

were placed on the Table of the House on the 10th September, 1954. The rules for the Central Services are now being revised on the lines of the above rules.

(b) Yes, when they are finalised.

(c) State Governments were consulted in framing the rules of All-India Services. It is not necessary to consult them in respect of the rules for the Central Services.

(d) No. Under article 309 of the Constitution, only State Governments are competent to frame rules for their employees.

अध्यापकों का चुनाव

२२८. सेंट गोविन्द्य दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) २०० रुपये से अधिक वेतन पाने वाले स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में काम करने वाले उन अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें केंद्रीय सरकार ने सीधे अथवा लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा १९५४ में अब तक चुना, और

(ख) क्या कोई योजना भी विचाराधीन है जिससे कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन काम करने वाले अध्यापक अपनी दक्षता बनाये रखें ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) All the general schemes and programmes designed to improve the efficiency of teachers in service apply, so far as possible, to teachers serving under the Education Ministry.

ESTATE DUTY

339. Shri Nanadas: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Estate Duty assessed and collected so far (circle-wise); and

(b) how the collections compare with the estimated revenue from this source?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): Estate duty statistics are being reported not circle-wise but for each Controller's charge which coincides with the charge of each Commissioner of Income-tax who is a Controller for the purposes of estate duty. A total demand of Rs. 33,92,761 has been raised upto the end of October, 1954 and a sum of Rs. 15,43,140 has been collected towards payment of estate duty. The figures of demand and collections charge-wise are as follows:—

Controller's charge	Demand upto the end of October	Collection upto the end of October
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bombay City I	1,90,055	1,84,478
2. Bombay City II	28,13,694	10,60,459
3. Bombay North	1,15,161	1,13,858
4. Bombay South	114	114
5. Madras	1,487	821
6. Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh	16,728	14,342
7. Hyderabad	Nil.	57,104
8. Mysore	14,962	Nil.
9. West Bengal	1,81,000	40,000
10. Delhi	59,559	71,963
11. Punjab	Nil.	Nil.
12. Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal	Nil.	Nil.
13. Bombay Central	Nil.	Nil.
14. Assam	Nil.	Nil.
15. Calcutta Central	Nil.	Nil.
16. Bihar and Orissa	Nil.	Nil.