

Mr. Speaker: The ordinary rules of procedure are there so far as this democracy is concerned; if the hon. Members have not faith, they can throw out the Government. What can I do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is easier said than done.

Mr. Speaker: Can I do anything?

Shri Ranga: You can do a lot. You can certainly make it clear to the Government that it would not be right for them to adjourn the House and at the same time not have any committee at all to advise them.

Mr. Speaker: I thank the hon. Member for his valuable advice, and I will do what I consider proper under the circumstances, but I cannot make a statement here that I will do this and that.

मे श्री बागड़ी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का दिल्ली की ला एंड ऑर्डर पोजीशन का मोशन कमेटी में लिया गया था। कमेटी ने फैसला किया कि इस वक्त जो वाकी दिन हैं उन में ऐसा मौका नहीं आ सकता। इसलिए मुझे अफसोस है कि वह नहीं लिया जा सकता।

12.21 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON INDIAN AND STATE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on the 4th December, 1962, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the Report on Indian and State Administrative Services and Problem of District Administration by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th September, 1962."

Shri Nanda may continue his speech.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): I have to make a few observations regarding some of the questions which arose in the course of the discussion on the Report on Indian and State Administrative Services and Problems of District Administration by Shri V. T. Krishnamachari.

When we adjourned last evening, I had just commenced. I stated that while the discussion was very illuminating, a number of questions which were raised were not quite relevant to the report itself. This was not quite relished by the hon. Mover of the Motion. I may in all humility assure him that whatever he said was important, and whatever the other Members said was also important. All I wished to convey was that some of the things which were brought up were not quite relevant to the subject matter of the report itself which the House has discussed.

It may be that the report has a restricted reference, but whatever it is, those things did not emerge from the contents of that report. I agree that the questions raised were of very great importance when we think of the larger subject of administration.

Administration at any time touches the lives of the people at so many points, and is therefore very important.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Is it not time to think about it?

Mr. Speaker: Not during this reply!

Shri Nanda: In the circumstances as are developing in this country, when the State has taken over so many functions of a welfare character and extended its economic functions also in so many directions and fields, administration touches deeply the lives of people in certain vital matters. As mentioned by some hon. Members, considering the fact that we are now passing through an emer-

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gency, the role of administration becomes crucial. Therefore, I have very much appreciation of the sentiments that were expressed, the opinions which were ventilated, in the course of the discussion. But, as I said, so far as the report of the committee is concerned, it had a limited reference, and when some hon. Members referred to the broad perspectives and revolutionary environment and approaches and all that, there was no room in the report itself for the play of an exuberant imagination in these matters. There are some matter-of-fact issues dealt with in the report and I believe that its characterisation as a disappointing report is not at all fair. We do not expect to find in this report answers to questions which were not put to the author of this report. I will just refer to the terms of reference to make it clear that certain things do not come into the picture at all. It was only to deal with questions relating to administration at different levels and issues arising from the introduction of democratic institutions at the district and block levels. In a letter which we addressed to the States it was made clear as to what those matters were which this committee was supposed to deal with. I do not want to take the time of the House in reading it out but information was to be furnished by the States on certain specific matters to Shri V. T. Krishnachari so that he can make his recommendations regarding these specific matters. That is the only test which the report should satisfy. It is a businesslike document and its recommendations are of a very practical character. We should not condemn that because it does not travel into other regions which possibly may be quite relevant for discussions in another place or occasion.

Another thing is that when we assess the value of this document it does not stand in isolation. Everything about administration has not been compressed in this document. This is not the

first. This is one of a series; there have been reports before: there are going to be other reports of other committees. Some of them have been set up and some are going to be set up. We have to take the thing as a whole. Panchayatraj was not, as the hon. Member said, introduced in order to save the community development. Long before any such issue arose, this was taken up even in the First Plan: extending the role of institutions at the village and higher levels, extending their role with reference to development and giving them larger powers and bringing out all the creative energies of the people. All that was there. In the Second Plan also all that was set down. It was asked as to what is the relationship between community development and all that; such was the language used and therefore I want to put it up in the proper setting. This is a continuous matter and continuous attention is being given to this subject.

I do not want to share the credit for what was claimed by the hon. Member on behalf of community development.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Is our own mind clear about the role of the panchayati raj? Do you see eye to eye with the Minister of Community Development?

