोशल सर्विस भी होनी चाहिये। इस लिये मेरा ख्याल है कि सब से पहले हमें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये, और मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई माननीय सदस्य इस से असहमत नहीं होंगे और न ही इस में कोई दो रायें होंगी, कि अब जब हम बड़ी-बड़ी

जम्मेदारियां अपने ऊपर ले रहे हैं और बड़े-बड़े उद्योग खुद चलाने की बात सोच रहे हैं तो यह भी सोचें कि इन की भली भांति चलाने के लिये किसी आल इंडिया सर्विस की स्थापना करें। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस और इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस के साथ साथ हम को इंडियन इकोनॉमिक सर्विस या इंडियन सोशल सर्विस की भी स्थापना करनी चाहिये। मेरे विचार में इस बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते और न हैं। अब जब इस बात को मान लिया जाता है कि यदि इस प्रकार की सर्विस की प्रान्तों में आवश्यकता है तो वहां पर कायम की जाए और यदि केन्द्रमें आवश्यकता है तो यहां पर कायम की जाए तो प्रश्न उठता है कि इस सर्विस में भरती के लिए क्या किसी दूसरे कमिशन की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र श्री द्विवेदी जी ने जब अपना प्रस्ताव पेश किया था तो उन के मन में सब से पहली बात यह थी कि जब सरकार नये संस्थानों की स्थापना करती जा रही है तो उस के लिये कोई आल इंडिया सर्विस भी होनी चाहिये। मैंने इस बारे में एक प्रश्न भी पूछा था और जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है सरकार इस बात पर बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है कि इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस और इंडियन पुलिस सर्विस के ढंग पर कोई और भी सर्विस कायम की जाये जो कि उन जिम्मेदारियों को भली भांति निभा सके जो कि सरकार के ऊपर पड़ती जा रही हैं नये नये उद्योग धंधे सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने के कारण इस प्रकार की सर्विस की आवश्यकता और भी बढ़ जाती है। जब हम यह देखते हैं कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हम सांब-जनिक्त क्षेत्र का निजी क्षेत्र के अलावा और भी बहुत अधिक विस्तार करने जा रहे हैं, और सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले उद्योगों में एक खास प्रकार के कर्मचारियों और कार्यकर्ताओं की आवश्यकता होगी।

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

इसी चीज को देखते हुए मैंने पिछले अधिवेशन में एक संशोधन पेश किया था जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ और जिस में मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि इस सब मामले पर गहराई से विचार करने के लिये एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी जाये। मेरा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be immediately appointed to examine and consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of having separate Industrial Service Commission on the line of the Union Public Service Commission for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for government industrial undertakings together with the question of creating an All India Economic Service."

मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमारे मित्र श्री द्विवेदी इस प्रस्ताव को मान लें, तो, जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है, सरकार को भी इस बात पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये कि इस विषय में जांच करने के लिये एक कमेटी बिठाई जाये। वह कमेटी हर तरह के लोगों की राय ले कर और इस प्रश्न के हर एक पहलू पर विचार कर के इस बात का निर्णय करे कि इस समय जिस प्रकार की भाल-इंडिया सर्विसिज विद्यमान हैं, उन के आधार पर दूसरी सर्विसिज कायम की जायें या नहीं और अगर कायम की जायें, तो उन की रिक्तमेंट के लिये कोई दूसरा पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन बनाया जाये या नहीं। उस कमेटी द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये फेक्ट्स एंड फिगरज़ को देखने के बाद ही हम इस विषय पर इस सभा की तरफ से अपनी राय जाहिर कर सकेंगे। इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में मैंने एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रोज़ किया था और मुझे अब भी शक है—हालांकि हाउस को इस विषय में विचार करने का अधिकार है—कि वर्तमान अवस्था में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की जा सकती है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि संविधान की वर्तमान

धाराओं में एक ही पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का जिक्र किया गया है और हम कोई दूसरा पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन तब तक नहीं बना सकते हैं जब तक कि हम संविधान में संशोधन न करें। जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य डा० लंका सुन्दरम ने भी कहा है, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का भी यही विचार है कि इस संस्थाओं को चलाने के लिये भाल-इंडिया सर्विसिज की स्थापना हो : एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने यह नहीं कहा कि कोई यूनियन इंडस्ट्रियल पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन बनाया जाये। उस ने तो यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन जो इंडस्ट्रियल एंटरप्राइजेज़ हैं, उन को चलाने के लिये कर्मचारियों के एक खास कैडर—एक खास सर्विस—की स्थापना की जाये। सरकार कमेटी की उस सिफ़ारिश को मानती है और उस के बारे में सोच रही है।

मैं सभा का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि श्री द्विवेदी के प्रस्ताव की जगह पर मेरा संशोधन पास कर दिया जाये और सरकार एक कमेटी की स्थापना करे। होम मिनिस्टर महोदय को इसे मान लेना चाहिये ताकि इस सभा की विभिन्न रायों को सामने रखते हुए कोई निर्णय जल्द से जल्द किया जा सके कि क्या इस तरह की इकोनॉमिक सर्विस की ज़रूरत है या नहीं और अगर है तो उस की रिक्तमेंट के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया जाये—क्या कोई नया पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन बनाया जाये या इसी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से काम चलाया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को सभा के सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I have already moved an amendment to the resolution moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. My amendment only relates to the composition of such a service as contemplated in the resolution. In that amendment I have stated that the composition should be such as to get people who have knowledge in technologies, in applied sciences, and a knowledge in economic affairs. These

things have to be borne in mind. As far as I can understand, I can say that this is the wish of all the sections of the people with the expansion of the public sector in industry in this country.

Our Constitution has adopted the goal as the welfare state. Subsequently, the party in power has tried to amplify in its different pronouncements that they are moving towards a socialist pattern. Without going into the merits of their work, it is true that we are all agreed that there should be an expansion of the public sector. That has been the trend of the economy in our country. Of course, there may be differences of outlook as to the manner or speed at which the public sector should be expanded. But, it is an accepted fact that we have expanded the public sector and during the next five years, it is going to be expanded beyond the possible imagination of some Members. It is absolutely necessary in a country like ours, when the public sector is expanding, that there should be such an institution set up in order to see that the money promised to be spent is spent in the best interests of the nation.

