

Sir, dealing with the Address of the President, I believe that the Address is couched in very simple and humble expressions and makes no tall claims. It has enumerated the achievements as they have been, and has given an indication of what the future development, economic and the rest, of this nation is going to be.

In a planned economy which we are building in a democratic and socialistic way well the difficulties to be faced are to be constantly kept in mind and so far as is humanly possible we have to meet them squarely and effectively, so that the objective which we all visualise may be within practical reach. It is no use complaining against the President for his omission to enumerate the difficulties—A, B, C. We are going to discuss all the problems that face the nation in this Budget Session, and it is not for the President to say what the difficulties are and how they are going to be met. That is for the Government and this Parliament to do. Therefore, let us not find fault with the Address of the President, because the Address does not mention the difficulties one after another and show the way how those difficulties are going to be met.

Well Sir, we are, all of us assembled in this House, exercised about the results of the Second Five Year Plan and the prospects of the Third Five Year Plan. Well we have gained certain experience and that experience should go to enrich our own methods, and reimburse greater energy for the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. The Third Five Year Plan may be over-ambitious. It has got to be ambitious, and even on a modest calculation we shall have to generate the economic potential which would give 16 million new jobs for this country, if the unemployment problem has to be faced squarely. That being so, it is no use complaining against the size of the Plan. The size has to be big and in a big way we will have to act. That is the urgency. You cannot avoid it.

If you minimise or reduce the size you will go down. Therefore, a sense of urgency about the Third Five Year Plan has been generated at all levels and we have to take care to see that the Third Plan is implemented to the fullest possible extent.

Now what has been the result of the Second Plan? I do not want to go into the details but by and large, even though there have been certain achievements we are not fully satisfied with what has been done.

Mr Deputy Speaker: Would he like to continue on Monday?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Yes.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Then we will take up non-official business.

14 31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar A S Saigal (Janjgir) : I beg to move

That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February, 1959."

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February, 1959."

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) : I would like to say something about this Report. We find from para 4, item 2 that the Resolution on "Second instalment of Interim Relief to Central Government employees" has been allotted 1½ hours. The first resolution according to this report, is allotted 1 hour and 59 minutes. Now, in view of the importance of this

[Shri Tangamani]

subject, in which the whole question of interim relief to the Central Government employees has to be considered by the Pay Commission, I request that the time may be increased from 1½ hours to 2½ hours. I know there will be many hon. Members who would like to speak on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty was that when it was discussed in the Committee certain opinions were expressed that already the Commission had authority, if they so desire, to make a recommendation. We have not to ask them to make an interim report again. If they so desire, they might do it. That was the opinion expressed in the Committee. Therefore, it was thought by the Members of the Committee that it would not be, I should say, very advisable, or necessary at least, to take much time. As I said, that was the difficulty. If the Commission thinks it necessary, they can always do it. That is one of the points of reference. The Commission is authorised to make any interim report whenever they think necessary.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozshah): But we can express the sense of this House on the problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, we will see. If necessary, we can increase it. Now we can go on. If more time is needed, the Chair will look into it.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): It is stated in the terms of reference:

"The commission may consider demands for relief of an interim character and send reports thereon."

At that time it was understood that the Commission will be making interim recommendations whenever the Government makes a reference. Now we are trying to raise this question in this House because of the inordinate delay involved in publishing the report of the Commission. So the Gov-

ernment may be pleased to make a further reference to the Commission for an interim report. That being the idea, we think it would be advisable if you are pleased to extend the time limit so that we can bring out all the arguments that we have.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have only given the reaction of the Committee. It is now for the House to extend the time. So far as the Chair is concerned, it has got some discretion. If it is felt that the time should be extended, it can be done. But the House has to decide it, not myself. I have said those words only because I know personally what happened in the Committee. That was the opinion of the Members then. If it is felt that it should be extended, I have nothing to say. Now, would it be enough if we make it two hours?

Shri Tangamani: Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

"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 the second instalment of interim relief to Central Government employees be increased by one hour."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 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 the second instalment of interim relief to Central Government employees be increased by one hour."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the motion, as amended, to the vote. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members'

Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th February 1959, subject to the modification that the time allotted for the discussion of the Resolution regarding the second instalment of interim relief to Central Government employees be increased by one hour."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: CENTRAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN THE COUNTRY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Subiman Ghose on the 19th September, 1958 regarding Central Control of all Public Service Commissions in the country:

"This House is of opinion that all the Public Service Commissions, whether Union or State, should be under the Government of India holding analogous position like that of the Supreme Court and High Courts and suitable legislation be brought forward to amend the Constitution accordingly"

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution one minute has already been taken up and one hour and 59 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri Subiman Ghose may continue his speech

14.37 hrs.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): I have already moved my Resolution. Regarding this resolution, my submissions will be two-fold—firstly, why I want it and, secondly, concrete suggestions as to what I want.

At the outset, let me make myself very clear. Not with a carping spirit but with the best of intentions, I am bringing forward this Resolution and

I expect, and I assure the Government, that if my Resolution is accepted, it will be conducive to the welfare of the much talked about Welfare State. I say this because in the course of my submission I may bring something of a little bit unsavoury character, much as I desire to avoid it I would have avoided it, had I known that the avoidance means escape. But now that is not the case and so in order to justify my contention, I have to bring important matters. Everybody will agree with me that if democracy—by democracy I mean pure and simple and unalloyed people's democracy, not advertised democracy is to function then the independence of two institutions must be kept unsullied and those institutions must be kept out of the pale of executive influence. By institutions I mean the judiciary and the public service commission. Though I am not concerned at present with the judiciary, nevertheless, for the better understanding of my Resolution, I make a passing reference to the judiciary

In our Constitution, the Governor has been given some sort of say in the selection of High Court judges. We find in the day to day administration that the executive is taking full advantage of it. In the appointment of judges, where executive has been given some say in the Constitution, we find sometimes that party considerations or political exigencies weigh more with the authorities than the merit of the person. We find that in selection of judges political considerations are taken in. We have seen that persons defeated in elections have been appointed judges. The authorities might say: "Well, we are within our rights, we are not violating our Constitution, he is an advocate of some years' standing; we have every right to appoint him". They might technically be correct. But what I submit is that technical correctness will not alone do. Because, if a man is unwanted by the people and you make him a judge of the people, then naturally that will shake the confi-