Shri Nanda: There is a policy which emerges after discussion. That policy is for all the Ministers. Even after a policy has been laid down there may be certain aspects which may require further consideration. There is room for divergence of outlook in these matters. I shall say something more about this aspect. An hon. Member said that these were paper recommendations; that these were recommendations made by people who do not have enough touch with the things on the ground, with the questions and problems which

are to be faced. Therefore their value is impaired on that score. This will be very unfair to say in respect of the report which has come from Shri V. T. Krishnamachari. His whole record in administration is very well known. He has very great familiarity with the problems of the rural areas and with the problems of administration at various levels.

I shall now come to the content of the report. There are two parts of it; one deals with the Indian Administrative Service, and certain recommendations made there and certain questions which arose in that context have already been dealt with by my colleague, Shri Datar

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Not at all.

Shri Nanda: I am afraid I would not be able to give the hon. Member much greater satisfaction on that score.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I shall give you the facts and figures. What he said is not borne out by the report itself.

Shri Nanda: We cannot now carry on a running controversy about that in this debate, but as far as I have understood the position, it is this. From the fact that Mysore has asked for a little less number of IAS officers and some other States have asked for more, on the surface of it, it is not possible to interpret and come to a conclusion as to whether they are having more, or less than required. Even taking Mysore, you will find that the jump there has been fairly big.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What has happened from 1959 to 1962? Do not refer to 1947 and 1948 or 1951-52. Please say what has happened from 1959 to 1962.

Shri Nanda: These are matters of marginal interest—five people more or 10 people less.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Where is the question of margin here?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: In all there are 150 officers of the IAS who are going to be drawn into the service in all the States in the course of the next four years. It is not such a large number. But, if the hon. Member wants that the matter should be specifically dealt with, we can certainly give him all the information about it, but what I am told is that there are special circumstances. For example, Gujarat asked for more IAS officers. They may be placing a certain value on the service of the IAS officers, and another reason is, in their own legislation for Panchayati Raj, they have accorded a special place to IAS officers. They are going to be the chief executive officers of the various bodies, of the Panchayati Raj institutions, at the zila level. Therefore, they will certainly need many more. I have only given an illustration to show how, with reference to the facts of the situation, you will have to consider whether it is much more or much less. I do not think in any general terms it is possible to dispose of that thing.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारी परिस्थिति हम को मालूम है और उस परिस्थिति को देखते हुए आई० ए० एस० की पोस्ट्स क्रीएट की। जिदगी के पहले २५ वर्ष सब से बढ़िया होते हैं, प्राची जिदगी प्लान की गुजर गयी, इस में आप की आई० ए० एस० ने क्या खूबी ला दी या क्या अच्छाई ला दी इस को मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri Nanda: It will take me far out of the main flow of argument. Call them I.A.S.; call them I.F.S. or I.D.A.S. or anything, but some people are required for co-ordinating things; some officers are required at certain levels to co-ordinate. So, I do not think it is really called for.

An Hon Member: Indian red-tape service!

Shri Nanda: Another point made about the I.A.S. was that those people are overshadowing the others. That

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is, the technical services are being subordinated and they are not being allowed to come into their own. This aspect was very much before Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, when he dealt with this matter. He has given expression to an opinion specially regarding this. I am having an extract from that report, which I shall read:

"In the previous chapter, the steps needed for improving the standards in the IAS and State services have been indicated. There is equal need for strengthening the agricultural, including animal husbandry, services. The State Governments should reorganise these services and improve the prospects, so that they may attract young men with good attainments. The highest appointments in these services should be held by technical men."

Similarly, he has said about cooperative service. So, the strengthening of technical services and giving them a proper place has not escaped attention. I personally agree that the question of the relative position and status of technical and administrative officers has some substance so far as the historical facts are concerned. The technical personnel are coming into their own; their importance has increased. They are required for purposes of various productive and developmental functions. Therefore, their role is certainly increasing in importance and in relation to that, steps have to be taken so that their position is strengthened.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I could see from the report that they are being subordinated to politicians of all localities in the name of democracy. Where is their freedom of action? Everywhere there has been incidence of politicians in the services and they are getting demoralised because they have no freedom.

Shri Nanda: This is a larger question to which I will come later. But here are two hon. Members

whose outlooks run counter to each other. I shall explain that. The hon. Member wants politics to interfere and penetrate everywhere.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No; you have completely misunderstood me. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I suppose they are creating another service—talking service.

Shri Tyagi: The incidence of politicians in the whole of the services has been so bad that they are demoralised. They have lost their self-confidence because there is too much interference.

