

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  
(1969-70)**

**EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT**

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

**[Action taken by Government on the Recommendations  
of the Public Accounts Committee contained in  
their 39th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to  
Ministry of Education, Commerce and  
Works, Housing and Supply.]**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*December, 1969/Pausa, 1891 (Saka)*

*Price : Rs. 0.85 p.*

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CORRIGENDA TO THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REPORT  
OF P.A.C. (1969-70) PRESENTED ON 13.3.1970.

<u>Page</u>	<u>Para</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
3	1.7	3	ask	take
4	1.9(ii)	5	delete	"will"
	1.10	6	delete	"out"
			constrnc-	construction
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		6-7	insert comma between	
			"Commenced" and "4"	
5	1.13	17	arrange-	arrangement
			ments	
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			"Acquisition of Land..."	
15	-	4	Insert "that" between	
			"fact" and "the"	
19.	1.43	5	Corporation	Committee
29	-	2 of 1st	ask	take
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			ation	
30	Last but one line under		occu	occupation
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	column against sr.			
	numbrs 32 & 33			
51	-	7	delete	"tion"
54	line 2 of 1st		insert	"that" between
	recommendation		"fact" and "the"	
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59	Put "recommendation" at		the top	
60	Action taken Note 15		inadequate	inadequacy
61	1.10	6	delete	"out"
	1.11	1	or	for
63	1.26	13	moved n	moved on

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## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(1969-70)

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Shri A. L. Rai, *Deputy Secretary.*

Shri K. Seshadri, *Under Secretary.*

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee as authorised by the Committee, do present on their behalf this 84th Report on the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 39th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1966-67 and Audit Report (Civil) 1968 relating to the Ministries of Education, Commerce and Works, Housing and Supply.

2. On the 7th June, 1969 an 'Action Taken' Sub-Committee was appointed to scrutinise the replies received from Government in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier Reports. The Sub-Committee was constituted with following Members:—

1. Shri N. R. M. Swamy,, *Convener.*

### *Members*

2. Shri H. N. Mukerjee
3. Shri K. M. Koushik
4. Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane
5. Prof. Shanti Kothari
6. Smt. Sushila Rohatgi.

3. The draft Report was considered and adopted by the Sub-Committee at their sitting held on the 15th November, 1969 and finally adopted by the Public Accounts Committee on the 6th December, 1969.

4. For facility of reference the main conclusion/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report. A statement showing the summary of the main recommendations/observations of the Committee is appended to the Report (Appendix).

5. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in this matter by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

NEW DELHI;

ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE,

22nd December 1969

1st Pausa 1891 (S)

*Chairman,*

*Public Accounts Committee.*

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT

1.1. This Report of the Committee deals with Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 39th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1966-67 and Audit Report (Civil), 1968 relating to Ministries of Education, Commerce and Works, Housing and Supply which was presented to the House on 19th February 1969.

1.2. The Action taken notes/statements on the recommendations of the Committee contained in this Report have been categorised under the following heads:—

- (i) *Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by Government:*  
S. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8(2.15), 9, 10, 14, 18, 19 and 20.
- (ii) *Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of Government:*  
S. No. 12.
- (iii) *Recommendations/Observations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration:*  
S. Nos. 8(2.14 & 2.16), 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23 and 24.
- (iv) *Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies:*  
S. Nos. 6, 7 and 21.

1.3. The Committee hope that final replies in regard to those recommendations to which only interim replies have so far been furnished will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted by Audit.

1.4. The Committee will now deal with action taken notes received on some of the recommendations.

#### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

*Delay in construction of buildings and avoidable expenditure on hiring of tents (S. Nos. 1 to 3--Paragraphs 1.9 to 1.11)*

1.5. During May, 1961 to July, 1966, the Delhi Administration acquired 17 pieces of land at a cost of Rs. 42.90 lakhs for construction of

buildings for various schools in different parts of Delhi. Till February, 1968, however, construction work were in progress only on 7 of these sites, and no construction work had yet been started on the remaining 10 sites. In the meantime, the Delhi Administration paid hire charges amounting to about Rs. 4 lakhs during the period 1961-62 to 1966-67 for tented accommodation for the schools for which these sites were acquired.

1.6. Commenting on this case, the P.A.C. made *inter-alia* the following observations in paras 1.9 to 1.11 of their 39th Report:

“1.9. The Committee find that out of the 17 plots which the Delhi Administration acquired for school buildings between 1961 and 1966 at a cost of Rs. 42.90 lakhs, construction had been started only on seven plots. The Committee also note that out of six premises acquired at a cost of Rs. 26.48 lakhs five have not become available to the Administration for schools even after two to six years due to their continued occupation by tenants/squatters. While the Committee are not averse to the acquisition of sites for building schools at suitable places, they consider that this should be done only after the most careful advance planning and thorough investigation of the suitability of the site lest later on Government find that the requisite multi-storeyed building, as in the case of sites on Nicholson Road and Kinari Bazar, cannot be put up.”

“1.10. The Committee therefore consider that, where a building is being acquired for a school, special care should be taken to ensure that either Government get vacant possession of it forthwith or by a specified date. Where the premises to be acquired are in the occupation of tenants/squatters, firm arrangements should be made beforehand with the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Municipal Corporation who are responsible for Slum Clearance for their vacation of the site by a specified date.”

“1.11. In respect of the six premises already acquired by the Administration which continue to be occupied by tenants/squatters, the Committee consider that Government should have pursued the matter more vigorously, particularly with the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Municipal Corporation who are in charge of slum clearance work, so that alternative accommodation for such of the tenants/squatters who were eligible for it, could have been found expeditiously ”



1.7. In action taken notes dated 26-8-1969, and 24-9-1969, the Ministry of Education have furnished the following replies to the Committee :—

Para 1.9: "Necessary instructions have been issued to all Union Territories including Delhi Administration."

Para 1.10: "Necessary instructions have been issued to Delhi Administration."

Para 1.11: "The recommendation has been noted for future guidance and Delhi Administration has been asked to ask requisite action expeditiously in future."

1.8. The Committee asked for information to be furnished on the following points arising out of their observations in the 39th Report :

- (i) The latest position in regard to the construction of buildings on the 10 plots where construction had yet to start when the P.A.C. last went into the matter.
- (ii) Whether the 6 plots under occupation by squatters/tenants had been cleared.
- (iii) Whether plans for construction of building for schools in tented accommodation had been drawn up.

1.9. The information furnished by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services is given below :—

- (i) Out of 10 plots on which construction had not started when the P.A.C. last reviewed the position, construction has commenced on 4 plots. This includes only partly under occupation by a factory, the owner of which has filed a civil suit. Construction is likely to start by the end of November, 1969 on another plot, a major portion of which is under occupation by another factory who has taken the cases to Civil Court. In another case, the building plan has not yet been finalised. The remaining 4 plots are still under occupation of squatters/tenants.
- (ii) Out of 6 plots which were under occupation by squatters/tenants, 1 has since been cleared except for a portion occupied by a factory whose owner has filed a civil suit. A major portion of a second plot is under occupation of the owner of

a factory who has filed awrit. In respect of the remaining 4 plots, Delhi Development Authority have received some application from the squatters/tenants for alternative allotment. Their cases are being examined by the Delhi Development Authority and action for clearance of the squatters will be taken as soon as their cases are finalised. The matter is being pursued vigorously with the Delhi Development Authority by the Education Department of Delhi Administration.

- (iii) Out of 57 Government Schools run in tents in October, 1968 24 schools have since been housed in new buildings. The present number of purely tented Government schools is 35 which includes 2 new schools opened during July, 1969. New buildings are under construction for 15 of these schools.

1.10. The Committee find that not much headway has been made in the utilisation of plots acquired by the Delhi Administration for the construction of buildings for schools. When the position was last examined by the Committee, construction had not started on 10 out of 17 plots, of which as many as 6 were under occupation by squatters/tenants. The position now is that on 6 out of the plots construction has not yet commenced 4 of the plots being still under occupation by squatters and tenants pending alternative allotment to them by the Delhi Development Authority. The Committee would like this question to be settled without further delay. Building work on the other 2 vacant plots should be undertaken speedily.

1.11. For the future, the Committee trust that selection of sites for construction of schools would be most carefully made, having regard to their location and the prospects of getting vacant possession thereof, plots without encumbrances being given preference.

1.12. The Committee also note that at present 35 schools run by the Delhi Administration are still housed in tents and that buildings are under construction for 15 of these schools only. The Committee trust that plans for housing the remaining 20 schools in pucca structures would get underway expeditiously.

#### Misutilisation of grant-in-aid (S. No. 6—Para 1.23—1.25)

1.13. In para 1.23—1.25 of their Thirty-Ninth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), the P.A.C. had made the following observations about a case of

**misutilisation of grant-in-aid given to Shanker College, Yadgir (Mysore State):—**

- “1. 23. The Committee note that grants aggregating Rs. 1.01 lakhs given by Government and the University Grants Commission to the institution were found to have been misapplied or misappropriated. The misapplication or misappropriation was suspected by the University concerned in December, 1964 and got investigated by them in February, 1965, but the University Grants Commission became aware of the position for the first time only in April, 1966. This suggests that the existing arrangements for liaison between the Commission and the Universities leave much to be desired. The Committee would like in this connection to reiterate the recommendation in para 3.17 of their 14th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) that the Universities/State Governments who sponsor grants to colleges should assume the responsibility for ensuring that such grants are properly utilised and a working arrangements in this regard should be evolved by Government in consultation with the authorities concerned. The Committee trust that early action to implement this recommendation will be taken.”
- “1.24. The Committee also notice that, though the University advised the University Grants Commission in June, 1966, to initiate legal proceedings and pointed out specifically in August, 1967 that the party concerned was likely to alienate his assets and render proceedings infructuous, if they were delayed further, Government/the Commission have not so far registered any civil or criminal case.”
- “1.25. The Committee consider that in all such cases Government/ University Grants Commission should press with greater vigour their claim for recovery from colleges/institutions which have misappropriated the grants and initiate necessary legal proceedings expeditiously. The Committee also consider that, in such cases, the Central Bureau of Investigation should investigate the matter with a greater sense of urgency to facilitate timely action being taken. The Committee hope that the C.B.I. report on the subject would become available without further delay and that, on its receipt, Government would consider not only the question of initiating criminal proceedings against the college authorities for misappropriating

the money but also decide what action should be taken against the engineer and chartered accountants on the basis of whose false certificates grants were sanctioned by Government/University Grants Commission. The Committee also suggest that Government should review in the light of the C.B.I.'s report the general procedure followed for the release of central grants to colleges/institutions in order to ensure that such instances of misappropriation do not recur."

1.14. In an action taken note dated 27-8-1969, the University Grants Commission have furnished the following replies to the foregoing observations :—

Para 1.23: "The recommendation of the P.A.C. were placed before the Commission. As desired by the Commission the views of the Universities are being ascertained. The matter will shortly be again considered by the Commission. It may, however, be stated that according to usual practice the assistance of the Universities/State Government concerned is immediately sought by the Commission when a case of improper utilisation of grant is detected. Such assistance is generally available to the Commission."

Para 1.24 : "In the case of Shankar College, Yadgiri in accordance with the advice of the Central Ministry of Law, a brief for civil proceedings for recovery of grants paid was sent to the State Education Department with a request that the case may be entrusted to the Government Counsel. The State Government has intimated that the case has been handed over to the Public Prosecutor and Government Advocate, Gulbarga for drafting the plaint in consultation with the Registrar, Karnatak University. It has been decided that an officer of the Commission may visit Gulbarga with a representative of the Karnatak University to assist the Government Advocate and Public Prosecutor, Gulbarga for taking further steps in the matter."

1.15. The Ministry of Education and Youth Services have furnished the following reply to paras 1.24 and 1.25:—

"Although, the above recommendation of the Committee, taken by itself, concerns only the infructuous grants recoverable by the U.G.C. from the Shankar College, Yadgiri, references have been made in the body of the Committee's Report to the

recovery of the infructuous grants paid by the Ministry to the College under the Campus Works Projects Scheme for the construction of a Recreation Hall-cum-Auditorium in the College Campus."

