

(ख) सन् १९५३ के अन्त तक प्रति वर्ष भाषावार दी गई रकमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malavaya):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 69].

**GRANTS TO SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS IN BIHAR**

\*2014. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the grants made to the various Social Welfare Institutions of Bihar by the Central Social Welfare Board?

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 70].

**ALL-INDIA WRITERS' CONFERENCE**

\*2018. **Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any assistance to the Third All-India Writers' Conference held at the Annamalai University; and

(b) whether any representatives of Government participated in this Conference?

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir. A grant of Rs. 2500/- has been sanctioned to the P. E. N., Bombay to meet the expenses in connection with the Conference.

(b) No.

**जामिया मिलिया**

\*२०१९. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २६ फरवरी, १९५४ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१९ के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखकर यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) पुस्तकें तैयार कराने का काम जामिया मिलिया को देने से पहले क्या ऐसी अन्य संस्थाओं से भी कोई परामर्श किया गया था जिन्हें इस प्रकार के काम का अनुभव है ; तथा

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, sir.

(b) There was no other organisation in Delhi which had as much experience of work and achievement in the field of Children's literature as the Jamia Millia which has been working in the field of Social Education and Children's literature for over 30 years. Moreover, this work could be entrusted only to an organisation which had the requisite educational experience and background.

**निश्चित अवधि वाले पद**

४३७. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : (क)

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय शासन में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में कितने ऐसे पदाधिकारी हैं जो निश्चित अवधि समाप्त होने पर भी अपने पद को संभाले हुए हैं तथा क्या वे सदन पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दी गई हों—(१) ऐसे पदाधिकारियों के नाम; (२) उन राज्यों के नाम, जहाँ से वे पदाधिकारी आए; (३) केन्द्र में वे कितनी अवधि से कार्य कर रहे हैं; (४) उन विभागों के नाम जहाँ पर उन्होंने काम किया है अथवा वे अभी काम कर रहे हैं; और (५) प्रत्येक के विषय में निश्चित अवधि से अधिक समय केन्द्र में काम पर लगाये रहने के कारण ?

(ख) क्या केन्द्र और राज्यों के पदाधिकारियों में अदला बदली का क्रम बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण है कि भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त होने पर पदाधिकारियों को अपने राज्यों को वापिस नहीं भेजा जाता ?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) It is not possible to assign a precise meaning to the words "stipulated term". Even when the tenure system operated it was more as a matter of general policy than of meticulous observance of any prescribed rules. Before the last War when officers were plentiful and the Centre's demands less pressing, many posts of and above the rank of Under Secretary in the Government of India were filled by officers taken on deputation from the provinces, on what was known as the "tenure system". The periods of tenure itself changed from time to time. Those prevailing just before the war were as follows:—

Secretary	...	5 years with option to Central Government to extend for another 5 years.
Joint Secretary	...	5 years
Deputy Secretary	...	4 years
Under Secretary	...	3 years

Even in those days it was never clearly decided whether an officer transferred from one post under the Central Government to another should be regarded as commencing a fresh tenure in the latter post. Actual practice varied in individual cases.

At that time a special cadre known as the Finance & Commerce Pool Cadre was also created with a view to provide for a more continuous and specialised training and experience needed for officers dealing with the activities of the Finance & Commerce

Ministries. This Pool consisted of officers borrowed from the Indian Civil Service Cadres of the provinces and also other officers taken from the Central Services. Officers so borrowed and appointed to the Pool were intended to remain more or less permanently in service at the Centre and the tenure system was not applicable to their cases.

A breakdown in the tenure system had already commenced in 1908 because the Centre's demands had increased beyond the permissible proportion. War and postwar conditions further aggravated this factor. With the departure of European and Muslim Indian Civil Service officers after the transfer of power, the manpower situation deteriorated very seriously with the result that the tenure system with regard to Indian Civil Service/Indian Administrative Service officers had to be temporarily suspended. Steps are now being taken to restore the system as far as practicable.

After independence it was necessary to create an Indian Foreign Service for manning India's Diplomatic Missions abroad and related posts in the External Affairs Ministry. For this purpose many officers were selected from the State cadres of the Indian Civil Service and have been in continuous employment in posts in the Foreign Service. Most of them will eventually be permanently seconded to the Foreign Service and there should ordinarily be no question of their being returned to the State cadres.

A statement showing the names of Indian Civil Service/Indian Administrative Service officers taken from the States who are now serving in the Government of India, together with particulars of the posts held by them from time to time and the periods of their appointments, is being prepared and will be laid on the

table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) and (c). Despite the official suspension of the tenure system, the exchange of officers between the States and the Centre has continued as far as circumstances have permitted. The following statement gives the number of Indian Civil Service/Indian Administrative Service officers brought to the Centre during the

last few years and these returned to the State Cadres:—

	Officers brought to the Centre.	Officers returned to the States.
1948	19	9
1949	18	11
1950	11	7
1951	11	9
1952	27	13
1953	27	14