

(d) No; for reasons stated against (c).

(e) and (f). Yes, locomotives were also manufactured in Jamalpur workshops of the ex-E. I. Railway at an average rate of about six locomotives per year up to 1923.

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY

*966. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state when was the first finished engine manufactured by the Chittaranjan Locomotive factory?

(b) What is the total number of locomotives so far manufactured by this factory?

(c) What is the average requirement of locomotives per year?

(d) What is the likely number to be manufactured every year.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): (a) The first completed locomotive was assembled in November, 1950.

(b) 29 Locomotives up to the end of May, 1952.

(c) On the average 190 locomotives per annum are required to replace old locomotives.

(d) The number actually turned out or expected to be turned out until 1955, when the factory is scheduled to reach its target of 120 locos per annum, are as under:—

Year	Output.	
1950	3	} actually turned out.
1951	16	
1952	38	
1953	52	
1954	90	
1955	120	

SCHEDULED CASTES FOR I.A.S.

*967. **Shri P. N. Rajabhoj:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what instructions were given to the Special Recruitment Board, according to the Constitution, for the selection of Scheduled Castes candidates for the Indian Administrative Service?

(b) How many Scheduled Castes candidates were selected by the Special Recruitment Board for the Indian Administrative Service?

(c) Did the number of Scheduled Castes candidates selected by the

Board form 12½ per cent. of the total vacancies?

(d) If not, what steps were taken by Government to increase their number to 12½ per cent?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Whereas the possession of a Second class degree was insisted on in all other cases, the Board was authorised to condone a deficiency in this educational standard in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants. Scheduled Caste applicants were called up for interview without insisting on a strict standard of preliminary scrutiny which was applied to all other candidates. Out of those who were interviewed all Scheduled Caste candidates who obtained 155 marks or more were appointed to the Indian Administrative Service. Other candidates were declared ineligible for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service unless they obtained 180 marks; and some even among these could not be appointed for want of vacancies.

(b) Ten, of whom eight were appointed to the Indian Administrative Service and two to the Indian Police Service.

(c) No.

(d) Every practicable steps has been taken in as much as the standard of suitability was fixed for the Scheduled Castes at the minimum required for efficiency and every applicant who was up to standard has been appointed.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN HIGH COURT

*968. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is full strength of judges in the Travancore-Cochin High Court;

(b) whether the pendency of cases in the said High Court is on the increase after the maximum number of judges has been fixed under Article 216 of the Constitution; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) The maximum number of Judges (including the Chief Justice) fixed for the Travancore-Cochin High Court by the President under the proviso to Article 216 of the Constitution is eight. There is one vacancy at present in the High Court consequent on the retirement of the Chief Justice with effect from the 26th January, 1952, and the appointment in his place of one of the Puisne Judges.