"In August, 1968, the U.G.C. had sent to the Government of Mysore briefs and copies of relevant papers regarding grants paid by the U.G.C. as well as the Ministry of Education to the Shankar College, Yadgiri, for entrusting them to the Government Pleader, Gulbarga, for preparing the draft of the notice to be served on the College management and the plaint to be filed in the Court. It appears, however, that all the relevant papers could not be made available immediately to the Pleader as most of them were in the custody of the C.B.I. Now that the C.B.I. seems to have completed its investigations and has filed a charge sheet in the Court of the City Magistrate, Bangalore, on 21-4-1969, it is expected that the relevant records could be made available for the inspection of the Government Pleader. Necessary instructions have been issued to the State Government, the Karnatak University, the U.G.C., the S.P.E., and the Government Pleader, Gulbarga, for further progressing the case of the civil proceedings against the Shankar College management. The assets of the College are also being ascertained through the State Government. The Government Pleader has also been requested to advise on the feasibility of filing a combined civil suit by the U.G.C. and the Ministry for the recovery of moneys due to them from the College, and the estimated cost of filing an independent suit by the Ministry for recovery of Rs. 21,000/- paid by it as grant to the College, if it is considered unavoidable."

1.16. The Committee asked for the following further information:—

- (i) what progress has been made in launching civil proceedings against the management of the college.
- (ii) whether on the basis of the charge sheet stated to have been filed by Central Bureau of Investigation, criminal proceedings are likely to be launched.
- (iii) whether the assets available with the Management of the Institution have been ascertained.

1.17. Information on the foregoing points which was called for on 14th October, 1969 is still awaited (Nov., 1969).

1.18. The Committee deprecate the manner in which the case has been processed by Government. Though the Committee had earlier impressed the need for launching necessary legal proceedings with expedition, the assets of the Institution are still to be ascertained and civil proceedings to be launched. There is also no indication available about the progress of criminal proceedings. The Committee would like action on all these counts to be expeditiously taken and a procedure to be evolved to ensure that such delays do not recur.

1.19. In paragraph 3.17 of their Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), the Committee had recommended that Universities/State Governments who sponsor grants to college should assume the responsibility for ensuring that such grants are properly utilised and that a working arrangement in this regard should be evolved by Government. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee in paragraph 1.23 of their Thirty-Ninth Report. Though it is over 20 months since this recommendation was originally made, the Committee observe that the University Grants Commission is still in the process of ascertaining the views of the various universities in the matter. The Committee would like the matter to be processed without further delay and a working arrangement evolved expeditiously.

#### DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

*Show Rooms—Paragraphs 2.1—2.31 (S. Nos. 8 & 9)*

1.20. In paragraphs 2.14—2.16, the Committee had commented on the working of showrooms opened by Government in certain foreign countries in the following terms:—

“2.14. The Committee regret to note that out of 16 showrooms which were opened during 1957-58 to 1966-67, seven showrooms on which over Rs. 23 lakhs were spent had to be closed down. Though the Committee do not doubt the underlying purpose of setting up the showrooms, namely, to bring home to the countries in Asia and Africa the things that India makes and can export, the fact remains that, for want of follow up action, the objectives could not in all cases be realised. Had Government taken care periodically to evaluate the contribution of each of the showrooms towards the development of exports, vis-a-vis the expenditure incurred on its maintenance, they would have come to realise the imperative need for either improving the quality and range of exhibits displayed or closing down some of the showrooms earlier, thereby saving the exchequer a few lakhs of rupees. The Committee cannot appreciate why Government did not

avail of the opportunity in 1966 critically to review the value of the showroom at Khartoum vis-a-vis the expenditure incurred before committing themselves for three years to the lease of a new building for the showroom at a rent of Rs. 5,603 per month."

"2.15. The Committee are keen that the lessons learnt in the running of showrooms should be put to good use by Government in evaluating other activities, undertaken at Government expense, in the name of promoting exports, so that precious resources are not dissipated on activities which serve little purpose."

"2.16. The Committee would like Government to ensure that the Government-run-showrooms in Kabul and Bahrain do not become expensive museum pieces and impose an indefinite liability on Government. Government should ensure that the range and quality of exhibits in these showrooms serve the underlying purpose of evoking interest in India's manufactures, thereby improving export prospects. Government should, in accordance with their policies, hand over the running of the showrooms to the State Trading Corporation at the earliest opportune time."

1.21. In their reply dated 1st August, 1969, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply (Department of Foreign Trade) stated :

"As explained by the Secretary of the erstwhile Ministry of Commerce while tendering evidence before the Public Accounts Committee, the principal object of setting up the showrooms in foreign countries was initially to create the image of new India and then to create interest abroad in the products of the country through Visual Commercial Publicity and trade information. The project was essentially promotional and introductory. At the earliest possible opportunity, Government moved on to the next stage of the effort viz., handing over of Showrooms to the S.T.C. for being run on commercial lines. Where this was not considered advisable, the Showrooms were closed down."

"The observations recommendations of the Committee have been noted by Government. A copy of this Ministry's circular letter No. 7(6)-B&A/69 dated 21st May, 1969 is enclosed (Annexure )."

"There is no proposal with Government to open any new Showrooms."

“As regards the Showrooms at Kabul, Bahrain and Cairo which are still being managed by Government, final decision regarding closure or transfer will be taken soon.”

1.22. In a further reply dated 30th October, 1969, the Department of Foreign Trade stated :

- “(i) Final decision in regard to the Showrooms at Kabul, Bahrain and Cairo, is expected to be taken before the end of December, 1969.
- (ii) The question whether the Showroom at Cairo should be continued or not is being examined keeping in view the fact that the foreign trade of U.A.R. is on Government to Government basis.
- (iii) Two senior officers of this Ministry viz., Joint Director and Joint Secretary visited the Showroom at Cairo and Kabul in November, 1968, and October, 1969, respectively.

A note indicating the points in respect of Cairo Showroom brought out in Joint Director's report which is under consideration of the Government, is enclosed (Annexure      ).

The Showroom at Kabul was visited by the Joint Secretary only a few days ago and a further note will follow.”

1.23. The Committee understand from Audit that in an inter-ministrial meeting held in February, 1967, it was decided to transfer the show-room at Cairo to State Trading Corporation with effect from 1st April, 1967. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.43 lakhs was paid by Government to the Corporation on 29th May, 1967 for running the show-room. This amount was, however, refunded by the Corporation to Government in January, 1969 (i.e. after about 1 year and 8 months of its receipt) as the Ministry of External Affairs and the Corporation could not come to a settlement about the staff to be posted at the show-room. The Corporation had informed the Ministry in May, 1967 that, as the existing managers of the show-room were of the status of section officers having no business experience they could not be entrusted with the responsibility of negotiating any business or contracts and that, as such, they needed to be replaced by the staff of the Corporation at the earliest. The Ministry of External Affairs, however, wanted their staff to continue. In this connection, the Ministry of Commerce in one of their notes (dated 28th June, 1968) observed as follows :—

“There is an unbridgeable gulf between the External Affairs Ministry and the State Trading Corporation in regard to the posting of staff in the show-room. The External Affairs



Ministry insist on getting their own staff posted in the show-room and the State Trading Corporation desires to enjoy autonomy in this respect to achieve their purpose.....

In this tussle between the External Affairs Ministry and the State Trading Corporation over a long period, the show-room performance and the attainments of its purpose is only a matter of conjecture."

1.24. During 1966-67 to 1968-69 Rs. 6.15 lakhs (representing pay and allowances of staff, rent of show room, rotational display of goods, clearance of Goods etc.) was incurred on the maintenance of the show-room (*vide* details in the statement given below). The performance of the show-room during this period was, however, poor as indicated in the table below:—

Rotational	Display	Value of goods on display	No. of enquiries received at the show-room	Market survey	Sale
Nature of goods	Period of display	Rs.	Personal	Through letters	Rs.
1. Misc. hand-loom handi-crafts	1-11-65 to Jan., 69	26,465	2	25	Nil. 816.00
2. Engineering goods	15-8-67 to Jan., 69	57,942	2	147	Nil. 18,310.00 up to March, 63 no sale or enquiry after that date.

1.25. The following table shows the details of expenditure incurred by the show-room at Cairo on pay and allowances of staff, rent of show-room, rotational display of goods, clearance of goods, etc.:—

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pay and allowances and office contingency including rent of the show-room	228650	191880	181130
Rotational Display	830	830	—
Clearance of goods received from display	5480	6050	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>234960</b>	<b>198760</b>	<b>181133</b>

1.26. The Committee are distressed over the state of affairs in regard to the showroom at Cairo. The showroom was to have been transferred to the State Trading Corporation according to a decision taken by Government in February, 1967, but due to a dispute between Government and the Corporation as to the personnel who should man the showroom, the transfer has not materialised so far. Meanwhile, an expenditure of Rs. 6.15 lakhs has been incurred on the showroom from 1966-67 to end of 1968-69, with precious little to show for it. The rotational displays held in the showroom have been meagre and the enquiries received even less impressive, as would be evident from the data at page 11 of this report. The Committee would like Government to examine whether it would at all be worthwhile to continue the showroom, in view of its record and the fact that the foreign trade of U.A.R. is on Government to Government basis. The Committee see much force in the observations of the Review Committee of S.T.C. (referred to later on in this report) that "showrooms are today a concept that has moved on" and that emphasis should be switched over to the modern concept of promotion through active participation in exhibitions, trade fairs etc. This factor should, in the Committee's opinion, weigh with Government in coming to a decision about the continuance or otherwise of showroom at Cairo.

1.27. The Committee would also like final decisions about the continuance of the showrooms at Kabul and Bahrain to be taken expeditiously by Government.

1.28. Referring to the working of 6 showrooms (at Lagos, Tehran, Bangkok, Beirut, Nairobi and Baghdad) which were taken over by the State Trading Corporation from 1st April, 1967, the Committee made the following observations in paragraphs 2.26 and 2.28 :

"2.26. The Committee are glad to note that the trend of booking of orders at all showrooms except at Lagos and Bangkok, is encouraging. The Committee would like Government and the State Trading Corporation to review critically the working of the showrooms at Lagos and Bangkok so as to evolve a suitable strategy to advance the cause of exports. In particular the committee cannot overemphasise the need for meaningful display of exhibits with reference to the requirements of the country and the export potential of India."

"2.28. The Committee feel that, if the showrooms are run efficiently on business lines it should be possible, before long, for the State Trading Corporation to take over the entire financial responsibility for these showrooms. Government should therefore review periodically the working of the showrooms in consultation with the Corporation with a view to

discontinuing the grant-in-aid when the showrooms become self-supporting."

1.29. In their reply dated 16th August, 1969, the Department of Foreign Trade stated :

"2.26. Government accept the recommendation. The S.T.C. has intimated that the Reviewing Committee set up by Government has examined the matter at some length and has in their report submitted in July, 1969 recommended that the time has come to do away with show-rooms and instead invest the expenditure in new and modern promotional activities; topical displays of specific range of products like textiles, shoes, engineering items, active participation in exhibitions, trade fairs, India weeks and sales promotion drives supported by catalogues, brochures, etc. The Reviewing Committee is, therefore, of the view that it would be better to close down the show-rooms in their existing form and instead set up foreign offices in relation to local needs felt and proven, in three stages—prospecting stage where the Manager functions as a roving salesman rather than a desk and staff-bound Manager from the very start; second, there we could probe into the neighbouring countries; and third, open fullfledged office only when the country and the area has fulfilled the promise and a strong trading base has been built. This recommendation of the Reviewing Committee will be examined by Government and a final reply will be submitted to the P.A.C. in due course."

"2.28. Government accept the recommendation. The future working of the showrooms will be examined in the light of the recommendations made by the STC Reviewing Committee. Final decision on the recommendation will be intimated to the P.A.C. in due course."