Our experience during the last 6 or 7 years, when certain industrial undertakings have been set up in this country either as public limited corporations in the name of the President or Secretary or Joint Secretary, or statutory corporations like the D.V.C. or some other corporation, for the common benefit of our countrymen, unfortunately, is this. In their functioning, we have had to appoint committees to enquire into reported mismanagement, etc., on many occasions. The finding has also been that there has been mismanagement. On some occasions, two important Committees of the Lok Sabha, the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, have made comments as to the manner in which public funds are sought to be utilised by these corporations or individuals concerned. I feel that the main defect lies in the constitution of the administrative head of these organisations. Unfortunately, we have still to accept the legacy of the British that a member of the Indian Civil Service is not only a heaven-born person, but he is fit for any work and possibly he could do more than a human being can do. Over every organisation, we have put either a member of the Indian Civil Service or a person who has retired from Government service, either in the railway or the posts and telegraphs. It is one thing that these senior officials

have been bred in the British atmosphere, however nationalistic they may have been—unfortunately most of them were not. These people were used to clear files and accept the directives of the senior British officials. Today in a welfare economy, we must have persons who have an enterprising outlook, who have a good imagination, to build up the country as we like. Unfortunately most of the people at the top now are not, like this.

As a member of one of the Parliamentary Committees, I had to go to the Sindri Fertiliser factory. A retired official of the Railway Board has been made the managing director of the organisation. After we went round the factory, some of the lower grade employees met us. A friend of mine who hails from Bihar told me that after several months, for the first time, the managing director entered the factory. He drives from his house to the air-conditioned office and goes back. I do not know, we were there only for a few days, I am not in a position exactly to say to what extent he is efficient or inefficient. But, you must judge this fact. Here is an official who is put in charge of an enterprise in which the nation has invested a good deal, for which it expects a return. If we want to build up this organisation, it is necessary that every participant in this enterprise, from the coolie right to the top should have this feeling. It is said that labour is not working. But, we forget the psychological, human approach. Here is a man who is the managing director. He may be otherwise efficient. He drives to the air-conditioned office and goes back. He may be good in clearing files and sending reports to the Ministers. But, he cannot evoke the enthusiasm of the workers. The lower grade employees should have the feeling that they and the managing directors are parties in this joint corporation. Here is a small thing. We enquired about the housing problem. We were told that the unskilled labourers, most of them Santhalis, have no accommodation. Some 30 or 40 have been provided. We understand there is shortage. At the same time, some of the houses of the officials and the office rooms have been air-conditioned. People in our country, even big persons, work in our country in the scorching heat without air-conditioning. It may be that for providing houses to 40 per cent. of the people we may require Rs. 1 crore and we may have spent one lakh of rupees on air-conditioning. The Government may get

[Shri K. K. Basu]

up and say this. This sum of Rs. 1 lakh may have provided only 50 houses for these Santhali workers who have to come 8 miles, who are living in thatched houses.

What do they feel? They feel it is the same thing as if they are working under European employers, because these bosses do not look after their interests.

In the matter of housing, for example, we have worked out a proportion between the needs of the lower grades and the top class. The relative importance that is given

Mr. Chairman: That concerns the broad policy of the Government, not the officers. It is not the officers that make the houses.

Shri K. K. Basu: I begin with the psychological approach. The difficulty is these particular officials try to justify all this because they are brought and bred up in an atmosphere in which the common man has no place. That is my grouse against them, though I am willing to concede that they may be absolutely efficient otherwise, in dealing with files etc. I say we must look to the human aspect of things. A psychological approach is necessary if you want to succeed in the public sector. The whole organisational set-up must be such that all persons from the lowest to the highest feel that they are common participants in the building up of the nation, and also that their needs are looked after.

A railway official has been deputed in connection with the development of Kandla port. I do not know what special technical or organisational experience he had. Dr. Lanka Sundaram pointed out that an official from the Food Ministry was put in charge of the shipyard, from there he is sent to some other place. An I.C.S. man is in charge of the D.V.C. It is found by a committee that he is not wanted. The next day he is shifted to the nationalised steel plant or some Government corporation. I do not know what is the value of the Committee's finding that that gentleman could not fit in with the present set-up of nationalised undertakings. Similarly, we know in Sindri, Shri. B. C. Mukerjee—I do not know him personally—was appointed. The national exchequer had to spend a good deal of money to study the problem of fertilisers. But within three months he is transferred to the Air Lines Corporation. I remem-

ber that in reply to the debate the Minister said that he was an efficient officer and so his services were taken. Now, I understand, from the Air Lines Corporation he has been shifted to somewhere else.

Shri Satish Chandra: Again to fertiliser.

Shri K. K. Basu: By the time he had learnt something about the Air Corporation, he would have forgotten everything about fertilisers.

To build an industry it needs a different outlook, enterprise, imagination etc., which is not found in the Government officials. Therefore, I feel the time has come when the Government must consider having some sort of unified control so far as appointments to these nationalised concerns are concerned.

Last time I went to the shipyard we were told that there was a dearth of engineers. But there are quite a number of unemployed engineers with theoretical background who can be given special training and put on the jobs. Instead, we import foreign experts whom we find after five or six years to be incompetent. When questions were asked about the performance of shipyard or the machine tool industry in Bangalore all sorts of difficulties were being pointed out, but now the truth is known. It is due to the personal management of the Joint Secretary here or the Managing Director there who were not competent to understand the complications of the industry. They misguided the Government about the capacity of the foreign experts, and the nation's money has been wasted.

In the Indian Industries Fair we have seen that under the championship of Tatas and others, the private sector has gone all out to show that the experience of the last seven years has proved that the public sector has failed wherever it has tried. We are now going to nationalise an important sector of the national economy, especially finance, namely, insurance. I find that many of the custodians who have been appointed—I hope they are temporary—are also connected with this industry and against whom there may be some allegations. I feel that if you put some officials who have no connection with the industry but who have passed economics examination and have the theoretical knowledge required, they would be able to run these institutions.

We have got to create a special cadre who will be able to work effectively the expanding public sector.

What will be the attitude of our unemployed engineers when we advertise that there is a dearth of personnel and bring in foreigners. The other day in the Damodar Valley Corporation 11,000 people were going to be retrenched, while at the same time in another section more or less of the same nature we are going to recruit new men. What will be the attitude of these people to be retrenched? They would feel that if they do their best, they would lose their jobs the earlier. Within the D.V.C. itself when a particular dam was finished people were retrenched while for another dam which was under construction new people were being taken in. The argument was that though the other dam was also under the D.V.C., the recruitment was being done locally. An engineer at the age of 25 gets a job and works for five years in the D.V.C., does his best to construct a particular dam, and the result is he loses his job. Our Prime Minister shouts and declares that he wants the people to work hard for the country, but you must create a psychological atmosphere. The persons should feel that they are not only working for the benefit of the country, but that their own future also will be guaranteed. Therefore, I urge that we must accept the spirit of the resolution and try to set up some sort of organisation which will look after our expanding public sector, so that it may induce all, from the unskilled labourer to the top engineers, to give of their best in building up the country. We should see that the public sector does not behave in a way that it becomes a waste and not a real benefit to the common man. I hope the House will accept the spirit of the resolution.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur): I would like to thank Shri. M.L. Dwivedi for having given the Lok Sabha a chance to discuss this important question. I entirely agree that there is need for having a cadre of Industrial and Economic Service. How we should have, and when we should have are all matters for Government to consider. I am not very much interested in having a separate Public Service Commission for it, but I am interested in having this cadre.