Shri Nanda: I am at one with the hon. Member in this that there should be absolutely no interference and wherever it occurs it should be put down with a stern and heavy hand.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Nanda is completely out of touch with realities. He talks in the same way as we would like to talk that there should be no politics in regard to the activities of the district officers, IAS officers, etc. But most unfortunately his own Ministry has been accused time and again of interfering with the officers and making them act as their tools.

Shri Nanda: There is absolutely no truth in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request him to deal with his own party, the party in power.

Shri Ranga: You first answer your own Members.

Shri Tyagi: I am not his Member; I am my own Member.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we proceed in an orderly manner or shall we create this chaos here? Four Members stand up and talk. If some Member stands up and if the Minister is willing to yield, Minister should sit down. Members should not stand. If the Minister is not willing to yield, the hon. Member will have to sit down.

Shri Tyagi: He yields.

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member said something which I cannot allow just to escape your notice. He said "Your Ministry . . ." etc. Of course, as a Member of the Government, I am responsible for any Ministry. I would like to know. . .

Shri Ranga: I refer to the whole of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he meant my Ministry, which is non-existent. When he says "Your Ministry", it is addressed to me.

Shri Nanda: Thank you very much for your kind protection.

I was referring to the role of technical officers. I have a very great appreciation of their capacity to function and discharge their responsibilities at any level in any way. But there is that distinction between the administrative and the technical roles. A technical officer may also be able to do the administrative job properly, but the jobs are different and there has to be coordination at some level. In the technical work itself there should be no interference, no domination by the administrator over the technical wing. I realise the importance of it. This point has been stressed, so that it is the technical officers at the higher rung who have to supervise, guide and direct the persons at the lower level, at the Panchayat level, at the panchayat samiti level and at the district level—one over the other—in technical matters. That has been stressed, and that is one point which I thought I should emphasise.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): What about the common cadre for technical personnel?

Shri Nanda: Cadres are State cadres. . . .

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister answers every interruption, either he should yield, sit down and allow the

Member to interrupt or, if he is not going to yield, then he should not reply also.

Shri Nanda: I do not want to yield, but only I have not the heart to do so.

This is about the Indian Administrative Service. The recommendations regarding the services which have been made are being dealt with in the Home Ministry. Some of them have been referred to the State Governments and they are dealing with them. So far as the Community Development Ministry is concerned, they have generally agreed to those recommendations, and wherever the States come in they have to express their views about them.

But there are one or two matters. About the panchayati raj, which was main concern of the hon. Member, I would like to say something. He has been very much worried about the basis. "What is the basis", he asked. He also asked: "Have you any clear thinking about the role of the panchayati institutions?". And, in the report he does not find any reflection of that realisation, that it has a revolutionary role. He need not have looked for that here. That has been already established. I can give a little bit of history about it in order that it may be understood in some perspective. The Planning Commission had a view about it. It was placed before the National Development Council. The position stated was that in considering the samitis above the villages two different approaches are possible. Samitis can be set up for development blocks and these in turn can constitute a co-ordinating body for the district or a district council. Zila parishads can be set up with members from different blocks serving a samiti or samities for a block. On both aspects, it was said, different States could try out different approaches according to their conditions. Among the considerations to be kept in view, on both sides the consideration were set out showing the advantages and the

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disadvantages. The National Development Council passed a resolution on this. It said that the conditions are not uniform in all the States. The Planning Commission's view inclined more towards the district being the base and the panchayat samitis etc. functioning under the guidance, not only under the guidance and supervision but also under administrative direction, of the zila parishad. But the view then taken was that because several Chief Ministers of different States pointed out that their structure was of a kind which admitted of functioning at the block level as the unit for this purpose better and bringing in the zila later on. This view was accepted and it was stated that the precise manner in which the principle was to be applied was a matter for the States to consider. Each State should work out a structure which is suited to its conditions best and so there was no need for insisting upon any uniformity. That was the view taken by us and that is why we find that the statutes are not entirely on a uniform basis. That is why Maharashtra has something which is more acceptable to the hon. Member, which is more acceptable to me also. Our policy is not to have a rigid pattern; so, there are variations. Let us not be apprehensive or be frightened by the variations. In course of time, because of the experience that is being gained in various parts, things will be straightened out. This has been pointed out very clearly in the report of Shri V. T. Krishnamachari.