1.30. In a further reply dated 27th October, 1969, the Department of Foreign Trade stated :

"The Review Committee, in its final report, has not made any specific recommendation regarding the question of financial assistance from Government for running the showrooms. The Committee has stated that an examination of the showrooms that were handed over to the Corporation recently and are awaiting a decision on whether to continue them or to close down, would show that it would be better to close them in their existing form. According to the Review Committee,

showrooms are today a concept that has moved on; the Committee has recommended that the emphasis should, therefore, be switched over to the modern concept of promotion through active participation in exhibitions, trade fairs, 'India Weeks', catalogues, brochures and topical displays on a specific range of products. The Committee has made specific recommendations on converting the showrooms under the charge of S. T. C. into Sales Promotion Offices."

"These recommendations are now under consideration of the Government. The question of financial assistance will be decided in the light of the decision taken by the Government on the Committee's recommendations on the future of these showrooms."

**1.31. The Committee desire that Government should take an early decision on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee of State Trading Corporation for converting the showrooms into Sales Promotion Offices.**

**At the same time the question of financial assistance to be provided by Government to the State Trading Corporation for running the showrooms should also be reviewed.**

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
*Acquisition of Land—Paragraphs 3.1—3.17 (S. Nos. 15—17).*

In paragraphs 3.1—3.17, the Committee dealt with acquisition of a piece of site measuring 849.08 acres situated in village Mohammadpur Munirka under Section 17(i) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which provides for acquisition of waste and arable land. The award was announced on 7th October, 1958 for Rs. 124.09 lakhs. Most of the land is now a built up area and forms part of Ramakrishnapuram. 26 land-owners who owned about 2½ acres of land challenged the acquisition proceedings in April, 1959 on the ground that it was not waste or arable land, within the meaning of Section 17(1) of the Act, and that they had purchased the plots during 1952 to 1957 from a private company who had already acquired the land with a view to developing it into a residential colony. In April, 1960, the case was decreed by the lower court with costs against Government. The appeals filed by Government in July, 1960 and April, 1962 were also dismissed by the Appellate Court and the High Court in August, 1961 and January, 1966 respectively. The Supreme Court were moved under Article 133(1) of the Constitution for leave to appeal against the invalidation of the notification issued under Section 4. The Committee made the following observations in paragraphs 3.16 and 3.17:

"The Committee would like to be informed in due course about the outcome of the proceedings initiated in this behalf."

"The Committee reserve their comments on other aspects of this acquisition in view of the fact the matter is *sub-judice*."

1.33. In their reply dated 21st August, 1969, the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development stated :

*Para 3.16.*—"The Special Leave petition filed by Government has been dismissed by the Supreme Court and Government are now considering what further action should be taken in the matter."

*Para 3.17.*—"Noted."

1.34 In a further note dated 7th October, 1969, the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development have stated that the final judgement of the Supreme Court was received on 20th November, 1968. The question whether fresh acquisition proceedings had to be initiated only in respect of the disputed land or the entire land was referred to the Ministry of Law in November, 1968. The advice of the Ministry of Law is under examination; no final view has as yet been taken by Government. The Law Ministry have *inter-alia* advised that the question of law raised somewhat late in the present case, namely, that the notification may be struck down only as regards the part relating to applicability of Section 17(1) of the Act has since been advanced in another case, which is now pending in second appeal before the High Court.

1.35. On the question of fixation of responsibility for the lapses in this case, Government have stated in a note dated 21st August, 1969.

"It appears that the fact whether the land was waste or arable had not been verified by physical inspection at the time the acquisition proceedings were initiated. However, on the basis of information then available to Government, the entire land was taken to be waste or arable. Only on receipt of representations from certain landowners, after issue of the notifications, the land was physically inspected. Certain lands, which were found to be not waste or arable, were withdrawn from acquisition.

The Officer who had suggested the acquisition of the entire area under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, retired from Government service many years back and is now no more."

1.36. The Committee note that the notification issued under the Land Acquisition Act for acquisition of property in this case has been held to be invalid by the court and that appeals against its invalidation have been rejected. The Supreme Court dismissed the special leave petition for appeal, in November, 1968. It is over a year since the Supreme Court delivered the judgment and Government have had sufficient time to study all the implications of the judgement and decide on the further course of action. The Committee would like Government to consider in the light of the various judgements in this case, whether it would be necessary to regularise the acquisition of all the 840 acres or only the area which formed the subject matter of the dispute in court and in what manner the acquisition should be regularised. The Committee would also like to be informed of the extra liability for compensation that would devolve on Government as a result of any arrangements made in this behalf. From the recital of the facts of the case given in the Thirty-Ninth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), it is evident that the case relating to the acquisition of these properties was processed at different stages by different Departments of Government. It is, therefore, difficult for the Committee to accept that the acquisition proceedings got invalidated only due to lapses on the part of one officer who is now no more. The Committee would like a comprehensive investigation to be made to determine the lapses that occurred at the various stages at which the case was handled and fix responsibility therefor.

1.37. Referring to the failure to act on the advice of the Ministry of Law while arguing the Government case in the appeal before the first appellate court, the Committee made the following observations in paragraph 3.14:

“The Committee also notice that, after the sub-judge had decreed the case against Government and the Ministry of Law had advised that it may not be possible to challenge the finding that the land was not waste or arable, the matter was still pressed unsuccessfully in the first appeal. It was only in second appeal that Government raised the point that, even if the land was not waste or arable and the proceedings under Section 17 were invalid, the validity of the notification under Section 4 would not be affected. The High Court, however, refused to entertain this plea on the ground that this was a new argument which Government had not addressed to the lower appellate court. The Committee consider it unfortunate that the grounds of appeal were not properly formulated before the case went to the first appellate court.”

1.38. In their reply dated 21st August 1969, the Department of

Works, Housing & Urban Development stated:

"The advice of the Ministry of Law had been duly communicated to the Litigation Branch of that Ministry, who were in charge of conducting the case in the court. The Government counsel did not, however, argue the case in the first appellate court, in accordance with the advice of the Ministry of Law."

**1.39. The Committee are surprised to learn that Government counsel did not argue the case in accordance with the advice of the Ministry of Law. The Committee desire that appropriate action should be taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such instances. The Committee would also like to be informed of the action taken against the Government counsel who failed to abide by the instructions/advice given to him.**

*Expenditure incurred in excess of deposits for deposit works—Paragraphs 3.48—3.57 (S. Nos. 22—24)*

1.40. For works undertaken by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of private individuals, local bodies, public sector undertakings, etc. the full estimated cost of the work including departmental charges is payable in advance to the Divisional Officer either in lump or in instalments. The outlay on such works is to be limited to the amount of deposits received and no advance of Government money for such purpose is permissible. An undertaking in writing is required to be obtained from the parties to the effect that they agree to finance an excess that may occur. At the end of June, 1967, an amount of Rs. 72.15 lakhs incurred in excess of the deposits received was awaiting recovery from the parties concerned. The Committee made the following observations in paragraphs 3.55—3.57:

"3.55: The Committee are concerned to find that the C.P.W.D. incurred expenditure on works executed by it for outside parties in excess of the deposits received from these parties. It is also regrettable that in some cases the Department is not able to say whether the expenditure was incurred after obtaining specific assurances from the parties that they would meet such excess expenditure. The Committee note that the amounts to be realised from local bodies are particularly large and would like speedy steps to be taken for their realisation"

"3.56: The Committee note that the Department is taking steps in consultation with Audit, to furnish audited figures of expenditure to the parties so as to realise the excess amounts spent. They would like to be informed about the progress made in this direction."

"3.57: The Committee would like to impress upon Government that excess expenditure, whether incurred on behalf of private parties or Government undertakings, constitutes an unauthorised advance of Government money. The Committee would, therefore, like Government to consider whether in such cases, if deposits to make good the excess are not forthcoming, interest should not be charged."

1.41. In their reply the Department of Works, Housing & Urban Development have stated:—

"3.55: As regards the recovery of the dues from the local bodies, the largest amount recoverable is from the N.D.M.C. As the P.A.C. have already been informed, the N.D.M.C. have linked the payment of the dues with their own claims against the C.P.W.D. which remain to be settled. With a view to clearing the outstanding amounts on both sides it was decided that the accounts of both the C.P.W.D. and the N.D.M.C. should be examined by a team of auditors, one from each side. The Accountant General, Commerce, Works & Miscellaneous was requested to make available the services of a suitable Accounts Officer to act as auditor jointly with the Examiner of the Local Office Accounts of the N.D.M.C. for adjusting the claims and counter claims between the N.D.M.C. and the C.P.W.D. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has recently sent a panel of three names from which one name is being selected and the work of joint verification of account will then proceed and will be finalised as early as possible. As regards other parties, notes against Serial Number 23 may kindly be perused. On the substantive issue involved, instructions are being issued to the C.P.W.D. to keep a constant watch on the progress of expenditure on deposit works and to take timely action for obtaining further deposits from the concerned parties depending on the actual utilisation of earlier deposits and estimates of additional requirements."

Para 3.56. A statement of account has been prepared and sent to Audit for verification in respect of the following public undertakings:

1. Hindustan Insecticides	Rs. 17,876.93
2. National Physical Lab.	Rs. 2,274.24
3. University Grants Commission	Rs. 20,204.30

The figures in respect of the remaining parties to the extent of Rs. 5,18,650.17 have been got verified from the Audit and the demands have been preferred against the various parties. These demands are being pursued vigorously with a view to get the payments cleared.



As regards the recovery of the amount (Rs. 39,927) from Janapath Hotels, it has since been verified that the amount now outstanding is Rs. 9039.75. Efforts are being made to realise this amount from the Hotel authorities as expeditiously as possible.

*Para 3.57.* In the case of local bodies such as the N.D.M.C. and the D.M.C. as well as the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the deposit works are carried out on a reciprocal basis. Therefore if the C.P.W.D. insist on payment of interest in the case of the local bodies, they would in turn be liable to pay interest to them on expenditure in excess of the amounts deposited. It may also sometimes happen that the amount deposited is in excess of the actual expenditure incurred, in such cases the parties concerned may claim interest on the balance amount deposited by them. However, the matter is being further examined in detail in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and a further report will be submitted to the Public Accounts Committee."

1.42. In regard to the question of charging interests on expenditure incurred on deposit works in excess of deposits, the Committee note that the following procedure obtains in the State of Tamilnadu :

"The Public Health Engineering Department undertakes water supply and sewage works on behalf of municipalities, local bodies, etc. The estimated expenditure on these works is required to be deposited in advance with Government by the local bodies. Any excess expenditure over the amount deposited has to be paid to Government immediately; Otherwise interest varying from 3 to 6½ per cent is charged on the dues. There is delay in recovering the amounts due from local bodies. Against Rs. 8.37.46 lakhs spent on 160 works executed during 1959-60 to 1967-68, the amount recovered from the local bodies was Rs. 7.26.84 lakhs. Rs. 1.20.17 lakhs (balance of Rs. 1.10.62 lakhs plus interest of Rs. 9.55 lakhs) are still (December 1968) to be recovered."

(Paragraph 51 of Audit Report, 1969 of Government of Tamil Nadu)

1.43. The Committee understand from Audit that the services of an officer from the Audit Department have been made available to the Central Works Department in connection with adjustment of claims and counter-claims between Central Public Works Department and New Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Committee hope that adjustment of claims and counter-claims between the two organisations would now be expedited. The Committee would like to watch the progress in this regard.

1.44. The Committee note the progress made in verification of accounts in respect of deposit works executed by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of the other parties. The Committee desire that the recoveries due from the parties as shown by the verified accounts should be made expeditiously.

1.45. The Committee note that the question of charging interest from local bodies on expenditure incurred in excess over the amount deposited with the Central Public Works Department is being further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The Committee understand that in Tamil Nadu interest is charged by the Public Health Engineering Department on outlay on deposit works incurred by them in excess of the deposits received from local bodies. The Committee desire that Government should make a study of the procedure followed in this behalf by Tamil Nadu and other State Governments and thereafter evolve a suitable procedure.

