

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1962-63**

NINETEENTH REPORT

(THIRD LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
REHABILITATION**

**Action taken by Government on the recommendations
contained in the Eighty-Ninth Report (Second Lok
Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile
Ministry of Rehabilitation—Western Zone.**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI .**

February, 1963/Magha, 1884 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(ii)
INTRODUCTION	(iii)
I. Report	1
II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government	2
III. Replies of Government that have been accepted by the Committee.	12
IV. Replies of Government that have not been accepted by the Committee.	47
APPENDICES	
I. Minutes of the meeting held on the 13th June, 1960 to discuss the future set up of <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee for settlement of pension, G.P. Fund etc.	56
II. Analysis of Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 89th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)	59

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1962-63

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SECRETARIAT

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.*

* Elected w. e. f. 15th November, 1962 *vice* late Shri B. J. Singh

** Elected w. e. f. 18th August, 1962 *vice* Shri Shivram Rango Rane resigned.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee present this Nineteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-Ninth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the erst-while Ministry of Rehabilitation—Western Zone.

2. The Eighty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on the 14th April, 1960, Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on 33 out of 37 recommendations between 22nd August, 1960 and 15th November, 1960. These replies were considered by the Study Group of the Estimates Committee, 1961-62 on the 1st November, 1961 who desired that further information be called from Government on certain points arising out of their replies. The replies to 3 recommendations and further information were supplied between 6th December, 1961 and 9th August, 1962 and these were considered by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee, 1962-63 on the 30th August, 1962 who desired that further information in respect of recommendation No. 33 may be called for. Further information on recommendation 33 was received on 21st November, 1962 and it was considered by the Study Group 'E' on the 23rd November, 1962. The draft Report on action taken on the recommendations contained in the 89th Report was considered by the Study Group 'E' on the 31st January 1963 and adopted by the Committee on the 7th February, 1963.

3. The Report has been divided into the following four Chapters:

- I. Report.
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by the Government.
- III. Replies of Government that have been accepted by the Committee.
- IV. Replies of Government that have not been accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix II. It would be observed therefrom that out of 37 recommendations made in the Report 11 recommendations *i.e.* 29.8 per cent have been accepted

(iv)

fully by Government, while 7 recommendations *i.e.* 19 per cent have been accepted partly. Of the rest replies of Government in respect of 14 recommendations *i.e.* 37.8 per cent have been accepted by the Committee, while those in respect of 5 recommendations *i.e.* 13.4 per cent have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI-1.
February, 19 1963.
Magha, 30 1884(Saka).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

In paras 111-114 of the 89th Report (Second Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation (Western Zone), the Estimates Committee had pointed out that the physical achievement of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited had not been much and that it was evident that the Corporation had not been functioning in a business like manner and that the financial results of its work had yet to be assessed. The Committee were given to understand at the time of examination in 1960 that the Corporation was engaged in the collection of instalments of the price of plots from the plot-holders and in completing the remaining work of development of the colony, which had already taken over six years. The Committee had suggested that the remaining work might be completed quickly and the Corporation wound up soon so that the expenditure being incurred on its establishment was saved.

2. The Committee were informed in August, 1960 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation that the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation would be wound up as soon as:

- (a) final instalments of the price of plots had been determined by the Corporation and realised from the allottees;
- (b) final Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts had been prepared; and
- (c) conveyance deeds executed.

3. The Committee were informed in January, 1962 and again in August, 1962 that there had been no change in the above position. The Arbitrator, to whom the question of compensation to be paid to previous landowners had been referred, had not yet given his award. It was added that as soon as he gave his award the Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation and the final Balance Sheet etc. would be prepared.

4. *The Committee are surprised to note that even after a lapse of 11 years since the constitution of Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Profit and Loss Accounts of the Corporation had not been prepared for want of award regarding the compensation to be paid for 150 acres of land acquired by the Corporation.*

The Committee regret to note that despite the fact that Companies Act, 1956 enjoins that annual accounts of Government companies should be presented to Parliament, no such report had been presented by the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation for the years 1958 onwards. The Committee hope that the price for acquisition of land will be finalised without further delay and that effective action will be taken to implement the Government's decision to wind up the Corporation.

CHAPTER II.