Our services have done a good job, especially after Independence. They have built up a tradition of which anyone

can be proud. Yet, in spite of this, to my mind, they have not been able to be dynamic and flexible enough to adjust themselves to the needs of a State which is dedicated to a socialist system of economy.

For the last five years, we have been having a planned system of economy. We had the First Five-Year Plan, and we are now having the Second Five-Year Plan. All these things mean additional functions for the State. The functions of the State are developing; every day, we are multiplying the functions of the State, and we are covering newer and newer spheres of activity. But we find that the same set of people are being asked to take up the new responsibilities.

Mr. hon. friend Shri K. K. Basu was right when he said that some chief secretary or a departmental secretary was put in charge of the Sindri fertiliser factory or something like that. What is the position today? The same ICS or IAS man can be a departmental secretary, can be the chairman of the DVC, can be the general manager of the Sindri fertiliser, and what not.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: That is the tradition built up, which you complimented a little while ago.

Shri L. N. Mishra: To my mind, it looks not odd but rather funny to expect everything from the same cadre of people.

I know that the men who are selected for our services are men of high calibre. But it does not follow that men of high calibre would adjust themselves to the responsibilities that might come upon them in the course of their long service. I therefore do feel that there is a need to have a separate cadre of Industrial and Economic Service.

Recently, we had the new company law. Now, we are nationalising insurance. And we are going to take interest also in the stock exchanges. And then, we are having these finance corporations. In this way, new ventures are developing. We are encouraging still more the public sector in the Second Five Year Plan; we are going to have many new industries in the public sector.

I had a chance to look into the reports of some of these undertakings, as a Member of the Estimates Committee. I would like to say that our work has definitely suffered. What about the

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Scindia Steam Navigation Company? What about many other State undertakings? Excepting the undertakings which are run by the Ministry of Railways, and the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, I might say that the story of all other State undertakings is not very encouraging. I am not very much disappointed, but I do feel that the cadre has got to be changed.

Moreover, the officers who are put in charge of these undertakings have not been given enough powers to take initiative and to exercise discretion. They are bound down by the ordinary service rules, with the result that they cannot make decisions on the spot; they cannot take any initiative, and they cannot have that discretion which is required for any managerial service of the nature that they have been entrusted with.

I therefore feel that a new cadre should be created, and the men in that cadre should be given enough powers so that they could exercise their discretion and take initiative. Only through this way we can expect better results.

When our hon. guests the leaders of the Communist Country were touring the country, they were surprised to hear that our milk dairy at Bombay was not a profit-giving concern. That is a fact, no doubt, but it is not because they cannot give profits there, but it is because there is something wrong with the organisation, which we have to look into.

In Britain, the Labour Government went in for State undertakings, but they did not manage these things as a normal departmental affair; they have set up corporations for all. They too had this fear that if they were managed in the normal departmental way, that might lead to conservatism and inelasticity and those officers who were in charge of the industry would not take initiative when necessary. I do remember the evidence that was given by Sir Arthur Greenwood when coal was being nationalised in Great Britain. He said that if the State were to be in charge of very big undertakings, actually there was a chance of inelasticity and conservatism; and therefore, he suggested that there should be corporations to manage those undertakings.

We are having State undertakings here also, but we are not having the corporations to manage them. I do advocate the setting up of corporations for everyone of these undertakings, for I feel that it

is not wise to manage all the State undertakings as a normal departmental affair.

I am not in a complaining mood, but I feel that our officers are not in a position to enthuse the people to extend public co-operation to the extent we require it for the implementation of our national plans. That is because they have not received adequate training for the purpose. We require a cadre of men to be put in charge of the execution of our national plans, who will have faith in the democratic system of planning, who can feel inspired to do something, and who will also know how to enthuse the people to co-operate in the implementation of the plans.

I have some practical experience of some work where public co-operation was sought. I know that our Government were all sincere and all serious to have public co-operation; and our services also did try to secure public co-operation and help us. But it was not possible for them to rise to the occasion. I do not doubt their sincerity or honesty. They were honest, and they were sincere, and yet they failed to deliver the goods. I feel, therefore, that those people who are put in charge of the execution of our national plans should have that spirit in them which will enable them to secure maximum possible co-operation from the people.

Those days are gone, when the men in the services were concerned only with the law and order situation in the country. Today, as my hon. friend Shri Shree Narayan Das has said, we are having a welfare State. So, our services have to know how a welfare State is to be managed, and how the economic affairs of Government are to be run. Today, the services have not only to know the political and economic background, but they have to be judged in that background. The philosophy of the State is not only political but also economic. Political philosophy, to my mind, has been converted into a perfect economic science. So, our men in the services have to be judged in that background. In the light of these considerations, I feel that the demand for having a separate cadre is perfectly justified.

In conclusion, I would like to say that those persons who are put in charge of the execution of our plans should have some sort of training. Sometime back Shri Datar had made a reference to the subjects of examination, which the candidates had to pass before they could

enter the services. But what is the syllabus? If you go through it, you will find that there is nothing at all there about this economic aspect. It is the same old syllabus dealing with the same old routine affairs, with some slight changes here and there. Our Government have been anxious to bring about some changes, and reform our services, but not in this light. They have been anxious to improve the administration, and with this end in view, they have appointed various committees. We had the Economy Committee, then we had the Gopalaswami Ayyangar Committee, then we had the Appleby report, then the Planning Commission's report, and the Gorwala report and so on. All these reports have referred to corruption and various other aspects of the problem, but not to this aspect, about which we are so anxious today.

I therefore feel that Government should set up some commission or committee to examine how this economic cadre can be created without delay.

Dr. Syresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi. Though the scope of discussion on the present resolution is a limited one, it only demands the setting up of an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the UPSC for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for government works, industries and other institutions. I feel that there is consensus of opinion in this House on this matter. (*An hon. Member*: No.) Anyhow that is only a solitary voice.

This sort of Industrial Service Commission is an absolutely great necessity at this moment, when we are engaged in great adventures. However, some other points arise out of this resolution. The first point that arises is in regard to control of industries and also the public sector which we are increasing day by day. There is also the point relating to our present services which are controlling the public sector.