## CHAPTER II

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

#### Recommendation

The Committee find that out of the 17 plots which the Delhi Administration acquired for school buildings between 1961 and 1966 at a cost of Rs. 42.90 lakhs, construction had been started only on seven plots. The Committee also note that out of six premises acquired at a cost of Rs. 26.48 lakhs five have not become available to the Administration for schools even after two to six years due to their continued occupation by tenants/squatters. While the Committee are not averse to the acquisition of sites for building schools at suitable places, they consider that this should be done only after the most careful advance planning and thorough investigation of the suitability of the site lest later on Government find that the requisite multi-storeyed building, as in the case of sites on Nicholson Road and Kinari Bazar, cannot be put up.

(Sl. No. 1—Para 1.9)

#### Action Taken

Necessary instructions have been issued to all Union Territories including Delhi Administration. (Annexure)

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. 22-1/69-BSE-5 dated 28th August, 1969].

#### Further information

(i) The steps taken by Government to clear the plots of squatters.

High level meetings have been held by the Chief Executive Councillor Delhi to discuss the problems connected with the construction of schools buildings, and removal of the squatters from the sites acquired for Government schools. The C.E.C. has also stressed the urgency for clearance of the squatters in these meetings.

A portion of the acquired site at Anar Kothi, Malkaganj which was under unauthorised occupation of 103 families has since been cleared. In respect of the other sites, Delhi Development Authority have received applications from the squatters/tenants for alternative allotment. Their

cases are being examined by the D.D.A. and action for clearance of the squatters will be taken as soon as their cases are finalised. The matter is being pursued vigorously with the D.D.A. by Education Department of Delhi Administration.

- (ii) the latest position in regard to the construction of building on the 10 plots where construction had yet to start when the Public Accounts Committee last went into the matter.

The requisite information is given in Appendix 'A'.

**APPENDIX—'A'**

*S. No. 1(ii) the latest position in regard to construction of buildings on the 10 plots where construction had yet to start when the Public Accounts Committee last went into the matter.*

Serial No.	Name of Site	Latest position
1	Land at South West of Pataudi House.	The building is under construction on this site and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1969.
2	Dunlop Building, Nicholson Road.	The building is under construction on this site and is scheduled for completion by the end of 1970.
3	Krishna Park, Gandhinagar.	The building is under construction on this site and it will take about 15 months for completion.
4	Roshan Area Paints (Roopnagar)	Building plans have been sent to the M.C.D. for approval. Contract has been awarded for construction of new building on the vacant portion of the property which is under possession of the Directorate of Education. The work is likely to start before the end of this month.
5	Anar Kothi, Malkagang.	The building is under construction on the portion which has been cleared of squatters recently. It is scheduled for completion by December, 1970.
6	Kinari Bazaar, Haveli Khan Zaman Khan.	The site was under use of the Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School, Kinari Bazar in tents till the completion of new building at Galli Jog Dhian Dewan Hall.

Serial No.	Name of Site	Latest position
		A fresh design of the building which provides 20 Rooms and 4 Laboratories has been prepared by the Senior Architect (DA) C.P.W.D. The safe bearing capacity of the soil is being tested by the C.P.W.D. in consultation with the Director, CSMRS, Exhibition Ground, New Delhi. Decision about the particular type of the structure to be erected on this site will be taken on receipt of the test report.
7	Pataudi House, Daryaganj (purchased through Negotiations).	Eviction proceedings against the three tenants residing in the property under the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 are till in progress in the court.
8	Zeenat Mahal, Lal Kuan (purchase from Punjab Government).	A portion of the property is still under occupation of tenants. Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises Act, 1958 are in progress in the court.  Tenders invited by the CPWD for demolition of the old building under our possession and reconstruction of a new building have not been successful so far. This is chiefly due to the difficulties in the transportation of the material to the site which is located in a densely populated area. Efforts are being made to fix up the contract by giving assurances in regard to the free access to the site for transportation of material.
9	Kalan Mahal, Daryaganj (Acquired)	The matter is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority for providing alternative accommodation to the families residing on this site.

Serial No.	Name of Site	Latest position
10	Bulbali Khana	<p data-bbox="630 300 977 430">In terms of the award of the Land Acquisition Collector, alternative accommodation is to be given to these families before their dispossession.</p> <p data-bbox="600 453 977 678">This comprises of two properties (1) Acquired property and (2) Evacuee property purchased from the Ministry of Rehabilitation. The acquired property is under our possession. Displaced families in the Evacuee properties are still to be removed.</p> <p data-bbox="624 701 977 803">C.P.W.D. authorities have been asked to examine possibility for construction of building on the vacant portion.</p>

**ANNEXURE**

**IMMEDIATE  
PAC RECOMMENDATION**

No. F.22-1/69-BSE-5

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

*New Delhi, the 16th August, 1969.*

To

The Heads of Education Departments of all Union Territories.

**SUBJECT:** *Recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in 39th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on para 36 of Audit (Civil), 1968.*

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of recommendation No. 1.9 made by the Public Accounts Committee in their 39th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on para 36 of the Audit Report (Civil), 1968, and to say that Government have accepted the recommendation. Its contents may please be noted for guidance and action.

Yours faithfully,

*Sd./- Under Secretary.*

**Recommendation**

The Committee therefore consider that where a building is being acquired for a school, special care should be taken to ensure that either Government get vacant possession of it forthwith or by a specified date. Where the premises to be acquired are in the occupation of tenants/squatters, firm arrangements should be made before hand with the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Municipal Corporation who are responsible for slum clearance for their vacation of the site by a specified date.

(S. No. 2—Paragraph 1.10)



**Action Taken**

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. 22-1/69-BSE-5, dated 26th August, 1969.]

**Further Information**

Necessary instructions have been issued on 16th August, 1969 to Delhi Administration (Annexure).

2. The Delhi Administration have informed that they have taken up the matter with the Delhi Development Authority, who have received applications from some of the squatters/tenants for alternative allotment of sites in the slum clearance colonies and D.D.A.'s Residential colonies for vacating the Government properties meant for school buildings. Their applications are under consideration by the D.D.A. Action for clearance of the sites will be taken as soon as these cases are finalised.

**ANNEXURE**

**IMMEDIATE**

**PAC RECOMMENDATION**

**No. F.22-1/69-BSE-5**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES**

*New Delhi, the 16th August, 1969*

**To**

The Secretary (Education),  
Delhi Administration, Delhi.

**SUBJECT:** *Recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 39th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on paragraph 36 of Audit Report (Civil), 1968.*

**Sir,**

I am directed to refer to my D.O. letter of even number dated the 3rd April, 1969, forwarding the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 36 of the Audit Report (Civil), 1968 relating to "Delay in construction of buildings and avoidable expenditure on hiring of rents", for your comments.

2. This Ministry has accepted all the recommendations; copies of action taken reports submitted to Public Accounts Committee are enclosed. The contents of the recommendations may be noted for guidance and necessary action to implement the recommendation taken.

Yours faithfully,

Sd./- Under Secretary.

**Recommendation**

In respect of the six premises already acquired by the Administration which continue to be occupied by tenants/squatters, the Committee consider that Government should have pursued the matter more vigorously, particularly with the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Municipal Corporation who are in charge of slum clearance work, so that alternative accommodation for such of the tenants/squatters who were eligible for it, could have been found expeditiously.

(S. No. 2—Para 1.11)

**Further Information**

The recommendation has been noted for future guidance and Delhi Administration has been asked to ask requisite action expeditiously in future.

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. 22-1/69-BSE-5 dated 26th August, 1969].

**Further Information**

*Whether the 6 plots under occupation by squatters/tenants have since been cleared?*

The latest position in regard to these 6 plots is given in Appendix 'B'.

**APPENDIX 'B'**

*S. No. 2/Para I-II Please state whether the 6 plots under occupation by the squatters/tenants have since been cleared.*

Serial No.	Name of site	Remarks
1.	Anar Kothi, Malkaganj	<p>About 103 families have since been cleared from the acquired property. The work regarding construction of new building on this site has since commenced.</p> <p>One factory still remains to be evicted from this site. The owner has filed a civil suit in the court which is being defended by the Government.</p>
2.	Roshanara Paints, Roopnagar	<p>Out of 7978.4 Sq. Yds. of land acquired, 2006.8 Sq Yds. are under our possession. Works for construction of a new building on this vacant portion has been awarded by the CPWD and is likely to start by the end of November, 1969</p> <p>Regarding the squatted portion the case is being defended by the Government against a civil writ filed by the owner of the factory who is in the occu of the land.</p>
3.	Pataudi House, Daryaganj. (purchased through negotiations).  Eviction proceedings under the Public Premises Act, 1958 are in progress) in the court.	<p>All the families residing in these properties were called by the Commissioner Implementation, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi on 17th July, 1969 to give their option for acceptance of the alternative accommodation in the Slum Clearance Colonies and DDA's Residential Colonies in order to vacate the Government properties for construction of school buildings. In-</p>
4.	Zeenat Mahal, Lal Kuan (Purchased from Punjab Govt.) Evictions proceedings under the Public Premises Act, 1958 are in progress in the court.	

No.	Name of site	Remarks
5.	Kalan Mahal, Daryaganj (Acquired) Alternative accommodation is to be provided in terms of LAC's award.	formation has been received from the D.D.A. that some applications for alternative allotment have since been received by them and are under consideration. Action for clearance of the sites will be taken as soon as these cases are finalised.
6.	Bulbali Khana, Turkman Gate. (Evacuee property purchased from Ministry of Rehabilitation).	
Displaced families residing in the property are to be removed.		

### Recommendation

As regards the delay in the commencement of construction of buildings, the Committee suggest that Government should prepare blue-prints of such buildings in accordance with the perspective plan so that construction work can be started as soon as the financial sanction is received. The Committee need hardly suggest that, in preparing blue-prints for the schools, Government should ensure that the buildings provide well-lit and well-ventilated accommodation, with playing grounds where feasible.

(S. No. 3—Para 1.12)

### Action Taken

Recommendation has been accepted and Delhi Administration asked to prepare blue-prints for the buildings programme of schools, keeping in view the recommendations of the PAC.

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. F.22-1/69-BSE-5, dated 29th September, 1969].

### Recommendation

The Committee are concerned to find that as many as 57 out of 300 old schools run by the Administration are housed in tents, besides seven other private institutions receiving grants from Government. The Committee are particularly distressed at the reply sent by the Administration to the Audit paragraph to the effect, "Running a school in tents is somewhat cheaper than raising a building", because of the interest on the capital outlay of the building that would be saved thereby. The Committee consider that the first concern of the Administration should have been to provide healthi and hygienic environment in schools for the future citizens of the country.

(S. No. 3—Para 1.13)

**Further Information**

*Whether plans for the construction of buildings for schools in tented accommodation have been drawn up?*

The Delhi Administration have got adequate number of schematic designs (building plans) which are adopted for construction of school buildings as and when land is available with slight modifications. In October, 1968, 57 were running in tents. Out of these 24 Government schools have since been housed in new buildings. The present number of purely tented Government schools is 35, which included two new schools opened during July, 1969. The position regarding construction of buildings for these schools is given in the Appendix 'C'.

**Action Taken**

The recommendation has been noted for future guidance and Delhi Administration asked to keep it in view while constructing school buildings in future.

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. 22-1/69-BSE-5 dated 29th September, 1969].