As is evident to the hon. Members, he was concerned only with the statutes as they are, and that is stated there. He took the laws as they were. His business was, taking the situation as it was, to recommend what should be the administrative arrangements in order that better results could be obtained. This fact must be borne in mind. It was not his business to say that the Maharashtra pattern should be applied everywhere. In the re-

commendations that he has made there is one thing which he has stressed very much and that is, whatever the statute may be conventions can be established, administrative practices can be set out, which will enable the right kind of relations to be established, where there will be team work among the officers and co-ordination also. Some reference was made to the administrative officers also. But his role was more in the nature of co-ordination so that we get the best results from all of them. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari has rightly pointed out that the States should establish proper relations *inter se* as between the district administration, jilla parishads and block samitis and also as between official and non-official agencies and also define the relationships between State organisations at different levels. So, the question before him was to see that their respective roles are decided in a manner that the best results are obtained.

One thing has to be borne in mind by the hon. Members. When these institutions were conceived of, they were very largely in relation to the development work and as the basic agencies for doing that work. When we look at it from that point of view, any test of the administrative practice, pattern or relationship is how far it is conducive to best results in that field. From that point of view, the responsibilities are clearly laid down at every level. At the State level the policies about plans, programmes etc. are laid down. Then, even the State is not the last word. Also, it is not a question of statutory powers because many of the things which come into the plans and which the States accept are not because they are obliged to accept or they are statutorily binding on them but because they accept the common scheme, the common purpose, that the development has to be on those lines for the whole country. Therefore, the plan is accepted. In the implementation of the plans the

State has some functions of supervision and guidance, the zilla parishad has some functions and the panchayat samitis have some other functions. If there is some lack of uniformity, in the light of experience something better will emerge.

Then the role of the Collector was emphasized. It, again, varies because of the structure. In Maharashtra to which the hon. Member has referred specifically, the Chief Executive Officer of the zilla parishad is of the level of the Collector and he performs those functions. Therefore, you call him the Chief Executive Officer. Because he is of that level therefore, many of those functions are performed by him there. The Collector in that case has only certain powers regarding emergency and special situations. Therefore much of that work has passed on to other hands. But even there the Commissioner discharges those functions of supervision etc. Where the Panchayat Samitis have got the larger role the Collector performs those functions which correspond with those which the Commissioner performs at certain other places. What exactly therefore we are looking forward to is the pattern. I believe that it will have to rise much more to the level of the zila or the District and the functions will have to be much more at that level. But even in case of Rajasthan and other States where it is not so and where it is being said, as the hon. Member mentioned that there is frustration on both sides, that can be prevented not necessarily by any amendment of the law but by proper working arrangements. Larger functions can be given to the Zila Parishads even as it is and these things can certainly be remedied by the State Governments. If in course of time they find that this does not suffice, certainly they can amend the law and go further about it.

Then, there was another thing said by the hon. Member. That, in a way, arose out of the role or the position or place of these institutions. What is

their status? Then he brought in the question of politics, elections and parties. In the limited sense that question is not for me to answer at the moment, but as he has conceived it in the larger context of administration we need not simply brush aside these question because they may not be quite convenient. The question of entry of politics at the level of these institutions is important and I believe that no answer has yet been found for that, not because of theoretical grounds. One answer is that at the lower level, that is, at the Panchayat level there should not be any politics. This is the consensus of opinion. The All-India Congress Committee dealt with it that way. It was pointed out that though Congress may not enter there in the elections, others may take advantage of that. The Congress said: let us have a self-denying ordinance. There are free elections and nobody debar a party from coming into the picture. But what is the good of it? At the level of the village the problem assumes a different character. It is not a theoretical question of parties being there or not being there. Here it is this. In the village it is a small community and there are a few officers. If on that basis of parties the whole village is divided—already there are enough factions—this will be introducing another element which will not be good. Therefore that is the approach. This was also the approach of the Conference of the Ministers of Community Development, that is, it is better to keep politics out of rural Community.

The National Integration Council considered the matter and its view was that though the balance of advantage was against politics being introduced at that level, that is, at the Panchayat level, conditions differed in different States. Therefore, no code could be evolved for that purpose. So, so far as the question of politics is concerned, it is a matter which has to be left to the good sense of the parties. It is agreed that you cannot limit it,

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in the sense that at the Zila Parishad level again it is indirect election and people get interested in the lower rungs also. Also, even though there may be no link between this and elections for Assemblies and Parliament, influences are generated which affect that also. People have got political consciousness and political aims. Therefore they will certainly have all these things. Then, my advice in a humble way is, get the confidence of the people by service. The people will choose on merits anybody that is able to render service to them better. If a party has a very good, competent person who will serve the community better, that party will have its own person, not on the ground of party, but because they can render service, develop and help the community better. That is the consideration which would be kept in mind.