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Serial No. Reference (as in the Appendix VI of Eighth- ninth Report)	Summary of the Recommendations/ Conclusions	Reply of the Government
1	2	3
4	20	4

Considering the fact that the Ministry itself has stated that rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Western Zone has been nearly completed, the Committee doubt if it is essential to maintain a large establishment as it is now, in the Secretariat. They feel that the staff position should be kept under constant review and conscious efforts made to reduce it. Attempts should be made to absorb in other Departments staff becoming rendered by such reduction.

A statement showing the number of gazetted and non-gazetted posts reduced during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 is given in *Appendix. It will be seen that only the essential staff required for the efficient disposal of work was kept during these years. The staff position is reviewed every 6 months and reductions are made whenever possible.

Every effort is being made to get the surplus staff absorbed in other Departments. While no difficulty is being experienced in regard to the absorption of Class III and Class IV employees, the re-employment of Class I and Class II personnel is proving somewhat difficult. The Directorate General of Resettlement

and Employment has created a Special Cell for sponsoring the surplus employees of the Ministry.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 5th October, 1960.]

The Committee doubt whether there is adequate justification for the maintenance of a large number of senior officers in the Ministry specially when the volume of work has been decreasing. They are of the opinion that the necessity of one Deputy Secretary and one Under Secretary for Dandakaranya work needs to be reconsidered in the light of the fact that the administration of the Dandakaranya Project has been entrusted to a high powered authority with considerable degree of autonomy. They recommend that the position may be reviewed with a view to reduce the number of posts.

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There has been a progressive reduction in the number of posts of senior officers in the Ministry from the year 1957-58 onwards as will be seen from the statement at *Appendix.

As suggested by the Estimates Committee, the post of Deputy Secretary relating to Dandakaranya work has been reduced with effect from 15th June, 1960. It is not possible to reduce the post of Under Secretary for Dandakaranya work, since this post is considered necessary for maintaining liaison and coordination between the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India and the Dandakaranya Authority. The Under Secretary dealing with Dandakaranya work submits his

work direct to the Joint Secretary concerned.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)60/Genl. dated the 5th Oct, 1960.]

The Committee regret that there should have been a large number of irregularities and that the audit objections thereon should have been accumulated to such an extent as to necessitate not only the creation but also its indefinite continuance of a special section for their disposal. They suggest that the audit objections should be cleared quickly and further avoidable expenditure of this special section stopped.

The Special audit objections clearance section which was created to expedite settlement of audit objections completed the work for which it was set up and was closed on 1st February, 1960. Outstanding objections are now dealt with by the normal sections and every effort is made to settle them as expeditiously as possible.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)60/Genl. dated the 22nd August, 1960.]

The Committee are surprised that while there is general decline in the work of Ministry, the expenditure incurred on the Central Claims Organisation should be on the increase. The reasons offered in explanation of the increase do not seem

A statement showing the various posts reduced and economy in expenditure effected in the Central Claims Organisation, Mussoorie during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 is placed at Appendix*.

to take into account the claims settled and consequent progressive reduction of the number of claims to be dealt with. They recommend that steps may be taken to reduce the expenditure. They were given to understand that the staff position of the Central Claims Organisation was under examination by S.R.U. They hope that it would result in a reduction of the expenditure.

The sanctioned strength of the Central Claims Organisation upto 31st May 1960 was 133. As a result of the commendation made in the Report of Special Reorganisation Unit, 26 posts have been reduced from 1st June, 1960 and five from 1st August, 1960. The strength of the Central Claims Organisation has thus been reduced by 25%. It has been decided to expedite the work pending under the *Ad-hoc* Payment Scheme of this Ministry and the verification of services and emoluments of displaced Government servants under the Ministry of Finance Scheme by strengthening the branches processing these claims by diverting some of the staff from the normal verification work.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)60/Genl. dated the 5th October, 1960.]

While the Committee are in favour of the dispersal of the Government offices, they do not think that Mussoorie was the right choice for location of Central Claims Organisation. They consider that the office should

The office of the Central Claims Organisation was shifted from Delhi to Mussoorie in June, 1958 in pursuance of the decision of the Committee of Cabinet taken at a meeting on 4th December, 1957. It is pro-

have been located at a more easily accessible place, preferably in an area where there is concentration of displaced persons. That would have helped displaced persons to contact the office more easily and resulted in economy in expenditure as well.