**APPENDIX 'C'**

*S. No. 3/Para 1013. Please state whether plans for the construction of buildings for schools in tented accommodation have been drawn up.*

Serial No	Name of Government School	Remarks
	Govt. Higher Secondary School at :—	
1.	Pataudi House, Daryaganj (Girls).	A new building is under construction.
2.	Jhandewalan (Girls) I Shift	} Do.
3.	Jhandewalan (Boys) II Shift	
4.	Shahdara (BM) (Girls) I Shift	} Do.
5.	Rohtas Nagar (Girls) II Shift	
6.	I.N.A. Colony (Boys)	Do.
7.	East of Kailash (Girls)	Do.
8.	Gandhinagar (Girls)	Do.
9.	Adarsh Nagar (Girls) I Shift	} Do. (Work suspended on account of stay order from High Court).
10.	Adarsh Nagar (Boys) II Shift	
11.	Inderpuri (Co-edu)	Tabular structures (Temporary Rooms) are under construction
12.	Kirti Nagar (Girls)	Do.
13.	Rithala (Rural) Opened during July, 1969	Do.
14.	Model Town No. 2 (Girls)	Do.
15.	Seemapuri (Co-edu)	Do.
16.	Shiv Nagar (Boys)	Administrative approval and expenditure sanction for construction of Tabular Structures

Serial No.	Name of Government School	Remarks
		(Temporary Rooms) has been accorded to the C.P.W.D. Plans have been invited by the CPWD.
17.	East Park Road (Girls) I Shift	} Do.
18.	Tibya College (Boys) II Shift	
19.	Dev Nagar (Girls) I Shift	} The building occupied by Kalindi College, Dev Nagar is likely to be vacated within 2/3 months. The Govt. schools will be housed in the school building at Dev Nagar on vacation by the College.
20.	Dev Nagar (Boys) II Shift	
21.	Surera (Rural)	} Building plans have been prepared. Contracts have been awarded by the CPWD for construction of new buildings at these places. The work is to start soon.
22.	Puth Khurd (Rural)	
23.	Pooth Kalan (Rural)	
24.	Tikri Khurd (Rural)	
25.	Kanjhawala (Rural) (Girls)	
26.	Dhaka (Girls) I Shift	} The building has already been sanctioned for construction during 1969-70. Land has been taken over recently. Layout plan is under preparation by the CPWD. Building plan according to the Schematic Designs already prepared will be sent to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for approval after finalisation of the layout plan.
27.	Dhaka (Boys) II Shift	
28.	Ghumenhera (Rural)	Do.
29.	Chander Nagar (Girls) I Shift	} The building has been sanctioned for construction during 1969-70. Section 4 and 6 Notifications under the L.A. Act, 1894 have been published for acquisition of land which is to be used for construction of new building. The possession of the land will be taken over when the award is announced by the Land Acquisition Collector.
30.	Chander Nagar (Boys) II Shift	
		Schematic Design already prepared will be adopted for this building after preparation of the layout plan when the land becomes available.



Serial No.	Name of Government School	Remarks
31.	Bhola Nath Nagar (Girls) .	Do.
32.	Zeenat Mahal, Lal Kuan (Girls) I Shift.	<p data-bbox="612 413 959 899">A building has been sanctioned for construction at Zeenat Mahal, Lal Kuan during 1969-70. The building plans have been prepared. The site where the new building is to be constructed is partly vacant and partly squatter. The old structure has to be demolished before the new building can be raised. There is no response against the tenders invited by the CPWD because the site is located in a densely populated locality and difficulties exist in the transportation of material for want of free access to the site of the construction. Efforts are being made to fix up contract.</p> <p data-bbox="612 939 959 1107">Estimates for construction of Tabular Structures (Temporary Rooms) on the present site near Kamla Market have also been prepared and sent to the higher authorities for according sanction.</p>
33.	Zeenat Mahal, Lal Kuan (Boys) II Shift. (Working presently near Kamla Market outside Ajmeri Gate)	
34.	Bulbati Khana, Turkman Gate (Girls).	<p data-bbox="618 1147 965 1291">Estimates for construction of Tabular Structures (Temporary Rooms) on the present site at Ram Lila Ground have been sent to the higher authorities for according sanction.</p>
35.	South Gandhi Nagar (Girls) (Opened during July, 1969).	<p data-bbox="624 1324 971 1515">M.C. Middle Girls School has been upgraded to a Hr. Sec. School. The school will be housed in the buildings to be handed over by the MCD consequent on transfer of Middle Schools to the Administration.</p>

### **Recommendation**

The Committee suggest that Government should shed this attitude of complacency in the matter of housing school children in tented accommodation for an indefinite period and draw up a phased programme for providing permanent structures. In the meantime, the Committee would commend to Government two lines of approach:

- (i) Government may utilise the services of research organisations, particularly the National Buildings Organisation, in order to devise a reasonably cheap but adequate shelter for school children till a permanent building is raised. The structure may be such as could be utilised at another site when the permanent building comes up.
- (ii) Government should make a sustained effort to rent accommodation to house schools where Government have either been unable to acquire a suitable site or where a permanent building is not likely to be constructed in the near future.

In this context the Committee feel unhappy that the Administration gave up their efforts to rent accommodation for school after making an effort once in 1962 by insertion of an advertisement. It is common knowledge that not a small number of private schools in Delhi are housed in rented accommodation and therefore the Committee see no reason why Government cannot find suitable rented accommodation to house their schools.

(S. No. 4 Para 1.14).

### **Action Taken**

The observation of the PAC has been noted and Delhi Administration asked to draw up a phase programme for construction of permanent structures for schools. Funds have been provided in the Fourth Plan for construction of school buildings. The National Buildings Organisation have prepared standard designs and are doing research work continuously for reducing the cost. The Delhi Administration has been asked to consult the National Building Organisation about plans of school structures.

Recommendation of (ii) has also been accepted and Delhi Administration asked to take requisite action.

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. F.22-1/69-BSE-5, dated 29th September, 1969].

### **Recommendation**

The Committee also suggest that Government should earmark and acquire the most suitable sites for school buildings in the new areas which are being developed in Delhi so that the problem of finding a suitable site for such schools does not arise in future.

(S. No. 5—Para 1.15)

**Action Taken**

The recommendation has been accepted and Delhi Administration asked to act accordingly.

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. F.22-1/69-BSE-5, dated 26th August, 1969].

**Recommendations**

The Committee are keen that the lessons learnt in the running of showrooms should be put to good use by Government in evaluating other activities, undertaken at Government expense, in the name of promoting exports, so that precious resources are not dissipated on activities which serve little purpose. (S. No. 8—Paragraph 2.15)

**Action Taken**

The observations/recommendations of the Committee have been noted by Government. A copy of this Ministry's circular letter No. 7(6)-B&A/69, dated 21st May, 1969—is forwarded herewith. (Annexure).

3. There is no proposal with Government to open any new Show-rooms.

*ANNEXURE*

No. 7(6)—B&A/69

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE & SUPPLY

(DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE)

Exhibition Branch

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*New Delhi, 21st May, 1969*

*SUBJECT:—Thirty Ninth Report of Public Accounts Committee (1968-69) (Fourth Lok Sabha)—Running of Showrooms abroad.*

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The case relating to the working of the "Showrooms" maintained by this Ministry in foreign countries under the supervision of the Indian Missions abroad, was examined recently by the Public Accounts Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha). In regard to this case, the Committee has observed as under in paras 2.14 and 2.15 of their thirty-ninth Report:—

"The Committee regret to note that out of 16 showrooms which were opened during 1957-58 to 1966-67 seven showrooms on which over Rs. 23 lakhs were spent had to be closed down. Though the Committee do not doubt the underlying purpose of setting up the showrooms, namely, to bring home to the countries in Asia and Africa the things that India makes and can export, the fact remains that, for want of follow up action, the objectives could not in all cases be realised. Had Government taken care periodically to evaluate the contribution of each of the showrooms towards the development of exports *vis-a-vis* the expenditure incurred on its maintenance, they would have come to realise the imperative need for either improving the quality and range of exhibits displayed or closing down some of the showrooms earlier, thereby saving the ex-chequer a few lakhs of rupees. The Committee cannot appreciate why Government did not avail of the opportunity in 1966 critically to review the value of the showroom at Khartoum *vis-a-vis* the expenditure incurred before committing themselves for three years to the lease of a new building for the showroom at a rent of Rs. 5,603 per month.

The Committee are keen that the lessons learnt in the running of showrooms should be put to good use by Government in evaluating other activities undertaken at Government expense, in the name of promoting exports so that precious resources are not dissipated on activities which serve little purpose".

2. The above observations of the Public Accounts Committee are circulated to all the Sections concerned with activities relating to Export Promotion, for guidance. The Officers concerned with the activities the PAC has in mind are requested to consider the suggested evaluation and take appropriate action under intimation to the undersigned.

*Officer on Special Duty.*

### **Recommendations**

The Committee are glad to note that the trend of booking of orders at all showrooms except at Lagos and Bangkok, is encouraging. The Committee would like Government and the State Trading Corporation to review critically the working of the showrooms at Lagos and Bangkok so as to evolve a suitable strategy to advance the cause of exports. In particular the committee cannot overemphasise the need for meaningful display of exhibits with reference to the requirements of the country and the export potential of India.

(S. No. 9—Paragraph 2.26)

### **Action taken**

Government accept the recommendation. The S.T.C. has intimated that the Reviewing Committee set up by Government has examined the matter at some length and has in their report submitted in July, 1969 recommended that the time has come to do away with showrooms and instead, invest the expenditure in new and modern promotional activities: topical displays of specific range of products like textiles, shoes, engineering items, active participation in exhibitions, trade fairs, India weeks and sales promotion drives supported by catalogues, brochures, etc. The Reviewing Committee is, therefore, of the view that it would be better to close down the showrooms in their existing form and instead set up foreign offices in relation to local needs felt and proven, in three stages—prospecting stage where the Manager functions as a roving salesman rather than a desk and staff-bound Manager from the very start; second, where we could probe into the neighbouring countries; and third, open a full-fledged office only when the country and the area has fulfilled the promise

and a strong trading base has been built. This recommendation of the Reviewing Committee will be examined by Government and a final reply will be submitted to the P.A.C. in due course.

[F. No. 24(1)/69-S.T.]

Dated: 16-8-1969.

### **Recommendations**

The Committee note that the State Trading Corporation is required to send quarterly progress reports to the Ministry about the trade promotion activities at these showrooms. The Committee hope that Government will subject these progress reports to critical examination so as to make sure that the State Trading Corporation live up to the avowed objective of providing a good showroom, a good market study cell, and a good business booking office.

(S. No. 9—Paragraph 2.27)

### **Action Taken**

Government accept the recommendation.

[F. No. 24(1)/69-S.T.]

Dated: 16-8-1969.

### **Recommendations**

The Committee feel that, if the showrooms are run efficiently on business lines it should be possible, before long, for the State Trading Corporation to take over the entire financial responsibility for these showrooms. Government should therefore review periodically the working of the showrooms in consultation with the Corporation with a view to discontinuing the grant-in-aid when the showrooms become self-supporting.

(S. No. 9—Paragraph 2.28)

### **Action taken**

Government accept the recommendation. The future working of the showrooms will be examined in the light of the recommendations made by the STC Reviewing Committee. Final decision on the recommendation will be intimated to the P.A.C. in due course.

Ministry of FT&S O.M. No. 7(6)B&A/69, dated 18th August, 1969.

**Further information called for by the Committee.**

Please state what the reviewing committee of State Trading Corporation has recommended in regard to the financial assistance to be extended by Government to State Trading Corporation run showrooms.

**Reply of Government**

The Review Committee, in its final report, has not made any specific recommendation regarding the question of financial assistance from Government for running the showrooms. The Committee has stated that an examination of the showrooms that were handed over to the Corporation recently and are awaiting a decision on whether to continue them or to close down, would show that it would be better to close them down in their existing form. According to the Review Committee, showrooms are today a concept that has moved on; the Committee has recommended that the emphasis should, therefore, be switched over to the modern concept of promotion through active participation in exhibitions, trade fairs, 'India Weeks', catalogues, brochures and topical displays on a specific range of products. The Committee has made specific recommendations on converting the showrooms under the charge of S.T.C. into Sales Promotion Offices.

These recommendations are now under consideration of the Government. The question of financial assistance will be decided in the light of the decision taken by the Government on the Committee's recommendations on the future of these showrooms.

(F. No. 24(1)/69-ST dated, the 27th October, 1969.)

**Recommendations**

The Committee would like Government to ensure that where showrooms are located at places where an office or offices of Export Promotion Councils exist, steps are taken to bring about coordination between the working of these organisations so that duplication and waste are avoided. This would appear to be particularly important since financial assistance is extended by Government to the Export Promotion Councils also. The Committee would like Government to examine, in particular, whether at places where the showrooms exist alongside of offices of the Export Promotion Councils, one integrated would not serve better the cause of export promotion.