Shri Tyagi: Could not a distinction be made between policy and execution of policy? If from end to end this was defined that the politicians job is only decision of policy and the rest, execution of the policy, will be left to the executive officers, there will be a lot of smoothening in this respect.

Shri Nanda: There is a clear departure in the outlook on the one side and the other. Here, the aim of the mover is to give more and more powers and to leave nothing out whereas the other view is only deliberative function: execution should be kept out. A rational mean has been evolved so that the cadres are State cadres and therefore there cannot be too much of demoralisation and that is avoided. Yet, work is taken from those officers by these institutions. It is an arrangement which time will show as to how it will work. I hope, with the goodwill of all people and the sense of responsibility of the representatives of the people in these institutions, results will be achieved. Panchayats will be justified only if development takes place better than it took place before,

if they raise resources better, if they carry out production programmes better, if village plans which had not been drawn so far in any very significant way are done now more than they were done before. All these things are going to be the acid test of these institutions: not because some people sit in some places and have got certain powers and privileges. That is not going to be the test.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are apparently dissensions in the ranks of the Congress party. Better heal them first.

Shri Nanda: The Congress party is a democratic party. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is only natural that there has been a passage left between the two.

Shri Nanda: I mentioned resources because there was some suggestion made here about resources. The Ministry of Community Development has set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Santhanam just to deal with the question of resources. That matter which causes some concern to hon. Members as to the resources required for the discharge of these functions, is being looked into. Just as there should be adequate powers, there should be adequate resources. These things are being attended to.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : कम्युनिटी डिवेलपमेंट के लिये आप ने जो साढ़े बारह लाख रुपया दिया है, वह ठीक से खर्च हुआ है या नहीं, इस को भी क्या आप ने कभी देखा है ?

Shri Nanda: There have been so many occasions in the past and there will be occasions in the future to take to task everybody concerned in Community development. My colleague has broad enough shoulders, much broader than mine, to take that load on himself.

This was the second part of the report in which this question arose about politics and about the arrangements so that there may not be any lack of co-ordination. I believe that the Report has not, nor have I been able to dispel all possible doubt about it. It is not possible to do so. There is a residue of some kind of doubt left as to how things will take shape. It is a matter not of statute, not a matter of declaration or slogans. It is a matter of the spirit, the will and it is that which will have to be conveyed to all levels of the administration and they have to work together. Why do we think as if there is going to be a rift, a kind of gulf between the State, the district and the panchayat samiti? These are all one. This is one structure, and that unity of the structure has to be preserved. Similarly, the official agency, and the representatives of the people, and the voluntary organisations, all of them need a composite and unitary structure, and that is what has to be emphasised more and more. As I said, it is a question of evolving certain conventions and practices, and I am sure that this experiment is going to go forward, and it is going to produce results, because the roots of our past also favour the growth of such institutions, and the needs of the present demand that they should succeed and they should serve both the Plan as well as the emergency.

13 hrs.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): In view of the enormous work that has to be done in order to make this new experiment successful, does the hon. Minister think this to be the proper time for launching any experiment of this kind?

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): My question is also more or less the same. We are passing through a period of emergency, and any change at the moment would involve both personnel as also expenditure. Does the hon. Minister think that this is the appropriate time to enforce these re-

forms or they should be put in cold storage for such time as the emergency lasts?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The hon. Minister said that he wholeheartedly agreed that there should be no political interference with the administrative processes and administrative personnel. This seems to be very good as a moral bombast, but it is entirely unconvincing and evasive. What we want to know is the actual and objective facts. What is the position today? Is it true that there is a lot of interference, and if that is so, what have Government done to ascertain the extent and the consequence of this political interference which demoralises the services today.

The second point is.....

Mr. Speaker: I allowed him to put only one question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have two things to mention. Since I abided by the procedure and, therefore, did not interrupt at that time, I hope that I shall have your indulgence.

Mr. Speaker: All right, he might put another question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would also like to know to what extent Government are willing and prepared to implement the recommendations that have been made in the report. This is what most of all we wanted to know from the hon. Minister, but unfortunately I regret to say that this has not come forth during his speech. And the third thing is that he should say something about the emergent loan of collectors.....