It has been rightly pointed out by the previous speakers like Shri K. K. Basu and others that it is not enough to attach importance to increasing the public sector in this country or in any other country for that matter.

4 P.M.

But what is more important is to infuse the spirit of service, the spirit which can inspire. We must have people who have got faith in our country, faith

in building up our national industries. Since we became independent, especially since we had our First Five Year Plan, for the last three years we have come to know how our officers and the people who have been managing our industries—not only industries managed by Centre but also industries managed by the States; their number is enormous and it is increasing day by day—have behaved. As has been said before, some of the men do not possess even theoretical knowledge of the industries or concerns which they manage. I have had the privilege of being a Member of the Estimates Committee and going round the country visiting many of these industrial concerns in the public sector. I have experienced in the Damodar Valley Corporation that there is so much of money wasted there because of lack of proper personnel at the proper place. So is the experience of our people. Any officer—I would not say, Tom, Dick or Harry—any ICS officer, or Joint Secretary, as has been rightly said by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, is capable to knowing anything about gold, about the processing of coal, the processing of coke; at the same time, he can also be shifted to a concern making hats or anything for that matter! It is a matter of great concern to all of us who are engaged in this great adventure, people who are engaged in building this great nation, as has been repeatedly pointed out by our great Prime Minister. It is a matter of great concern to us to know who are the people whom we entrust to manage these industries which are going to make this country rich and prosperous. We are now increasing the number of our steel plants. But the people who are managing the steel plants do not know anything about steel plants. They are just Joint Secretaries or some ICS men. They go to Germany; they go and meet some people and they are fooled by the Germans. I can say I have got evidence. I have been to Germany. I do not take interest in industries, but I do take interest in my country. I have visited Krupps-Demag on my own. I have been told by those people that some of our people who go there do not know anything. They just go there, they are told something by some people, then they come here and sit and finally decide. Afterwards, we find after checks and examination again, that we spend and waste our money like that. Therefore, it is a very important thing. I agree with what Shri Narayan Das said. I was also on that Committee and I am a signatory to that Report that recom-

[DR. SURESH CHANDRA]

ended various cadres of service. At the same time, we want something now with regard to the establishment of some kind of control. The whole idea is that there must be control of industries. I have been reading some of the things which have been done in the U. K. There are corporations there. I do not say that we must imitate the U. K. where they have established corporations. Corporations may be good or may not be good. We may not adopt that to the same extent, but at the same time, I want that there must be control by the public, control by Parliament. In France, where I had the privilege of living for a long time, I know that they have got a very big control. There are controls of different kinds. All the public enterprises in France are administered by boards, first of all, whose members are nominated by representatives of different interests, Government, employees and consumer organisations. Then the staff of public corporations have the status of civil servants. Then there is parliamentary control—and it is a very important control. Accounts of all these public corporations or organisations in the public sector must be submitted to Parliament; in each session of Parliament, a sub-Committee is constituted, whose task is

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member is digressing too much from the main point. We have the definite point before us, whether or not there should be a separate Commission for selecting personnel for industrial services. Other things are of a wider character, not for discussion now.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I had the impression from the speeches of all Members who have spoken before me that they have been dealing with all these matters. . . .

Mr. Chairman: Another thing is that we have practically come to the end of our discussion, and two other Members want to speak.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: All right. I do not want to go to France or Germany.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He has done it already.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I only want to be in India. The necessity for the establishment of an Industrial Service Commission arises from the fact that the men who are controlling public expenditure, expenditure in the public sector,

are leading our country to ruin. In my own State, we have got a nationalised sugar industry. Eighty five per cent of the shares belong to the Government, to the people. There is complete scandal. There is absolutely no control by the Government or by anybody. There is nobody to look into it. Management is absolutely mismanaged.

Shri Satish Chandra: Who is controlling it?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The Hyderabad Government.

Shri Satish Chandra: We are discussing here the affairs of the Union Government.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I just gave an example. We can go to the DVC.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Bhakra-Nangal.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Yes. Yesterday, a friend of mine told me—I think he is there—lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been drowned.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Crores.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Yes, crores.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: From this arises the necessity for the establishment of an Industrial Commission which will recruit men who are technicians, who are experts, and not those who sit in the chair or who have passed certain examinations and all that. That is all I want to say.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): I wish to oppose the Resolution. I have heard with care the speeches made by the previous speakers, in spite of a good deal of irrelevance, as pointed out by the Chairman. The common points made so far were only a few which did not appeal to me. I came into the Lok Sabha with an open mind, and I am afraid the previous speakers have driven me to oppose the Resolution.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Lone mariner.

Shri Mohiuddin: There is no doubt that our economy is tending everyday towards an expanded public sector. A large number of industries are being established in the public sector, and will be established during the next five years, and we have got to think hard about the system of their management.

The ship-building industry, the chemical industries like the Sindri Factory, the industries like machine

tools have been established and are working more or less satisfactorily. But we have not yet been able to evolve a system by which recruitment could be made for the technical administration personnel for the running of these industries. I agree that so far we have not yet laid down any definite policy for recruitment. Hon. Members have referred to the management, the managing directors and the chairmen of the various corporations and have condemned the managements run by them. I should not go so far as to condemn them but still the proposal that has been submitted will not solve that problem of the appointment of managing directors and the chief men who will manage. They will have to be selected from the present staff, the best men that we could get and they will have to be appointed for years to come to run these industries. That problem is not solved by the proposal that has been submitted for discussion. There is no use clouding the issues as Shri Basu has done by bringing in the so-called mismanagement of the corporations and other industries. We have got to make a start from the beginning. In what way should the technical personnel be recruited, in the lowest rung, for running all these industries—that is the main problem and it is no use clouding the issue by bringing in the chairmen and the managing directors of the various industries.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : Why not ?

Shri Mohiuddin : Even if you appoint a Commission today that problem is not solved. What is the problem ? The problem is of recruiting young men for training and for taking up responsibility in these industries.

I have also been round the various industries run by Government at Visakhapatnam and Bangalore and other places. The selection that has been made so far might not have been made on a definite principle or on definite lines but still I can say that our young men that have been selected and are trained and working there are a very good set of people of which any one can be proud. Today, of course, they are beginning to learn; They have learnt considerably and I hope that in course of time they will be able to rise to more and more to responsible positions.

How will the appointment of the Industrial Service Commission that is

proposed serve the purpose ? The Industrial Service Commission, as well as the Union Public Service Commission or Public Service Commission have a background, a meaning and a history. What does the Union Public Service Commission do ? It has some rigid rules. It has some rigid outlook, some rigid attitude of mind in selecting candidates. That rigidity of mind, that rigidity of outlook may be all right as far as the selection of candidates for government service is concerned. But, it is extremely unsuitable for the selection of candidates for the industrial and commercial services in the country.