(Sl. No. 9—Paragraph 2.29)

**Action taken**

Government accept the recommendation. The State Trading Corporation proposes to have consultations at regular intervals with Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards for co-ordinating their efforts for promoting exports of the country. Government will keep a watch on the action taken by the Corporation.

(F. No. 24(1)/69-ST dated, the 16th August, 1969.)

**Recommendation**

The Committee suggest that a detailed procedure should be worked out, in consultation with trade and industry, for the procurement, display and return of exhibits. The arrangements should be business-like enough to inspire confidence so that the showrooms can display meaningful exhibits which would be of special trade interest to the country concerned.

(Sl. No. 10—Paragraph 2.31)

**Action taken**

Government accept the recommendation.

(F. No. 24(1)/69-ST dated, the 16th August, 1969.)

**Recommendations**

The Committee would like Government to issue instructions to ensure that before summary acquisition proceedings under Section 17 are initiated in future, the properties are most carefully surveyed so that later on the proceedings are not thrown into jeopardy.

(Sl. No. 14 Appendix—Para 3.13)

**Action taken**

Instructions have been issued to all concerned.

**Recommendation**

The Committee cannot help feeling that the whole case has been handled by Government in a lackadaisical manner. Consecutively on three occasions, in 1961, 1963 and 1966, Government gave notices to the tenant to vacate the premises ranging from period of 15 days to 3 months, which, according to Government's own admission, could not be considered reasonable. After the last notice served in 1966, no lease deed was executed with the tenant who was allowed to continue. The question of an alternative use of property has also been hanging fire since 1960. According to information given to the Committee, a decision is likely to be taken on this point by 1970.

[Sl. No. 18 of Appendix (Para No. 3.26) of the 39th Report (4th Lok Sabha).]



### **Action Taken**

The observations of the Public Accounts Committee have been noted and steps are being taken accordingly.

### **Recommendation**

The Committee are unable to understand why the question of finalisation of the lease deed and the rent to be charged from the lessee were not decided for over two years. The Committee expect Government to draw the necessary lessons from their experience in 1960, 1963 and 1966 and to ensure that all formalities including the execution of the lease deed, issue of notice etc., are settled well in advance, so that Government do not face any difficulty in getting the premises vacated by 1970 when they would be needing them.

[S. No. 18 of Appendix Para 3.27 of  
39th Report (4th Lok Sabha).]

### **Action Taken**

Necessary details in this behalf have been worked out and are being checked up to enable action to be finalised in time. The Public Accounts Committee will be informed of the final action taken in the matter.

[Deptt. of Works, Housing & Urban Development O.M. No. 5/3/69-BT.,  
dated the 17th October, 1969.]

### **Recommendation**

The Committee consider that the loss of Rs. 1.35 lakhs that arose out of the delay in the allotment of shops in these five markets was largely avoidable. In the case of two of the markets, where the delay was caused by the failure to finalise the transfer of those markets to the local body, the Committee feel that Government could well have asked the Director of Estates to take over the markets pending a decision on the issue of transfer of these markets. The Committee also notice that the question itself was raised by Government with the local authority only after the markets had been constructed. Similarly, in the case of the other three markets where the delay in allotment was caused by non-receipt of the list of squatters from the local authority, the lists were called for by Government only about the time the markets were completed or thereafter. The Committee are unable to appreciate why Government could not initiate action well before the completion of the markets.

The Committee note that, for the future, Government have decided to allot shops in markets on the tender system and that, to avoid delay instructions have been issued to have action initiated sufficiently in advance of the completion of the markets. They trust that these instructions will be strictly followed and instances of the type that have come to their notice will not recur.

[S. Nos. 19 & 20) (Paras 3.37 and 3.38) of Appendix to the P.A.C.'s 39th Report (4th Lok Sabha)].

#### **Action taken**

Necessary instructions (copy enclosed) have again been issued to all concerned to initiate action for allotment of shops sufficiently in advance of the completion of the market so that there is no delay in allotment and consequent loss of revenue.

[Deptt. of W.H.&U.D. O.M. No. 5/3/69-Bt. dated 5-6-69.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS  
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

(POLICY CELL)

No. 13011(2)/69-Pol. I

*New Delhi-11, 30th May, 1969.*

**MEMORANDUM**

SUBJECT:—*39th Report of the P.A.C. (4th Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1966-67 and Audit Report (Civil) 1968 relating to Ministries of Education, Commerce and Works Housing and Supply—(Paras 3.37 and 3.38) allotment of shops in markets.*

A copy of Paras 3.37 and 3.38 of the 39th Report of the Public Accounts Committee (4th Lok Sabha) regarding delay in allotment of shops and consequent loss of revenue is forwarded for information. Action should be initiated sufficiently in advance of the completion of the markets for allotment of the shops so that there is no delay in the allotment and no shop lies vacant. These instructions should be strictly followed. Serious notice will be taken for any lapse in this regard.

2. The Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., concerned will intimate to the Directorate of Estates sufficiently in advance the likely time of completion of markets to enable the latter to take appropriate action in time.

Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES BY GOVERNMENT**

##### **Recommendation**

The Committee are surprised to find that, after the date on which the Land Acquisition Collector purported to take possession of the land, mutation entries in favour of some of the landowners were made in the revenue records. The Committee would like Government to investigate the matter.

(Sl. No. 12 Appendix—Para 3.11)

##### **Action taken**

The matter is being investigated.

[Deptt. of Works, Housing & Urban Development O.M. No. 5/3/69-Bt. dated 21-8-1969].

##### **Further information**

This is in continuation of the earlier note of this Department stating that the matter was being investigated. The Delhi Administration, who initiated the acquisition proceedings in respect of the land, have since investigated the matter. A copy of d.o. letter No. 8390-91/Lab., dated the 3rd September, 1969 received from Shri B. N. Tandon, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi in this regard (together with its English translation) is enclosed (Annexures I and II).

[Deptt. of W.H. & U.D. O.M. No. 5/3/69-Bt. dated 26-9-69.]

ANNEXURE I

डिप्टी कमिश्नर

दिल्ली

दिनांक 3-9-1969

नं० 8390-91 / एल० ए० बी०

प्रिय चौधरी,

ग्राम मोहम्मदपुर मुनीरका की भूमि के अधिग्रहण के समय में सार्वजनिक लेखा समिति (1968-1969) की 39 रिपोर्ट के पैरा (3.11) के सम्बन्ध में कृपया अपने अ० म० पत्र संख्या 9/2/69-एल० II दिनांक 19-8-69 को देखने का कष्ट करें।

2. मैंने इस मामले की जांच की और देखा है कि अधिग्रहीत भूमि पर नामांतरण 4-12-59, 4-4-60 और 7-12-60 को निर्माण मन्त्रालय के हक में दर्ज हुए थे, किन्तु यह दाखिल खारिज स्वीकृत नहीं किये गये थे। क्योंकि वाद संख्या 32/59 श्री० ए० के० घटक बनाम सरकार में सब जज ने यह निर्णय दिया है कि इस केम से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचना अवैधानिक है। इसी भूमि पर जिसके बारे में सरकार के पक्ष में नामांतर होना था भूमि के पूर्व मालिकों के पक्ष में कोई नामांतरण वाद में दर्ज हुआ और स्वीकृत किया गया। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह नामांतरण पटवारी की लापरवाही के कारण हो गया जिस समय अभिलेखा में यह नोट नहीं दिया कि इसी भूमि के बारे में सरकार के पक्ष में दाखिल खारिज स्वीकृत होने के लिये पड़ा हुआ है। पटवारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही किये जाने के प्रश्न पर अलग से विचार किया जा रहा है।

यहां पर यह भी स्पष्ट करना उचित होगा कि भूमि के पूर्व मालिकों के पक्ष में दाखिल खारिज स्वीकृत हो जाने से अधिग्रहीत भूमि पर सरकार के असीमित अधिकार एवं स्वामित्वता पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता क्योंकि दाखिल खारिज की कार्यवाही राजस्व अधिकारी द्वारा अपने अभिलेखों को सही रखने के लिए ही की जाती है और इस कार्यवाही से उस व्यक्ति को कोई अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होता जिसके पक्ष में दाखिल खारिज किया जाता है। नामांतरण के यह आदेश न्यायिक निर्णय नहीं होते।

आपका,

ह० विशन नारायण टन्डन

श्री एस० चौधरी,

उपसचिव, भारत सरकार,

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार, निर्माण आवास तथा नगर

विकास मन्त्रालय (निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास विभाग),

नई दिल्ली।

**ANNEXURE II**

*(Original in Hindi)*

Deputy Commissioner, Delhi

D.O. No. 8390-91/LAB.

*Dated 3-9-1969*

My dear Chaudhuri,

Please refer to your D.O. letter No. 9/2/69-LII, dated the 19th August, 1969 regarding para (3.11) of the 39th Report (1968-69) of the Public Accounts Committee in respect of acquisition of land in village Moham-madpur Munirka.

2. I have got the matter examined and find that the acquired land was transferred in the name of the Ministry of Works on 4th December, 1959, 4th April, 1960 and 7th December, 1960 but the transfer entries were not approved, because in the Case No. 32/59 of Shri A. K. Ghatok *Vs.* Government, the Judge decided that that the relative Notification was illegal. The land in question, which was to be transferred in the name of the Government was transferred and approved in favour of the previous owner of the land. It appears that the transfer was given effect to due to carelessness of the Patwari as at that time it was not mentioned in the records that the transfer of the land was pending approval in the name of the Government. The question of taking action against the Patwari is being considered separately.

It will be appropriate to mention here that the transfer entries approved in the name of the previous land owner does not affect the unlimited rights and ownership of the Government on the acquired land because the Revenue Officers have to make the entries to keep their records complete, and that the transfer entries do not vest any rights in him in whose name the entries are made. The transfer orders are not legal orders.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. /

Shri S. Chaudhuri,

Dy. Secy., Ministry of H.F.P.W.H. & U.D., Department of W.H. & U.D., New Delhi.

## CHAPTER IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS REPLIES TO WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

#### Recommendation

The Committee regret to note that, out of 16 showrooms which were opened during 1957-58 to 1966-67, seven showrooms on which over Rs. 23 lakhs were spent had to be closed down. Though the Committee do not doubt the underlying purpose of setting up the showrooms, namely, to bring home to the countries in Asia and Africa the things that India makes and can export, the fact remains that, for want of follow up action, the objectives could not in all cases be realised. Had Government taken care periodically to evaluate the contribution of each of the showrooms towards the development of exports *vis-a-vis* the expenditure incurred on its maintenance, they would have come to realise the imperative need for either improving the quality and range of exhibits displayed or closing down some of the showrooms earlier, thereby saving the exchequer a few lakhs of rupees. The Committee cannot appreciate why Government did not avail of the opportunity in 1966 critically to review the value of the showroom at Khartoum *vis-a-vis* the expenditure incurred before committing themselves for three years to the lease of a new building for the showroom at rent of Rs. 5,603 per month.

(S. No. 8—Paragraph 2.14)

#### Action taken

As explained by the Secretary of the erstwhile Ministry of Commerce while tendering evidence before the Public Accounts Committee, the principal object of setting up the showrooms in foreign countries was initially to create the image of new India and then to create interest abroad in the products of the country through Visual Commercial Publicity and trade information. The project was essentially promotional and introductory. At the earliest possible opportunity, Government moved on to the next stage of the effort *viz.* handing over of showrooms to the S.T.C. for being run on commercial lines. Where this was not considered advisable, the showrooms were closed down.

### **Recommendation**

The Committee would like government to ensure that Government run-showrooms in Kabul and Bahrain do not become expensive museum-pieces and impose an indefinite liability on Government. Government should ensure that the range and quality of exhibits in these showrooms serve the underlying purpose of evoking interest in India's manufactures, thereby improving export prospects. Government should, in accordance with their policies hand over the running of the Showrooms to the State Trading Corporation at the earliest opportune time.