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to mention two things. He should be content with that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have said what I wanted to say already.

Shri Tyagi: The hon. Minister has also agreed that the success of this experiment depends upon the high morale of the services. I want to

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know what the effect of the latest order regarding the raising of the age of superannuation will be, where the Ministers have reserved to themselves the right of rejecting a man after 55 year's without adducing any reason; so, continuing in service after 55 years will not be automatic. So, they will always have to look towards the Minister and become sycophants and leave their self-confidence altogether, because their extension would depend upon the good-will of the Minister whereas actually the services must have a high morale and self-confidence.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not make a speech now.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): In the report it is written that the Academy at Mussourie will have an advisory council in which eminent public men can also be members. What do Government mean by the term 'eminent public men'? Do they mean Congressmen or politicians or others as well?

Shri A. P. Join: The hon. Member is one such.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: (Bhawana-gar): Since hon. Members have also raised the question of the services, may I know whether Government have mooted the idea of a common cadre of technical personnel under this democratic decentralisation scheme?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): The hon. Minister referred to the understanding that politics should not go to the level of the village panchayat. Does he think that it is humanly possible or practicable, because the villages are the storehouses of all voting and all voters? Can any party be expected to really keep aloof from politics in these panchayats? I personally think it is impossible.

Shri Nanda: I will briefly say something.

The first think I will refer to is the question of implementation. The hon. Member perhaps did not pay heed to what I said in the course of my remarks. I referred specifically to this aspect, that there are certain recommendations concerning the Home Ministry here, about which they have made a statement that so many have been accepted and so many have been accepted and so fore, there is an effort to see that as soon as possible all action arising out of those recommendations is taken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Three months have passed.

Shri Nanda: Regarding panchayati raj, the Community Development Ministry have said that they agree with all this. The States have to be brought into the picture. This is being done. What more can I say at this stage?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Four months have passed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: On the question whether it is worth while having these new things considering the expense that will have to be incurred and considering the new situation that has developed, in most places the legislation is ready and is being enacted and things are on the move. It is not something new there. It is in progress. In some two or three States, legislation is being hammered out. If actually they are expected to give better results, drawing the people more effectively, getting more out of the people, if this is our assessment, then possibly it may be worth while doing it, but now that question is rather belated.

About eminent persons, certainly I believe there may be some eminent persons outside the Congress also.

Shri Tyagi: No!

Shri Nanda: On the question of comon cadres, the panchayat Samitis

have at lower rungs cadres of their own.

About politics and whether it is humanly possible to exclude it, humanity is capable of everything, of going down, of going up, and it is a question of how much restraint we are prepared to exercise.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wanted to make a statement.

Shri Tyagi: What about superannuation? He has not answered it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No further questions.

13.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as desired by you, I would like to announce that Government propose to bring forward before the House the following business during the rest of the Session:—

1. Consideration of any item of business carried over from today's order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of
The Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962.
The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, 1962.
3. Consideration of a Motion for the reference of the Major Port Trusts Bill, 1962 to a Select Committee;
4. Consideration of a Motion for the reference of the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1962 to a Joint Committee of both Houses;
5. Consideration of Motions for modification of the Central Apprenticeship Council Rules,

1962 and the Apprenticeship Rules, 1962 given notice of by Shri Indrajit Gupta;

6. Consideration and passing of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Bill, 1962 as passed by Raya Sabha;
7. Discussion on a motion by Shri Indrajit Gupta and others regarding measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels;
8. Discussion on the Chinese cease-fire proposals on Monday the 10th of December, 1962.

This Business will be taken up in the order in which it has been announced. It takes into consideration the fact that the House has agreed to sit on Saturday, the 8th December, 1962.

As already desired by you and some sections of the House I have included in this business the Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill, 1962 which will be taken up tomorrow after the business carried over from today.

The two Bills relating to the Emergency Risks Insurance will be taken up on Friday the 7th of December.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): By your leave, I want to make a request. Now that the Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill has come back to the agenda, may I urge that the status quo ante of yesterday should be restored because most of us were busy with that thing. It could be taken up after the Income-tax Amendment Bill is over today. The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Bill was to have come, according to yesterday's Order Paper after the Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill and the other Bill, All-India Services (Amendment) Bill. So I submit that hon. Members should have time to look into this Bill also. They had no time to look into it. It is adding insult to injury....