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak) : Exactly.

Shri Mohiuddin : That is an aspect which has been ignored by the previous speakers. I therefore suggest to the Lok Sabha that they should take this important point into consideration that the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission is absolutely useless and we should not recommend the appointment of such a Commission to the Government. We should, however, think what is the best method of recruiting young men for the industries that have already been established or the industries or commercial concerns that may be established or nationalised in the future. That is the problem which I think, has got to be tackled and will have to be tackled. I hope the government representatives will explain what is their position at the present moment. But, still, the appointment of an Industrial Service Commission will not serve the purpose.

Dr. Jaisoorya : The hon. Member who preceded me just now has been an official most of his life previous to coming here and therefore is always thinking like an official. So, naturally, he has taken the point of view of the steel frame which won't change.

Some 60 years ago, my late revered father told me that in the very efficient State of Hyderabad there was a man who was sent abroad as a government scholar to study medicine. When he came back there was no post as Civil Surgeon. So the Nizam asked which post was going and they said, the post of a Sessions Judge. He was appointed. So also for the various categories of organisations, of industries, the

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

question goes round, which junior Secretary is available—appoint him. Now, I have no objection to that.

The point is this. Here is a new phase that has come into India for which we were not prepared. Believe me, recently about two months ago in a certain State—God bless that State—they had a very big discussion about the Second Five-Year Plan and every one clapped his hands that so much has been allocated for this, so much for that and everybody shook hands and was about to go home. Suddenly, one man got up and said, "Gentlemen, you forgot one thing; what about the training of the cadre necessary for the Second Five-Year Plan?" Then all the officials said, "Oh! we forgot that". That is the exactly the position here. You are having very big enterprises with very fine men—they may know the ABC of certain things.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Or XYZ.

Dr. Jaisoorya :or the XYZ of certain other things. They may be authorities in their own subjects which have nothing to do with the new problems that are arising.

My hon. friend Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin himself admitted that the present Service Commission works on rigid lines and, therefore, he came to the conclusion that that is not quite suitable for the selection of people for these new problems. I believe he admitted that. If so, what is to be done? He has not told us what is to be done. He has left it to Shri Datar to say. We say we have to think in terms of men who know the problems that are now facing us.

I will give you a few examples. There is that great enterprise which we started with such a flourishing—known as the Government Housing Factory. White ants have got in and the Housing scheme have come down. I am giving you the case of the Central Tractor Organisation. I think there has been a report about the failure of the Central Tractor Organisation. I am talking of the Hindustan Aircraft plant, of which I know something. An excellent scheme was proposed by Messerschmidt and God knows, for what purpose, which learned gentleman said it was not preferable to the present scheme that we are following now—I cannot discuss it now—and the technical director, if my

information is correct, of the Hindusthan Aircraft Factory an ex-instrument repairer. I am talking of the Hindusthan Shipyard which ought to become more a submarine plant than a shipyard. About the Machine Tool Factory, my friend Shri Dwivedi and I have some experience. I am not very enthusiastic as my friend Shri Mohiuddin that it is something wonderful. Given the same circumstances and other directions, there is no reason why it should not have been five or even ten times better. I have seen under worse auspices and under worse conditions machine tool factories starting in China and all of them are working at full speed. That is the point I want you to understand. I am not satisfied because, conceding it that the people who are at the helm of affairs are sincere, unless you take the proper road, all good wishes are of no value. We have got to build up a cadre, not only from below upwards but from above downwards. That is the point I want you to understand.

About contracts, let me say this. I have great admiration for the Swiss as expert watch-makers and they also make very good cheese, but I have never heard of the Swiss as experts in mass production. The French—yes, they are famous for their perfumes, but I have never heard of them as experts in radar or in shipbuilding—for that matter. The Swedes—yes, they are very good, but they have no housing problem to study, the problems of prefabricated housing. This is the kind of thing that makes me say—I do not know what to say, but to put it mildly—that I would like to sack the whole lot of them. Therefore, deliberately, we must have a new type of men and make them responsible. The hon. Member over here said that in nine months a man was transferred three times. But I know of a case which was in the hands of five top men and not one of them knew much of it for over two years, and this happened in a certain department. This merry-go-round of musical chairs is going on with mutual transfers. There is a thing; keep a man in charge of it; hold him responsible and, if he does not deliver the goods,—capital punishment has not yet come—I would like capital punishment to be given to him. I have to give you one example.

A man who was censured by the Public Accounts Committee for gross mismanagement in the Damodar Valley Corporation is now kicked up and put in charge of the hundred crore worth

Krupp-Demag plant at Rourkela. Congratulations! If this is the kind of thing then we say that our money is not safe. I am not doubting anybody's *bona fides*, but I am only concerned with the results, and I can tell you frankly that your results are disastrously deplorable. That is all what I have got to say.

Shri Satish Chandra : I may be permitted to intervene in order to clarify a few points which have been raised during the debate. As far as the resolution is concerned, I think, the object of the Mover is to ensure that there should be some method by which properly qualified personnel, both managerial and technical, should be selected for State owned industries. So long as that object can be served, the question as to what should be the procedure or agency for making selections is a matter of detail. I am not sure if the setting up of an Industrial Service Commission, as proposed by the hon. Member, is an answer to the problem. But as far as the object is concerned, there can be no dispute about it. Government is as anxious as the Hon. Members of this House that there should be efficient managerial and technical personnel to run our industries in the public sector. But I submit that while criticising the work of these industries, we should not lose sight of our limitations. Many new industries are growing up in the public sector; these industries did not exist even in the private sector. There had not been much experience in this country about shipyards or production of fertilisers or, say, the work which D.V.C. was called upon to perform. We are just learning and trying to set up these pioneering industries. I doubt if the pessimistic picture which is sometimes painted by Hon. Members of our public enterprises is real and objective. I think the speed with which we are moving and the success that we have attained in setting up these industries and running them efficiently should give us hope and courage. We should be proud of them rather than being very much critical about them, especially because of the circumstances in which they have been set up and are being worked.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : May I interrupt him for a moment? How many long months it would take for a long project to be finalized? Why do you not train up a man during the time of 3-4 Lok Sabha

the finalization of the project and then appoint him? That is the only point of dispute between him and us.

Shri Satish Chandra : I could not catch the hon. Member's words exactly.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : I will repeat them. It takes years to finalise a project, say, of an industry in a public sector. Why do you not start training up a person before you take up a project and finalize it, and then appoint him to the work instead of sending a Joint Secretary to manage it, with hardly three years experience?