(S. No. 8—Paragraph 2.16)

### **Action taken**

The recommendations of the Committee have been noted by government.

As regards the showrooms at Kabul, Bahrain and Cairo which are still being managed by Government, final decision regarding closure or transfer will be taken soon.

### **Further information sought by the Action Taken Sub-Committee of the P.A.C.**

- (i) When a final decision regarding the showrooms at Kabul, Bahrain and Cairo will be taken.
- (ii) Whether at Cairo, in view of the fact that foreign trade is on a government to government basis, any useful purpose would be served by the retention of the showroom.
- (iii) Also furnish a detailed note indicating the reports of officers who visited showrooms at Kabul, Bahrain and Cairo during the last three years and the nature of action taken on those reports.

### **MINISTRY'S REPLY**

Information on the above points is furnished below *seriatim*:—

- (i) Final decision in regard to the showrooms at Kabul, Bahrain and Cairo, is expected to be taken before the end of December, 1969.
- (ii) The question whether the showroom at Cairo should be continued or not is being examined keeping in view the fact that the foreign trade of U.A.R. is on Government to Government basis.



- (iii) Two senior officers of this Ministry viz. Shri Raghbir Dyal (Joint Director) and Shri P. K. Samal, (Joint Secretary) visited the showroom at Cairo and Kabul in November, 1968, and October, 1969, respectively.

A note indicating the points in respect of Cairo showroom brought out in Shri Raghbir Dyal's report which is under consideration of the Government, is enclosed. (Annexure).

The showroom at Kabul was visited by the undersigned only a few days ago and a further note will follow.

[O.M. No. 7(6)-B&A/69 dated 1-11-69.]

## ANNEXURE

### *Note showing points brought out in Shri Raghbir Dyal's Report on Cairo Showroom*

Shri Dyal has reported that the Trade Centre at Cairo is a good instrument for promotion of our exports provided it is run on proper lines by efficient and experienced staff. He has mentioned in his report that, during India's participation in the Cairo International Trade Fair in October/November, 1968, it was discovered that India has great prospects for exporting its engineering and industrial items to U.A.R. Even though on account of limitations of space, it may not be possible to display a long range of heavier items at one time, the Trade Centre, according to Shri Dyal, has an ideal location and is suitable for display of engineering products. While agreeing that there are only a few trading organisations in U.A.R. authorised to make purchases of items from abroad, he has stressed that it is the actual users who really influence such purchases. The *modus-operandi* for promotion of our products, which could find a market in U.A.R., according to him, should be the display of these items at the Trade Centre and also loaning of some of these to the actual users for trial. Shri Dyal has added that the Trade Centre should also arrange for the demonstration and operation of the items on display in addition to dissemination of literature and detailed information of the products in English and Arabic. His view is that the Trade Centre at Cairo should be allowed to continue functioning under efficient and experienced staff.

#### **Recommendation**

The Committee consider it unfortunate that Government did not examine the question whether the land could be treated as waste or arable and whether Section 17 of the Act could be resorted to, in the light of the objection raised by the landowners that the land had been developed. When the matter subsequently went to court, one of the factors that court took into account, while decreeing against the acquisition proceedings, was the fact that the land had been developed and could not therefore have been categorised as waste or arable.

(Sl. No. 11 —Para 3.7)

The Committee also note that, after the acquisition notifications were issued, treating the entire land as waste or arable, Government withdrew from the scope of the acquisition certain pieces of land on the ground that these were built-up areas. This would indicate that the proceedings were

not initiated after a thorough and meticulous survey of the properties affected. The Committee would like the responsibility for this lapse to be fixed.

(Sl. No. 13—Para 3.12)

#### **Action taken**

It appears that the fact whether the land was waste or arable had not been verified by physical inspection at the time the acquisition proceedings were initiated. However, on the basis of information then available to Government, the entire land was taken to be waste or arable. Only on receipt of representations from certain landowners, after issue of the notifications, the land was physically inspected. Certain lands, which were found to be not waste or arable, were withdrawn from acquisition.

The officer who had suggested the acquisition of the entire area under Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, retired from Government service many years back and is now no more.

#### **Recommendation**

The Committee also notice that, after the Sub-Judge had decreed the case against Government and the Ministry of Law had advised that it may not be possible to challenge the finding that the land was not waste or arable, the matter was still pressed unsuccessfully in the first appeal. It was only in second appeal that Government raised the point that, even if the land was not waste or arable and the proceedings under Section 17 were invalid, the validity of the notification under Section 4 would not be affected. The High Court, however, refused to entertain this plea on the ground that this was a new argument which Government had not addressed to the lower appellate court. The Committee consider it **unfortunate** that the grounds of appeal were not properly formulated before the case went to the first appellate court.

(Sl. No. 15 Appendix—Para 3.14)

#### **Action taken**

The advice of the Ministry of Law had been duly communicated to the Litigation Branch of that Ministry, who were in charge of conducting the case in the court. The Government Counsel did not, however, argue the case in the first appellate court, in accordance with the advice of the Ministry of Law.

#### **Recommendation**

The Committee would like to be informed in due course about the outcome of the proceedings initiated in this behalf.

(Sl. No. 16 Appendix—Para 3.16)

**Action taken**

The Special Leave petition filed by Government has been dismissed by the Supreme Court and Government are now considering what further action should be taken in the matter.

**Recommendation**

The Committee reserve their comments on other aspects of this acquisition in view of the fact the matter in *sub-judice*.

(Sl. No. 17 Appendix—Para 3.17)

Noted.

**Action taken****Recommendation**

The Committee are concerned to find that the C.P.W.D. incurred expenditure on works executed by it for outside parties in excess of the deposits received from these parties. It is also regrettable that in some cases the Department is not able to say whether the expenditure was incurred after obtaining specific assurances from the parties that they would meet such excess expenditure. The Committee note that the amounts to be realised from local bodies are particularly large and would like speedy steps to be taken for their realisation.

(Sl. No. 22—Para 3.55)

**Action taken**

As regards the recovery of the dues from the local bodies, the largest amount recoverable is from the N.D.M.C. As the P.A.C. have already been informed, the N.D.M.C. have linked the payment of the dues with their own claims against the C.P.W.D. which remain to be settled. With a view to clearing the outstanding amounts on both sides it was decided that the accounts of both the C.P.W.D. and the N.D.M.C. should be examined by a team of auditors, one from each side. The Accountant General, Commerce, Works & Miscellaneous was requested to make available the services of a suitable Accounts Officer to act as auditor jointly with the Examiner of the Local Office Accounts of the N.D.M.C. for adjusting the claims and counter claims between the N.D.M.C. and the C.P.W.D. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India has recently sent a panel of three names from which one name is being selected and the work of joint verification of account will then proceed and will be finalised as early as possible. As regards other parties, notes against Serial number 23 may kindly be perused. On the substantive issue involved, instructions are being issued to the C.P.W.D. to keep a constant watch on the progress of expenditure on deposit works and to take timely action for obtaining further deposits from the concerned parties depending on the actual utilisation of earlier deposits and estimates of additional requirements.

[Deptt. of Works, Housing & Urban Development O.M. No. 5/3/69-BT., dated the 21st August, 1969.]

### Recommendation

The Committee note that the Department is taking steps, in consultation with Audit, to furnish audited figures of expenditure to the parties so as to realise the excess amounts spent. They would like to be informed about the progress made in this direction.

(Serial number 23—Para 3.56)

### Action taken

A statement of account has been prepared and sent to Audit for verification in respect of the following public undertakings :

1. Hindustan Insecticides	Rs. 17,876·93
2. National Physical Lab.	Rs. 2,274·24
3. University Grants Commission	Rs. 20,204·30

The figures in respect of the remaining parties to the extent of Rs. 5,18,650·17 have been got verified from the Audit and the demands have been preferred against the various parties. These demands are being pursued vigorously with a view to get the payments cleared.

As regards the recovery of the amount (Rs. 39,927/-) from Janapath Hotels, it has since been verified that the amount now outstanding is Rs. 9,039·75. Efforts are being made to realise this amount from the Hotel authorities as expeditiously as possible.

[Deptt. of Works, Housing & Urban Development O.M. No. 5/3/69-BT., dated the 21st August, 1969.]

### Recommendation

The committee would like to impress upon Government that excess expenditure, whether incurred on behalf of private parties or Government undertakings, constitutes an unauthorised advance of Government money. The Committee would therefore like Government to consider whether in such cases, if deposits to make good the excess are not forthcoming, interest should not be charged.

(Serial No. 24—Para 3.57)

### Action taken

In the case of local bodies such as the N.D.M.C. and the D.M.C. as well as the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking the deposit works are carried out on a reciprocal basis. Therefore if the C.P.W.D. insist on payment of interest in the case of the local bodies, they would in turn be liable to pay interest to them on expenditure in excess of the amounts deposited.

It may also sometimes happen that the amount deposited is in excess of the actual expenditure incurred, in such cases the parties concerned may claim interest on the balance amount deposited by them. However, the matter is being further examined in detail in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and a further report will be submitted to the Public Accounts Committee.

[Deptt. of Works, Housing & Urban Development O.M. No. 5/3/69-BT., dated the 21st August, 1969.]

## CHAPTER V

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE FURNISHED INTERIM REPLIES

#### Recommendation

1.23. The Committee note that grants aggregating Rs. 1·01 lakhs given by Government and the University Grants Commission to the institution were found to have been misapplied or misappropriated. The misapplication or misappropriation was suspected by the University concerned in December, 1964 and got investigated by them in February, 1965, but the University Grants Commission became aware of the position for the first time only in April, 1966. This suggests that the existing arrangements for liaison between the Commission and the University leave much to be desired. The Committee would like in this connection to reiterate the recommendation in para 3.17 of their 14th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) that the University/State Governments who sponsor grants to colleges should assume the responsibility for ensuring that such grants are properly utilised and a working arrangement in this regard should be evolved by Government in consultation with the authorities concerned. The Committee trust that early action to implement this recommendation will be taken.

(S. No. 6—Para 1.23)

1.24. The Committee also notice that, though the University advised the University Grants Commission in June, 1966 to initiate legal proceedings and pointed out specifically in August, 1967 that the party concerned was likely to alienate his assets and render proceedings infructuous, if they were delayed further, Government/the Commission have not so far registered any civil or criminal case.

(S. No. 6—Paragraph 1.24)

#### Action Taken

*Para 1.23.* The recommendations of the P.A.C. were placed before the Commission. As desired by the Commission the views of the Universities are being ascertained. The matter will shortly be again considered by the Commission. It may, however, be stated that according to usual practice the assistance of the Universities/State Government concerned is immediately sought by the Commission when a case of improper utilisation of grant is detected. Such assistance is generally available to the Commission.

*Para 1.24.* In the case of Shankar College, Yadgiri in accordance with the advice of the Central Ministry of Law, a brief for civil proceedings for recovery of grants paid was sent to the State Education Department with a request that the case may be entrusted to the Government Counsel. The State Government has intimated that the case has been handed over to the Public Prosecutor and Government Advocate, Gulbarga for drafting the plaint in consultation with the Registrar, Karnatak University. It has been decided that an officer of the Commission may visit Gulbarga with a representative of the Karnatak University to assist the Government Advocate and Public Prosecutor, Gulbarga for taking further steps in the matter.

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. 6-1/69 Acct. II, dated 26th August, 1969.]

#### **Further Note**

*Para 1.24.* Although, the above recommendation of the Committee, taken by itself, concerns only the infructuous grants recoverable by the U.G.C. from the Shankar College, Yadgiri, deferences have been made in the body of the Committee's Report to the recovery of the infructuous grants paid by the Ministry to the College under the Campus Works Projects Scheme for the construction of a Recreation Hall-cum-Auditorium in the College Campus.

