

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT: But what is the difference between these market rates and the rates paid to our local officers?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: Because they are experts it depends upon the standard of pay these experts draw in those countries from which they are drawn.

SHRI B. GUPTA: May I know the names of the countries from which these experts are being drawn?

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI: They are mostly from the United Kingdom.

#### DELAY IN PAYMENT OF PENSIONS

\*356. COL. C. S. R. ANGRE: Will the Minister for STATES be pleased to state whether Government have received any complaints about the delay in the payment of pensions in certain Part S and Part C States to the employees of the former Indian States comprised in those States; and if so, what action has been taken on those complaints?

THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND STATES (DR. K. N. KATJU): Yes, from Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh. These State Governments have been asked to look into this matter immediately with a view to examine and modify the existing rules, where necessary, so as to enable pending cases to be disposed of within a period of three months.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: May we know what occasioned the delay in the payment of the pensions?

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: What were the reasons for the delay?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why were such delays caused? That is the question.

DR. K. N. KATJU: The reason was that in these two Unions, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh, there had been an integration of a very large number of small States where the existing rules were not adequate

and books and records were not properly kept. Therefore, in working out these pension claims delays occur.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: In view of the fact that no such complaint has been heard from any other States which have been integrated, may we know if there are any particular reasons for non-payment of pensions in these two areas only?

DR. K. N. KATJU: I repeat that these are the specific cases—I forget the details—and on the basis of these complaints instructions have now been issued and I think the matter will be set right now without any further delay.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is it a fact that in these States the rule was that when a man retired the pension papers were first placed in his hands?

DR. K. N. KATJU: I really could not enlighten you any further.

#### INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

\*357. KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state how many persons belonging to the Indian Educational Service are there at present and when their terms will expire?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): None.

#### CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

♦358. KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many times the Central Social Welfare Board have met so far;
- (b) on what principle grants are given to voluntary associations by this Board; and
- (c) what are the functions of the Women Welfare Panel of this Board?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) Twice.

- (b) A statement is attached.  
 (c) The functions are as follows:

1. To evaluate and suggest programmes of action.

2. To visit various voluntary organisations in the country and recommend to the Board the best methods of assisting them in their work.

3. To submit report to the Board on the activities of these organisations, receiving grants, after an on-the-spot inspection.

#### STATEMENT

#### *Principles of grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board*

In considering the requests of the voluntary organisations for grants, the Board is guided by the following general principles: —

(1) The assistance given will be mainly for developing welfare programmes. Grants for purposes such as acquisition of land and construction of buildings will be restricted to - *the* minimum.

(2) Grants will be made on the condition that the expenditure on an approved programme will normally be met on an equal basis *i.e.*, the Board will meet 50 per cent, of the cost and the other 50 per cent, will be met by local contributions which may be—

- (i) by the organisation;
- (ii) by local bodies, and
- (iii) by the State Government.

The Board's contribution will be normally limited to Rs. 10,000 a year for an institution, but in exceptional cases the ceiling may be raised upto Rs. 15,000.

(3) The nature and extent of the particulars and beneficiaries in the programme, the existing income, of the organisations and the development potential will be taken into account in sanctioning grants.

(4) The assistance under this programme is meant not so much for maintaining the existing services as for reorganising and developing them further and for starting new organisations in place where there is urgent need for social welfare work, but no organisation exists for the same.

(5) The institutions will be open to inspection by the representatives of the Board.

(6) Grants sanctioned for an organisation for a year will be paid in arrears of quarterly instalments.

(7) Priorities are given in giving assistance to the subjects set in the order below: —

- (i) Welfare of children;
- (ii) Welfare of Women;
- (iii) Welfare of the handicapped and juvenile delinquents.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: May I know, Sir, when this voluntary organisation, the Social Welfare Board, was set up?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: That has been recently established. In 1953.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: In which month, Sir, was it established?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The Central Social Welfare Board?