Further information was called for by the Committee.

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

(L.S.O.M. No. 22-EC, I/66 dated the 22nd September, 1961).

posed to shift back the office from Mussoorie to Delhi. Delhi has the largest concentration of displaced persons and is easily accessible even to displaced persons living outside Delhi. The approval of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Committee of the Cabinet is being obtained.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)60/Genl. dated the 5th October, 1960.*]

The office of the Central Claims Organisation was shifted from Delhi to Mussoorie in June, 1958 in pursuance of the decision of the Committee of Cabinet taken at a meeting on 4th December 1957. As Delhi has the largest concentration of displaced persons and is easily accessible even to displaced persons living outside Delhi, the office as recommended by the Committee has been shifted back to Delhi.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 13(3)61-Genl. dated the 6th December, 1961.*]

The Committee understand that the total value of the resources available in compensation pool was about 170 crores and the amount of compensation payable under the Scheme was also roughly of the order of Rs. 170 crores. They re therefore of the opinion that there should be no difficulty in meeting all the liabilities from the assets.

The position of the assets of the Compensation Pool has since been reviewed again. The assets are expected to yield about Rs. 180 crores. As regards the liabilities the position is not quite clear. It will take some time before all the cases of Compensation and Rehabilitation grants have been settled. Every effort is being made to make the pool self balancing.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 22nd August, 1960].

The Committee note that arrears of rent on evacuee and Govt. built properties upto 1-12-59, is Rs. 589.56 lakhs and 221.95 lakhs respectively. The Secretary to the Ministry stated that this figure was somewhat unrealistic because it included amount due from the claimants which was adjustable against their claims and also, the amount due from the non-claimants after 1-10-1955, which would be exempted if they purchased those properties. Considering that the number of claims still to be settled

The recommendations of the Estimate Committee that vigorous steps should be taken to recover arrears of rent has been accepted by Govt. Necessary instructions have been issued to the Regional Settlement Commissioners and Custodians to take immediate and effective steps for the recovery of arrears. They have been asked to resort to coercive measures, where necessary, such as attachment and sale of movable properties, eviction etc. A proposal to set up a special cell at Headquarters to supervise this

is very small and that the number of non-claimants who have not opted to buy the properties in their occupation is fairly large, the Committee feel that the amount of effective arrears may not be much smaller than what is stated above. They recommend that vigorous steps should be taken to recover the dues.

The committee are surprised that the Ministry having obtained the approval of Parliament in 1956 for setting up the Corporation to administer the Faridabad Township should have taken a contrary decision soon thereafter. It shows lack of sufficient forethought in bringing the measure in the first place. In the second, having enacted the legislation one naturally expected due regard to be paid to the provisions of the Statute. If, however, the legislation became superfluous, there should have been no loss of time in taking steps to have the law removed from the Statute book.

work and to appoint some Assistant Collectors for recovery of arrears as arrears of land revenue in the regions is under consideration.
 [Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 22nd August, 1960].

The matter has been further examined as recommended by the Committee. It is felt that it is not necessary to take formal steps to repeal the Faridabad Development Corporation Act, 1956. The purpose would be served by informing the Parliament about the nonenforcement of the Act. This has accordingly been done. A copy of the paper laid on the table of both houses of the Parliament on 9th September, 1960 is enclosed for the information of the Committee (Annexure*).

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 15th November, 1960.]

The Committee observe that one of the reasons for the non-association of the residents in Faridabad Township with the administration of the township was stated to be the existence of too many personal and group rivalries among them. The Committee are not able to appreciate this explanation for in many places the conditions will not be very different and the personal and group rivalries exist. Far from being unhelpful, such an association of a representative or two of the residents would enable both sides to understand and appreciate the mutual viewpoints. They learn that the township is being transferred to Punjab Government and that the latter propose to bring in a legislation for making arrangements for the administration of all the refugee townships taken over by them. The Committee recommend that the transfer of the Faridabad Township to Punjab Government be expedited and early steps taken to reorganise its administrative set up.

The question of transfer of Municipal services at Faridabad has been under correspondence with the Punjab Government for over six months. The matter has also been discussed at Ministerial level. The Punjab Government has now decided to set up a Notified Area Committee for administering the municipal functions at Faridabad and it is expected that this Committee will be established shortly.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.]