Shri Satish Chandra : A Joint Secretary is sometimes appointed, but for becoming a Joint Secretary a man requires 20 years experience, not three years as suggested by Dr. Lanka Sundaram.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Not even 20 hours is required.

Shri Satish Chandra : A Joint Secretary is appointed on a managerial post—it might be the post of a General Manager or a Chief Accounts Officer or a Stores Purchase and Sales Manager or a Director of the factory.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : He has not followed what I said.

Shri Satish Chandra : I may be allowed to proceed in my own way. Many things have been said about Sindri. It was a big project and the first of its kind in the country. Whatever might have been said about the management of the Sindri factory, I must submit to the House that Sindri has exceeded its production target of 3,20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in the year 1955. It has been produced at a cost which is much cheaper than the imported price. The Sindri production has helped to reduce the cost of fertilisers in the country.

Similarly, the Hindustan Cables Limited, which was started recently has been doing excellent work. It has come to our expectations. The anti-biotics factory, which went into operation only a few months back, has exceeded the rate of production for which the factory was set up.

I may request the hon. Members to compare these performances with the performance of industrial units managed by any efficient private industrialists in the country. One of the more enlightened industrialists in India are the House

[Shri Satish Chandra]

of Tatas. Besides their iron and steel factory or hydro electric works, they have got numerous other industries spread all over the country. I am prepared to compare the performance of several industries under the control of the Ministry of Production with some of the industries which are being run by them for 10-15 years. The industries which they started ten years back may not be doing well. Some of them may be doing well. It is not always due to the inefficiency of the Management that certain industries do not show quick progress. There may be various other causes such as the non-availability of technical personnel, raw materials, lack of technical know-how etc. Even some development processes may have to be evolved by the industry itself. There may be many other factors.

There might be shortcomings in the management of industries in the public sector. I do not say that our organisation is perfect or that it leaves no room for improvement. There may be plenty of scope for improvement. Every effort should be made to improve the quality of our technical as well as managerial personnel. How it can be done is a different matter. Whether the creation of an Industrial Service Commission offers a solution to that problem—I do not know. When we examine the problem from the point of view of recruiting of the technical personnel, we may have to think of the civil engineers, mechanical and electrical engineers, marine or aeronautical engineers, chemical engineers, or a metallurgist or an optical expert or a man well up in petroleum industry and so on. There is little in common between all these and no Commission, howsoever constituted, can be an expert in everything.

An Hon. Member : Secretaries can be an experts in every line :

Shri Satish Chandra : Secretaries are of course not experts. Hon. Members are aware that those appointed on higher technical posts are generally selected either by some Selection Committee or the Public Service Commission at some stage.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Are they ?

Shri Satish Chandra : In any industrial concern, the number of senior managerial posts is usually more than the number of technical posts. For a big industry, we may require a general

manager, an accounts officer, a Sales Manager, and so on. There is a chief engineer to look after the technical side. I am only talking about the top posts. So, if we calculate the requirements as we are trying to do now, we come to the conclusion that higher managerial posts will be more in number than the technical posts. That is so in the private sector also. This position is not peculiar to the public sector. There is perhaps nothing wrong if persons with experience of administration, finance or accounts are posted on administrative jobs. Secretariat Officers have to be sometimes posted because men with requisite qualifications and experience are not easily available in the country.

All of us share a common desire that the public sector should expand and that it should prosper. There does not appear to be any difference of opinion in this matter. I would submit that to condemn the good performance of the officers who are working in difficult circumstances is not the best way to promote the growth of the public sector.

Dr. Jaisoorya : Your machine-tool factory is a good performance !

Shri Satish Chandra : I do not know.

Mr. Chairman : Opinions may differ. We have very little time now.

Shri Satish Chandra : The machine-tools factory controlled by the Ministry of Production has started work only a few months ago. It is assembling lathes from imported components. The entire range of components are not yet being manufactured. It was inaugurated only a few months back by the Prime Minister. It is too early to judge its performance. I have myself seen one machine-tool factory in the private sector. It will not be an exaggeration to say that our factory is progressing more satisfactorily than one which I saw.

Shri K. K. Basu : On what facts you say that ?

Shri Satish Chandra : Hon. Members can go and see for themselves. Anyway, there are three types of public enterprises : statutory corporations, public limited companies and those run departmentally. As far as statutory corporations are concerned, Parliament itself has laid down certain procedure for recruitment of the personnel by making provisions in the Bills. DVC is a statutory body and anything done there is done according to the provisions of the Act. So far as public limited

companies are concerned, I would like to say that there is a shortage of higher managerial and technical personnel even in the private sector. Probably, hon. Members are aware that many a times, the retired officers of the Government are taken by big industrial houses on fabulous salaries to become general managers, directors or managing directors.

Shri K. K. Basu : It is because they are in a position to influence the Secretariat for certain orders: it is not because of their technical knowledge. I am prepared to give any number of instances across the table.

Shri Satish Chandra : That may be the view of the hon. Member.

Mr. Chairman : These details need not be discussed here. Budget is coming. The hon. Minister may conclude soon. There is difference of opinion on that point.

Shri Satish Chandra : I wish to submit that this problem has been engaging the attention of the Government for sometime. I agree that there is scope for improvement and that there should be separate industrial cadre. Managerial and technical cadres may have to be set up separately because there is not much in common between the two. The highest posts should be open to persons from both the cadres. They might be filled either from the managerial cadre or from the technical cadre. An engineer, for instance should not be debarred from becoming the managing director of a concern. It should not be reserved for people of managerial cadre only. All these points are under discussion and I hope that a beginning may be made in the enterprises controlled by the Ministry of Production. Selection for these two cadres will have to be made by a special recruitment board or an Industrial Service Commission, if you may like to call it. It is possible a special recruitment board have to be constituted for chemical industries and another for engineering industries because requirements of engineering industries may be different from those of chemical industries. Perhaps a member of the UPSC may also be associated with such special recruitment board. I am just giving you the lines on which the Government is thinking. Whatever the final decision may be, the cadre can be built up only gradually. It is not possible to build up an industrial cadre overnight. There are only two or three ways of building

up that cadre. One is to take young engineers and young men and train them up gradually by putting them on some junior posts and then making them push their way to higher posts. That is one possibility. The second method can be the recruitment from outside, from industry, trade, Government offices etc. The most practical method appears to be to have a mixture of both. All I can say is that this problem is engaging the serious attention of the Government and all the Ministries which control industries in the public sector are trying to find out ways and means of getting over the difficulty in the matter of technical as well as managerial personnel.

Shri Datar : Mr. Chairman, in as much as a very large ground has been covered by my hon. colleague I shall make a reference only to a few points with a view to point out to this hon. House in general, and to my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram in particular, that the Government are fully alive to the need for having proper and suitable personnel for running their industrial concerns. I would assure him that the Government have no desire to be callous about such an important matter.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : Casual.