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Yes, but I want to know in which month it was established.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I could not exactly tell the month and the date on which it started functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are carrying on a conversation between you two and we are unable to hear.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Is it a fact that the Central Government have given Rs. 4 crores to the Central Board for the women's voluntary associations?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir, Rs. 4 crores have been made available to the Central Social Welfare Board for 1953-56—the current and the next two years.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Sir, I see from the statement laid on the Table that the Social Welfare Board will give to the different associations only 50 per cent., that is, equal to whatever the associations will raise themselves. Is that procedure followed in every case?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir, but there are a few exceptions.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: In every case?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there are a few exceptions, he says.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: May I know, Sir, the reasons.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the exceptions?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The reason is that in some cases the voluntary organisations are unable to collect funds and, therefore, the Central Social Welfare Board comes to their rescue.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: If some voluntary associations collect more funds, will they get the 50 per cent.?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The main purpose of the Central Social Welfare Board is to promote social welfare agencies and organisations. If there is a genuine case where a voluntary agency is not able to collect funds, then the Central Social Welfare Board comes to the rescue; it does not allow the work to suffer on account of lack of funds.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is there any maximum amount fixed for the aid?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wait, let her complete.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: Sir, I would like to know how much grant has been given by the Central Board since the Board was established, the total amount of grant which has been given.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The Board has sanctioned grants to the extent of Rs. 18,54,800 so far.

KUMARI SHOILA BALA DAS: May I know the amount given for each State?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I could not give the amount State-wise.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is there any maximum amount fixed for the aid to be given?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Sir, as I have already said, as far as possible, we ask the voluntary agency to raise 50 per cent. of the funds for the whole of the scheme but in certain cases if they are unable to collect that much amount, the Board examines each individual case.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Will the hon. Parliamentary Secretary be pleased to state what amount has so far been spent on T.A. and D.A. of the members of the Social Welfare Board and what are the actual grants that have been made to the voluntary organisations?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I shall need notice for that, Sir.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is it a fact that Rs. 10,000 is the amount fixed as the maximum for the aid to be given?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I could not follow the question, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Any aid cannot exceed Rs. 10,000'—is that your rule?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Ordinarily we give a maximum amount of Rs. 10,000.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Is there any institution which was granted more than Rs. 10,000?

MB. CHAIRMAN: The statement here says that Rs. 10,000 is the normal amount and Rs. 15,000 is given in exceptional cases.

**श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :** क्या माननीय संसदीय सचिव को यह मालूम है कि इस पैनल (panel) के सदस्यों ने बड़े परिश्रम से ४०० संस्थाओं का निरीक्षण किया और उन्हीं के परिश्रम की वजह से यह सम्भव हो सका कि कितनी ही डिजर्विंग (deserving) संस्थाओं को सहायता दी जा सकी है ?

[SHRIMATI SAVITRY NIGAM: Is the hon. Parliamentary Secretary aware of the fact that the members of the Panel have worked very hard in inspecting 400 organisations and that it has been possible to give grants to many deserving organisations on account of their hard work?]

**डा० के एल० श्रीमाली :** जी, हाँ इस पैनल (panel) ने बहुत परिश्रम किया और ४३७ संस्थाओं का निरीक्षण किया।

[DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, the Panel worked very hard and inspected 437 organisations.]

SHRIMATI SHARDA BHARGAVA: May I know whether any amount has been given to Rajasthan by this Board?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, we cannot go into such details. Mr. Valiulla will ask for Mysore; Mr. Mathur will ask for Rajasthan.

#### APPRENTICE SCHEME FOR SUPERVISORS

\*359. SHRI B. M. GUPTE: Will the Minister for DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an apprentice scheme for the posts of supervisors is in force in the High Explosive Factory at Kirkee (Poona);

(b) whether it is a fact that over 90 per cent, of the serving supervisors in *this* factory are either graduates in science or have higher degrees; and

tEnglish translation.

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, why apprentices are given higher grades or higher pay than the serving personnel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA): (a) Yes.

(b) About 84 per cent, of the serving technical supervisors "A" and "B" grades are graduates in science or in, chemical engineering or have higher degrees, e.g., M.Sc.

(c) Most of the apprentices, after completing their training, are appointed to the lowest grade viz. supervisor "B" grade. But a few of them having exceptional merit may be appointed to higher grades or with a higher starting pay. Majority of the posts in the higher grades are, however, filled by promotion of suitable serving personnel. If candidates of exceptional merit were debarred from direct recruitment to higher grades, the quality of recruits to the apprentice course would be lowered.

SHRI B. M. GUPTE: Has the Government received any representation from the Supervisors' Association?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Yes, Sir, the Supervisors' Association has represented that no apprentice should be appointed as Supervisor "A" grade.

#### CIVIL SERVICES (SAFEGUARDING OF NATIONAL SECURITY) RULES

\*360. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any changes by way of fresh instructions or otherwise have been made recently in the Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1949; if so, what are those changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): The Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1949, have been cancelled and replaced with effect from the 5th December 1953 by