In August, 1968, the U.G.C. had sent to the Government of Mysore briefs and copies of relevant papers regarding grants paid by the U.G.C. as well as the Ministry of Education to the Shankar College, Yadgiri, for entrusting them to the Government Pleader, Gulbarga, for preparing the draft of the notice to be served on the College management and the plaint to be filed in the Court. It appears, however, that all the relevant papers could not be made available immediately to the Pleader as most of them were in the custody of the C.B.I. Now that the C.B.I. seems to have completed its investigations and has filed a charge sheet in the Court of the City Magistrate, Bangalore, on 21st April, 1969, it is expected that the relevant records could be made available for the inspection of the Government Pleader. Necessary instructions have been issued to the State Government, the Karnatak University, the U.G.C., the S.P.E., and the Government Pleader, Gulbarga, for further progressing the case of the civil proceedings against the Shankar College management. The assets of the College are also being ascertained through the State Government. The Government Pleader has also been requested to advise on the feasibility of filing a combined civil suit by the U.G.C. and the Ministry for the recovery of moneys due to them from the College, and the estimated cost of filing an independent suit by the Ministry for recovery of Rs. 21,000 paid by it as grant to the College, if it is considered unavoidable.

(O.M. No. 31-211/68-YS.3 dated 27th August, 1969)



1.25. The Committee consider that in all such cases Government/University Grants Commission should press with greater vigour their claim for recovery from colleges/institutions which have misappropriated the grants and initiate necessary legal proceedings expeditiously. The Committee also consider that in such cases, the Central Bureau of Investigation should investigate the matter with a greater sense of urgency to facilitate timely action being taken. The Committee hope that the C.B.I. report on the subject would become available without further delay and that, on its receipt, Government would consider not only the question of initiating criminal proceedings against the college authorities for misappropriating the money but also decide what action should be taken against the engineer and chartered accountant on the basis of whose false certificates grants were sanctioned by Government/University Grants Commission. The Committee also suggest that Government should review in the light of the C.B.I.'s report the general procedure followed for the release of Central grants to colleges/institutions in order to ensure that such instances of misappropriation do not recur.

(S. No. 7—Paragraph 1.25)

#### **Action taken**

*Para 1.25.* The Commission has been pursuing all such cases with the University/State Government concerned. The C.B.I. has informed the Commission that a charge sheet was filed in the court of the City Magistrate, Bangalore on 21st April, 1969. The case now stands posted to 18th August, 1969 for furnishing copies of documents/statements of witnesses etc. to the charged persons. The report of the C.B.I. is not yet available to the Commission.

[Ministry of Education & Youth Services O.M. No. 6-1/69 Acct. II, dated 26th August, 1969].

#### **Recommendations**

3.47. The Committee are unhappy to find that a large number of quarters in certain Sectors of Ramakrishna Puram could not be allotted immediately after completion. Apart from the resulting loss to the exchequer, this deprived a number of Government servants of a much-needed amenity. The Committee find that this situation arose out of disputes between Government and the local bodies as to who should be responsible for financing the cost of some of the civic services for these quarters. The Committee also note that the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in particular went on escalating their scale of charges for the provision of electricity supply to these quarters. In the Committee's view, the situation was basically caused by the lack of resources with the local bodies. The Committee hope that this matter will be examined by the Commission of Enquiry which is going into the question of financial resources of local bodies in Delhi and that

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Government will on the basis of such examination, come to an early decision on the extent to which these authorities will be responsible for the provision of civic amenities in Government colonies and the manner in which they are to be helped to provide these amenities. In the meantime, the Committee consider that it should not be beyond the ingenuity of Government and the local bodies to work out a realistic arrangement by which supplies of water and electricity could be synchronised with the plans for construction of staff quarters in Government colonies in order to obviate loss of Government revenue and hardship to staff of the nature mentioned in the Audit paragraph. (S. No. 21—Paragraph 3.47).

#### **Action Taken**

At every stage during the construction of these quarters, the programme of construction had been made known to the Corporation and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and their commitment to provide the necessary services had been obtained. The progress of these works was reviewed periodically along with their representatives. Meetings were also held by the Secretary and the Joint Secretary of this Ministry with their representatives to expedite matters. The Central Public Works Department had thus been making efforts to have close co-ordination with the local bodies, but due to lack of resources with these local bodies, as already stated by the Committee, they failed to keep to their commitments.

The Morarka Commission, set up to go into the finances of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee with a view to determine the financial relationship between the Government and these two local bodies, were also required to go into the question whether, if the financial resources are inadequate, the inadequate should be made up by increased grants in aid from the Central Government or by placing further resources at the disposal of the local authority concerned. The Commission have got covered this point in the interim report submitted by them. The final report of the Commission is still awaited. After the final report is received, Government will take further action in the light of the recommendations of the Commission.

[Deptt. of W.H. & U.D. O.M. No. 5/3/69-Bt. dated 20-8-1969.]

NEW DELHI ;  
22nd December 1969  
1st Pausa 1891 (S)

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE,  
Chairman,  
Public Accounts Committee.

## APPENDIX

### Summary of Main Conclusions/Recommendations

SL No.	Para	Ministry/Department Concerned	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions
1	2	3	4
1	1.3	All Ministries	<p>The Committee hope that final replies in regard to those recommendations to which only interim replies have so far been furnished will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted by Audit.</p> <p>The Committee will now deal with action taken notes received on some of the recommendations.</p>
2	1.10	Ministry of Education	<p>The Committee find that not much headway has been made in the utilisation of plots acquired by the Delhi Administration for the construction of buildings for schools. When the position was last examined by the Committee, construction had not started on 10 out of 17 plots, of which as many as 6 were under occupation by squatters/tenants. The position now is that on 6 out of the plots construction has not yet commenced, 4 of the plots being still under occupation by squatters and tenants pending alternative allotment to them by the Delhi Development Authority. The Committee would like this question to be settled without further delay. Building work on the other 2 vacant plots should be under-taken speedily.</p>
3	1.11	Do.	<p>or the future, the Committee trust that selection of sites for construction of schools would be most carefully made, having regard to their location and the prospects of getting vacant possession thereof, plots without encumbrances being given preference.</p>

1	2	3
4	1·12 Ministry of Education	The Committee also note that at present 35 schools run by the Delhi Administration are still housed in tents and that buildings are under construction for 15 of these schools only. The Committee trust that plans for housing the remaining 20 schools in pucca structures would get underway expeditiously.
5	1·18 Do.	The Committee deprecate the manner in which the case has been processed by Government. Though the Committee had earlier impressed the need for launching necessary legal proceedings with expedite, the assets of the Institution are still to be ascertained and civil proceedings to be launched. There is also no indcatin available about the progress of criminal proceedings. The Committee would like action on all these counts to be expeditiously taken and a procedure to be evolved to ensure that such delays do not recur.
6	1·19 Do.	In paragraph 3·17 of their Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), the Committee had recommended that Universities/ State Governments who sponsor grants to college should assume the responsibility for ensuring that such grants are properly utilised and that a working arrangement in this regard should be evolved by Government. This recommendation was reiterated by the Committee in paragraph 1·23 of their Thirty-Ninth Report. Though it is over 20 months since this recommendation was originally made, the Committee observe that the University Grants Commission is still in the process of ascertaining the views of the various universities in the matter. The Committee would like the matter to be processed without further delay and a working arrangement evolved expeditiously.
7	1·26 Department of Foreign Trade	The Committee are distressed over the state of affairs in regard to the showroom at Cairo. The showroom was to have been transferred to the State Trading Co.

poration according to a decision taken by Government in February, 1967, but due to a dispute between Government and the Corporation as to the personnel who should man the showroom, the transfer has not materialised so far. Meanwhile, an expenditure of Rs. 6.15 lakhs has been incurred on the showroom from 1966-67 to end of 1968-69, with precious little to show for it. The rotational displays held in the showroom have been meagre and the enquiries received even less impressive, as would be evident from the data at page 10 of this report. The Committee would like Government to examine whether it would at all be worthwhile to continue the showroom, in view of its record and the fact that the foreign trade of U A R is on Government to Government basis. The Committee see much force in the observations of the Review Committee of S T C (referred to later on in this report that "showrooms are today a concept that has moved n" and that emphasis should be switched over to the modern concept of promotion through active participation in exhibitions, trade fairs etc. This factor should, in the Committee's opinion weigh with Government in coming to a decision about the continuance or otherwise of showroom at Cairo.

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| 8.  | 1-27 | eplt. of Foreign Trade                     | The Committee would also like final decisions about the continuance of the showrooms at Kabul and Bahrein to be taken expeditiously by Government.   |
| 9.  | 1-31 | Do.  | The Committee desire that Government should take an early decision on the recommendations of the Reviewing Committee of State Trading Corporation for converting the showrooms into Sales Promotion Offices. |
| 10. | 1-36 | Deptt of Works Housing & Urban Development | At the same time the question of financial assistance to be provided by Government to the State Trading Corporation for running the showrooms should also be reviewed.                                       |

The Committee note that the notification issued under the Land Acquisition Act for acquisition of property in this case has been held to be invalid by the court and that appeals against its invalidation have been rejected. The Supreme Court dismissed the special leave petition for appeal, in November

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1968. It is over a year since the Supreme Court delivered the judgement and Government have had sufficient time to study all the implications of the judgement and decide on the further course of action. The Committee would like Government to consider in the light of the various judgements in this case, whether it would be necessary to regularise the acquisition of all the 840 acres or only the area which formed the subject matter of the dispute in court and in what manner the acquisition should be regularised.

The Committee would also like to be informed of the extra liability for compensation that would devolve on Government as a result of any arrangements made in this behalf. From the recital of the facts of the case given in the Thirty-Ninth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha), it is evident that the case relating to the acquisition of these properties was processed at different stages by different Departments of Government. It is, therefore, difficult for the Committee to accept that the acquisition proceedings got invalidated only due to lapses on the part of one officer who is now no more. The Committee would like a comprehensive investigation to be made to determine the lapses that occurred at the various stages at which the case was handled and fix responsibility therefor.

11. 1.39 Deptt. of Works, Housing & Urban Development.

The Committee are surprised to learn that Government counsel did not argue the case in accordance with the advice of the Ministry of Law. The Committee desire that appropriate action should be taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such instances. The Committee would also like to be informed of the action taken against the Government counsel who failed to abide by the instructions/advice given to him.

12. 1.43 Do.

The Committee understand from Audit that the services of an officer from the Audit Department have been made available to the Central Works Depart-

ment in connection with adjustment of claims and counter-claims between<sup>n</sup> Central Public Works Department and New Delhi Municipal Corporation<sup>n</sup>

the Committee hope that adjustment of claims and counter-claims between the two organisations would now be expedited. The Committee would watch the progress in this regard.

13. 1.44 Do. The Committee note the progress made in verification of accounts in respect of deposit works executed by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of the other parties. The Committee desire that the recoveries due from the parties as shown by the verified accounts should be made expeditiously.
14. 1.45 Do. The Committee note that the question of charging interest from local bodies on expenditure incurred in excess over the amount deposited with the Central Public Works Department is being further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The Committee understand that in Tamil Nadu interest is charged by the Public Health Engineering Department on outlay on deposit works incurred by them in excess of the deposits received from local bodies. The Committee desire that Government should make a study of the procedure followed in this behalf by Tamil Nadu and other State Governments and thereafter evolve a suitable procedure.
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Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.	Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.
<b>DELHI</b>					
24.	Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	11	33.	Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1.	68
25.	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate, Delhi.	3	34.	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.	76
26.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmir Gate, Delhi-6.	9	35.	The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.	88
27.	J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi.	11	36.	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath, New Delhi.	95
28.	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	15	37.	Bookwell, 4, Sant Narain-kari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.	96
29.	The English Book Store, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	20	<b>MANIPUR</b>		
30.	Lakshmi Book Store, 42, Municipal Market, Janpath, New Delhi.	23	38.	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, News Agent, Ramlal Paul High School Annexe, Imphal.	77
<b>AGENTS IN FOREIGN-COUNTRIES</b>					
31.	Bahree Brothers, 188 Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.	27	39.	The Secretary, Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, LONDON W.C.—2.	59
32.	Jayana Book Depot, Chapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	66			



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