Shri Datar : My friend has used another expression "casual". I would point out that ultimately the idea is more or less the same.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : No.

Shri Datar : It is a matter of difference in degree.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram : If "callous" suits you, you can have it.

Shri Datar : It does not suit me either. Neither "callous" nor "casual" suits me. I would only point out that the Government are highly earnest about these industrial concerns and the Government are anxious to see that the technical personnel as also the administrative personnel are of the best and the highest kind. And, as my colleague has pointed out the Government are taking certain steps so far as the object that the hon. Mover of this resolution has in view is concerned. I believe, Sir, with the very interesting debate that we had this afternoon on this particular resolution the purpose that the Mover had has been more or less completely satisfied. I would assure him that his object is laudable and the Government have

[Shri Datar]

made a note of what has been stated not only by him but also by the other hon. Members.

I would point out to him that the remedy suggested by him is not the right way of approach at all. What he has suggested is that there ought to be an Industrial Public Service Commission. I am not entering into the constitutional aspect, but it may be noted here that the industries that we are having are of different kinds or categories to which my hon. colleague has just now made a reference. So far as the actual Government undertakings are concerned, in the sense that they are managed departmentally, naturally we have to approach the UPSC. I would point out to this House that whenever recruitment has to be made to such departmentally run concerns the UPSC associates with its members certain industrialists, experts or persons who know how to manage these concerns and who also know what the technical side is. Therefore, the House will kindly understand that whenever any recruitment is made by the UPSC, so far as these departmentally run concerns are concerned, they are made after full consideration and in consultation with the experts to whom a reference has been made on more occasions than one.

Secondly, another point also has to be understood, namely, that whenever appointments are made so far as these industrial concerns are concerned, there is also what can be called a management side or an administration side in addition to the technical side. It is so far as this administration side is concerned that we appoint officers who have general experience so far as that side of the matter is concerned and so far as technical side is concerned the technical personnel are always selected or appointed on the basis of advice received from those who can give competent advice. So, this aspect of the question has to be understood very clearly. Even though these are industrial concerns they have an administrative aspect also and administrators are absolutely essential so far as the actual running of these concerns is concerned. Therefore, I would point out to my hon. friends that it is only where the administrative experience is required that we take officers from the administrative cadre or those who have actual experience on the administrative side.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I just interrupt? How was the man selected to run the Rourkela Plant or the Bhilai Plant?

Shri Datar: I cannot answer the particular question that he has, but I would point that so far as these questions are concerned the Government are fully alive to the need of appointing persons who have administrative experience in general and also those who have technical experience. Therefore, it is not necessary to have another Industrial Public Service Commission because the purpose that my hon. friend has...

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is not "another", it is only one Industrial Service Commission.

Shri Datar: I have said: "another Public Service Commission."

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We are asking for an Industrial Service Commission only.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has not understood what he has in view. Now, he will kindly understand that though he calls it a "Service Commission" it means a "Public Service Commission". The word "Public" has to be understood in the sense that a commission which deals with the appointments in Government is a Public Service Commission and therefore ultimately it will be an Industrial Public Service Commission.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Do you mean to say that the Corporations are Government undertakings in that sense?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has not understood what I have said. I am now dealing only with the category of industrial concerns which are departmentally managed. He need not anticipate what I am going to say so far as the other two categories are concerned. Therefore, assuming that the appointment of such an Industrial Public Service Commission is made, that Industrial Service Commission can only deal with industrial concerns which the Government are running departmentally. So far as this is concerned the object is served and the UPSC are in a position to recommend or advise the Government regarding suitable personnel.

Now, as my friend has rightly pointed out there are two other categories of industrial concerns in which the Government are interested not directly or departmentally but in a

different way. So far as these two categories are concerned, with regard to the statutory corporations these corporations came into existence after an Act is passed by the Parliament. The Parliament in the various Acts that have been passed has made suitable provisions and in other respects by convention and practice the managers of these corporations have to see that proper candidates are called for and are appointed. In all these cases I may point out to my hon. friend that even in respect of statutory corporations wherever appointments carrying a very high salary are concerned they have adopted a process of selection through a certain machinery; there is a certain machinery so far as these corporations are concerned and they are not made arbitrarily either by the Board of Directors or by the Managing Director. In most cases, there are selection boards. These selection boards advertise for these posts. After the applications are received suitable candidates are called for interview. Then they are appointed by the appropriate authority. When appointments carrying higher emoluments are made they are done with the previous sanction of the Government. That is the position so far as these statutory corporations are concerned.

I would assure the hon. Member that not only in respect of the statutory corporations, but also in respect of the third category of industrial concerns, namely, those which are carried on by a company established under the Companies Act the position is the same. The position regarding these companies is that they are governed by the Companies Act and the Government own a certain number of shares. Government can exercise their control through their directors. But there also it will be found that recruitment cannot be done either through the Public Service Commission or by Government. The Government can exercise their influence and control, so far as the appointments are concerned, through their directors. The hon. Mover of the Resolution will find that all that this Industrial Service Commission would do would be to advise the Government so far as the departmentally run concerns are concerned. But in respect of the other two categories, most of them are either statutory corporations or concerns run by joint stock companies in which Government hold a certain number of shares.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: That is why I have said, "works, industries and other institutions," and not only departmentally run concerns.

Shri Datar: So far as the other two categories are concerned, the hon. Member will understand it very clearly that it would not be possible either for the corporations or for the companies to approach the Industrial Service Commission, because it is beyond their purpose.

Shri K. K. Basu: At present the subordinate staff are appointed through Employment Exchanges and it is working all right.

Shri Datar: I may point out that this House is already of the opinion that Government should exercise more control than is necessary. On a number of occasions, this view has been expressed here and it has to be respected.

Mr. Chairman: There are only 5 or 6 minutes left. So, the Government may state their policy, instead of entering into interjections.

Shri Datar: I am pointing out the difficulties in accepting this Resolution, because it would be highly impracticable and for two-thirds of our industrial concerns, this will not apply at all. They would be governed by the Acts which the Parliament has passed. Therefore, the object which the hon. Mover has in mind will not be fulfilled so far as the two categories of concerns I have mentioned are concerned, namely, statutory corporations and companies governed by the Companies Act. In respect of both of them, Government are exercising their control and supervision in regard to the higher personnel. Therefore, I hope that in view of this very interesting debate that we have had, the hon. Member will not press his Resolution. We are fully alive to the need that the personnel that we appoint are of the best kind and are highly suitable. About this objective, there is no difference between the hon. Mover and the Government.

