

Mr. Speaker: I will waive notice; that is what I can do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But what is the difficulty in sticking to the order proposed yesterday?

Mr. Speaker: Might be, the Minister may not be free.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: What is the difficulty if it is taken up tomorrow?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have not given all the amendments yet. We can give amendments till 3.15 P.M. We have still to give notice of some amendments. I would, therefore, earnestly request you to intercede in this matter and see that the Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill is restored to its place after the Income-tax Amendment Bill is disposed of. There should be no difficulty about it.

Mr. Speaker: Is it possible?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri Warior: Sir, the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Bill is coming up today. „

Mr. Speaker: No. We shall take up the Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill. But the hon. Members would also appreciate that all the time at our disposal has been adjusted and the agenda as much as could be possible has been fixed within that time. Therefore, any Presiding Officer, whether I am here or the Deputy Speaker or anyone from the panel of Chairmen is here, would see that the time allotted for each business is not exceeded so that we can finish the business that we have before us. Hon. Members shall have to see to that also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is always some time at your discretion.

Mr. Speaker: There is no discretion with me now because all the time that we have has been distributed among the Bills.

Shri Tyagi: What has happened to the proposal about the increase of the superannuation age of the High Court Judges? There was a Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have already said that the Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill will be taken up for reference to a Joint Committee. There are several amendments in that, apart from that proposal.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With regard to the observation which you just now made, I submit that it may mean an inroad on your powers which we do not want; according to the convention now you can always extend the time by one hour.

Mr. Speaker: But I will have to submit to the wishes of the House. The House desires that all this business should be condensed into this time... (Interruptions.)

श्री शिव नारायण (बाँसाँ) : मेरा एक सुझाव है ।

Mr. Speaker: No *sujhav* at this moment. I am not going to allow this any more. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

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

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Sir, the hon. Minister while intervening in the debate mentioned the limits of the terms of reference. But if you look at the report, the whole ground has been covered by this report—strength of the administrative services in the States as well as at the Centre, training, probation and what not.

Now, the entire sphere is covered by the terms of reference itself regarding the district administration; what are the questions that have arisen in the district administration, and how these questions are to be dealt with. The term of reference itself says: "Questions arising in the district administration." The first thing which I submitted yesterday

was that today there is diarchy which you have introduced and that the result of that diarchy and dichotomy is confusion, conflict and waste at all levels. The result of that diarchy and dichotomy is that there is demoralisation in the services. The result of that diarchy is that there is frustration among the non-officials. My hon. friend has not said a word as to whether he knows that now, at the present moment, there is so much of duplication there is so much of lack of co-ordination and there is no one authority which can deliver the goods. That is one of the most important points I have dealt with and to which I found no answer. As I submitted, as a result of this diarchy, there is confusion; as a result of it, there is conflict; and as a result of it, there is frustration among the non-officials and there is demoralisation among the services.

The second thing was this. I just posed a question to my hon. friend himself as to what his experience in the last general election was. Did he not find that the general citizen was full of complaints and discontent against the administration? Were those problems thrown up? Those are the problems which have been thrown up in the district administration and those are the problems which have to be tackled.

Shri Tyagi: Corruption.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are those problems. He has not said a word.

Shri Nanda: I have dealt with them in an article that I have written—delays, corruption and all that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The article should be laid on the Table, Sir. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: I will lay it on the Table.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We are not concerned with what is writ-

ten in that article, but we are concerned with what is discussed on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, if it is a written article and published, it may be available to the Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If the article has been published, then where is it?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: One thing to which his attention may have been invited is that when a citizen goes about the district for relief, he should not be driven from post to pillar. This is one of the most important things. Have you got any authority at the district level to whom a particular person can go for getting relief, and in what time? Will he get a reply at least? Will he be relieved properly and will he get proper redress in regard to the problems thrown up in the district administration? When the citizen goes for relief, the question is whether he is heard properly, whether he is properly received, and whether there is any delay or not and whether there is any authority in the district administration who is entrusted with the task of granting relief to that person. These are the problems which are thrown up and which are known to everyone and which, I thought, was also known to the Minister. That is why I said that though this report contains everything, it does not tackle with our real problem with which we are faced every day, with which the citizen is worried and bothered every day. These problems are known to everything. In fact, this report covers everything. There are 60 to 70 recommendations made with regard to the district administration and the community development. But what are those recommendations. With all respect, I beg to submit that they are just a copy of what has happened at the conferences of the Development Commissioners earlier, and which have already been accepted. What is there new about it? I do not know. The main problems which have been raised are about diarchy. When the

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

citizen goes to a particular authority, he does not find any relief; he is not properly received.

Shri Nanda: The main problems are those which we know: they are very simple and all these things are known and all the remedies have also been known. They have to be more fully applied. That is all.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What steps are being taken? That is the whole question.

The third point that I raised was this. At present there is a weakness in the district administration, and that is, you have the juniormost officers there. There is no answer given to that point. What I said was that there is a concentration of all these senior IAS officers in the capital. Let me make it plain to my hon. friend that I have no allergy against the IAS officers. I quite realise that they are the best lot among the services. They are selected through a competitive examination and the best personnel offer themselves. There is no allergy on my part in regard to them. I want them to be put in the proper focus so far as the scientific services and others are concerned. What I meant to say is, there is a concentration of all senior officers in the capital. There is no senior officer in the districts. What are the factors which have contributed to this? There is no answer to this. I wish something is done to reverse this process, as is being felt for such a long time. There is not one fruitful observation which has been made.

I am afraid the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs who intervened was very poorly briefed. I made it perfectly clear that there are certain States where there has been no increase in the cadre of the IAS officers, for the last four years. I pointed out that in Madras and Rajasthan, the cadre of IAS has shrunk. They have reduced the num-

ber of IAS officers since 1959 while there is a big jump in other States. So, there is no rationale or justification for the large number of IAS officers. The explanation offered by the Home Minister was that because certain portions of Madras had gone to Mysore, therefore in Madras there has been a shrinkage while there has been a proportionate increase in Mysore. But here are the figures in this very report.

In Madras, in 1959 the number was 150; in 1960 it was 150; in 1961 it was 141—cut down by 9; in 1962 it was 137—cut down further. In Mysore, it was 100 in 1959, 100 in 1960, 100 in 1961 and 100 in 1962. There is no corresponding rise at all. Similarly in Rajasthan the number has been reduced. But Orissa has jumped from 91 to 144 and Punjab from 109 to 162. This report does not take into consideration at all the fact as to how many are employed on the ex-cadre posts. In their own cadre, this expansionist tendency which is observed all over the administration has got to be halted. I feel that the cadre of the IAS should be frozen at 2100; there is absolutely no justification. This saving of 300 officers would mean at least a saving of Rs. 25 lakhs per annum. So, proper and rational ways must be found to get down the number and freeze it at 2100.

Then, we should do away with special pay. Special pays were there in certain special circumstances. If you do away with this, you save another Rs. 10 lakhs. Not only that; you will give an incentive to these officers who work in the field, people in the district administration who come into contact every day with the people and who have to tackle these problems which are thrown up day to day. These people may at least not be given step-motherly treatment as compared to those who sit in the capital in the secretariat.

There are many problems which have been thrown up, but this cosy re-

port only contains things which are already there. Just an accumulation of figures from the States has been put into it. The recommendations made in the Development Commissioners' conference have been put into it. Nothing more. Sir, so much was made by Mr. Datar about the important recommendation regarding direct recruitment to the States. So many States—three-fourths of the States—are already having direct recruitment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is..

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : अद्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ निवेदन करना था . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बाद कह लीजियेगा ।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : इसी सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह समय तो चला गया ।

The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the next item of business.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, when it is a motion for consideration is it put to the vote of the House?

Mr. Speaker: This is not a motion for consideration. The motion here is: "This House takes note of..." If it is for consideration we do not put it to the House. If it is "takes note of", it is a regular motion and the mover has got a right of reply which I have given to him. Therefore, it was put to the vote of the House.

13:26 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha on the 4th December, 1962, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar may continue his speech.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I said that I welcome this Bill so far as the provisions are concerned. Already public commitment has been made and defence bonds and gold bonds are issued on the terms and conditions on which people can purchase them. In order to bring it under a statute, under the regular law, this Bill has been brought forward.

I was also saying yesterday that so far as gold bonds and defence bonds are concerned, in order to give some incentive to the purchasers this relief on taxation has been granted. I am not opposed to the granting of relief on either the wealth tax or on the income-tax to purchasers of gold bonds and nation defence bonds. I want only to point out that except in the case of the national defence bonds which perhaps can be purchased by the small people, by the middle class or even the workers, the income-tax relief which has been granted will not be of much use to them because due to their paltry income they are not liable to taxation. Therefore, the relief so far as taxation is concerned will not be much beneficial to them. Of course, in the case of the purchasers who are liable to income-tax, the big people, they will get the advantage. They are contributing to the national defence bonds to be utilised in the service of the nation, and so they are given some concession for helping the country in this period.