Lastly, I would point out that greater attention has to be given to this matter because the scope of the public sector

[Shri Datar]

is increasing. Therefore, the Government will take into account very carefully all the suggestions that have been made here. Government will also examine what particular steps or precautions have to be taken so far as maintaining these institutions at the highest possible level of efficiency is concerned. With this assurance, I am quite confident that my hon. friend will not press his Resolution to a division.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं अपने संकल्प पर अधिक जोर न देता यदि माननीय मंत्री ने कोई कंटेगरिकल ऐश्योरेन्स लोक सभा में दिया होता। अभी सरकार ने यह कहा कि हम इस पर सोच-विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पब्लिक सेक्टर में एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत हम पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगा चुके हैं और इस नये प्लेन में भी चार हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत लगने जा रही है। आप स्वयं अन्दाज़ लगाइये कि जहाँ पर केवल चार हजार करोड़ रुपये की लागत बजट में है उस के लिये तो हमारा यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन है और इस के द्वारा सब रिफ्रूटमेंट होता है, लेकिन जिस संस्था में पन्द्रह हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की रकम हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उस का हम कोई भी ध्यान नहीं कर रहे हैं। कहते हैं कि हम विचार करेंगे। आज हम बगैर पटरियों के यहाँ पर रेल चलाने जा रहे हैं, बगैर सड़क के हम मोटर चलाना चाहते हैं, यह कहां तक उचित है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि पहले आप फाउंडेशन रखें, नींव रख कर फिर उस के ऊपर मकान खड़ा करें, मगर हम तो आज हवा में महल खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया, हमारे उपमंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि साहब, मैनेजमेंट के लिये अलग काडर है, और टेकनिकल काडर अलग है। जहाँ तक आप का कहना है, वह ठीक है कि कभी इस को किया जायेगा, लेकिन आखिर कब किया जायेगा, इस के बारे में न हमारे गृह मंत्री महोदय ने ही कुछ बतलाया और न हमारे रक्षा मंत्री ने ही कुछ बतलाया।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं ने अज़ किया था कि बहुत जल्दी काम किया जायेगा।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : सरकार की बहुत जल्दी तो मैं जानता हूँ। चिल्ड्रन्स बिल पेश हुआ था, आर्फनेज बिल पेश हुआ था, शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा था कि बहुत जल्दी की जायेगी, लेकिन तीन साल हो गये हैं, पर अनाथ बच्चों के लिये कुछ नहीं हो सका। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसे ऐसे गम्भीर मामलों पर भी हम तीन-तीन और चार-चार साल लगा देते हैं, इस बीच में नुकसान कितना हो रहा है? हमारे गृह मंत्री ने बताया कि चुनाव बड़े कायदे से होते हैं। लेकिन मैं आई० टी० आई० फंक्टी में गया, वहाँ के मैनेजर ने अपने साले को रख छोड़ा था जो कि कुबड़ा था, चल नहीं सकता था, अपाहिज था। ऐसे आदमी का एप्वाइंटमेंट होता है और आप यहाँ पर कहते हैं कि बड़े कायदे से एप्वाइंटमेंट होते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप किसी भी पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्री में चले जाइये, वहाँ पर बिल्कुल पिछलगू और मुंह लगे आदमियों को पायेंगे। अगर आप को इन चीजों को दूर करना है तो आप को लाज़िमी तौर से इंडस्ट्रियल कमीशन मुकर्रर करना पड़ेगा। आप खुद देखिये, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक है, उस में नेचुरल रिसो-सॅज मिनिस्ट्री है, एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री है, और मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, तो क्या यह कह दिया जाये कि यह तो प्रयोग के लिये और यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये है और यह कह कर छुट्टी पा ली जाये? यह गलत है। हमारी पार्लियामेंट काम्पिटेंट है कि इस किस्म का कमीशन बनाये और अगर किसी तरह की रुकावट आती है उस के मार्ग में तो उस को दूर करना पड़ेगा। अगर ज़रूरत हो तो हम कांस्ट्रिक्शन ऐमेंड कर सकते हैं। यह मेरी आवाज़ है, अगर आप इस पर विचार नहीं करते हैं और पीछे रह जाते हैं तो जनता के मन में संदेह हो जाने की संभावना है। मैंने जनता का शुभचिन्तक होने की वजह से ही यह संकल्प यहाँ रखा था ताकि सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर जाये और समझ

बूझ कर जाये। अगर आप आज यहाँ पर यह वादा करते हैं कि आप शीघ्र कदम उठायेंगे तो मैं इस को वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ वरना मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूँ कि मेरा प्रस्ताव इस तरह से बातें कर के ही छोड़ दिया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बैठता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman : I shall now put the amendments first. Are they going to be pressed?

Shri Shree Narayan Das : I do not press my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai) : I do not press my amendment and beg leave to withdraw it.

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman : Only the amendment of Shri K. K. Basu remains.

I shall now put it.

The question is :

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Cadre should be established and therefore an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission, composed of persons having experience in the field of business management, technical problems and industrial labour, but, not members of permanent Administrative Service, be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons of different categories for Government works, industries and other institutions."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman : What about the main Resolution of Shri Dwivedi?

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मन्त्री महोदय ऐस्योरेन्स देते हैं तो मुझे वापस लेने में कोई हेतराज नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : जो कुछ आप को कहना था वह तो आप कह चुके।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : ऐस्योरेन्स तो दे दिया गया।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : In view of the assurance given by the Minister, I wish to withdraw the Resolution.

Some Hon. Members : No, no.

Mr. Chairman : The question is whether the hon. Mover of the Resolution has got the leave of the Lok Sabha to withdraw his Resolution.

Some Hon. Members : Yes.

Some Hon. Members : No.

Mr. Chairman : The 'Ayes' have it.

Some Hon. Members : The 'Noes' have it.

Dr. Rama Rao : Even if one Member objects, it will have to be put to vote under the rules.

Shri K. K. Basu : What is this? Why should they be allowed to move and then withdraw?

Mr. Chairman : It would be better if the Members who have voted against stand in their places.

Shri K. K. Basu : I do not know; the Mover may be satisfied with the halting or whatever it is, assurance. We are not satisfied.

Mr. Chairman : We are not concerned with that. We are concerned with the decision of the Lok Sabha. We are not concerned with what the Member thinks and in what circumstances.

Some Hon. Members : It may be put to vote.

Mr. Chairman : Do you want a division?

Shri K. K. Basu : A voice vote is good enough.

Mr. Chairman : I put the Resolution to vote.

The question is :

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government works, industries and other institutions."

The Resolution was negatived.

5-02 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 18th February, 1956.