Further information called for by the Committee.

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

☛ L.S.S.O.M. No. 22-EC.I/60 dated the 22nd September, 1961.

The Punjab Government have since set up a Notified Area Committee in the township with six non-official representatives who are residents of the township.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 13(3)/61-Genl. dated the 16th January, 1962.]

Displaced persons were living in the old barracks in Kingsway colony without adequate accommodation and proper ventilation. At the same time, they were not willing to go to other areas. The problem had been referred to the Committee headed by the Home Minister. The Committee hope that an early solution will be found to this difficult problem.

It has since been decided that the Delhi Municipal Corporation will provide alternative accommodation to the displaced persons living in old barracks in Kingsway under the Corporation's Scheme of slum clearance. The Ministry of Rehabilitation have agreed to consider grant of a loan to the Corporation to provide alternative accommodation to the displaced persons in the old barracks in Kingsway Colony.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 22nd August, 1960.]

The Committee consider that a measure of success of the Work Centres is the number of inmates who, by training and experience, have acquired competence to become Instructors. They recommend that every effort should be made to enable the inmates to rise to such position to replace outsiders gradually.

The recommendation has been accepted by the Government, and passed on to the State Governments etc. in whom the administrative control of Homes/Infirmaries now vests, for implementation.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/37-D/60 S.W. 4 dated the 24th October, 1960.]

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COM ITTEE

Sl. No. (as in the Appendix VI of Eighth- Ninth Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of the Recommendations/ Conclusions	R. p. ly of the Government
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There are no means of verifying the claim that the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Western Zone is nearly complete. But it is clear that bulk of the work is over and there is no necessity of a separate Ministry being continued for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Western Zone beyond the year 1960-61.

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15-16

Though it was announced that it would be possible to close the Ministry by the end of 1959-60, certain items of work still remain to be completed and the Ministry is far from closing down. It is now stated that the Ministry would not at all be necessary after 1960-61. The Committee are surprised that the Ministry sets targets without realistic appraisal.

Recommendations 1, 2 & 3

The Ministry is being gradually wound up. The work relating to Homes, Infirmarys, Education, Industries and Health has already been transferred to the Ministries concerned. The remaining work is being classified under two broad heads, viz.

- (i) Long term work such as negotiations with Pakistan relating to movable and immovable property, payment of claims of displaced Government servants regarding pensions, provident fund, leave salary etc., contractors' claims and Court deposits etc., control and management of evacuee and Government built properties, execution of sale/lease deeds, recovery of instalments; recovery of loans from displaced persons etc. These items are proposed.

the problem. They hope that there would not be going back from this date.

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The Committee recommend that a phased programme may be drawn up for completion of the work remaining with the Ministry or transferred to other Ministries within a definite period.

ed to be transferred to the Ministries concerned during the course of the current financial year, provided they agree to take them over.

(ii) *Short term work* such as sanctioning of remaining housing schemes, transfer of new townships to State Governments, restoration of evacuee properties, release of evacuee Waqf properties etc. are expected to be completed before the end of the current financial year.

Another item relating to short term work is the payment of Compensation to displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rehabilitation grants to migrants from the raider held areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The number of such persons is about 60,000 to 70,000. It is quite likely that there may be some spill over to the year 1961-62.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60 Genl. dated the 5th October, 1960.]

The Ministry is being gradually wound up. The work relating to Homes,

Further Information called for by the Committee.

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 22-ECI/60, dated the 22nd September, 1961.]

Infirmaries, Education, Industries and Health has already been transferred to the Ministries concerned. The remaining important items of work relate to negotiations with Pakistan regarding movable and immovable property, payment of claims to displaced Government servants regarding pension, provident fund, leave salary etc., contractors' claims and court deposits etc. control and management of evacuee and Government built properties, execution of sale/lease deeds, recovery of instalments, recovery of loans from displaced persons etc. These items of work will have to be transferred to other Ministries when it is decided to close the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 13(3)/61-Genl. dated the 8th December, 1961.]

As the Ministry of Rehabilitation has since been closed, the latest position may be intimated.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 22-ECI/60, dated 10th July, 1962.]

The Ministry of Rehabilitation ceased to exist on the 10th April, 1962 and its residual work has been entrusted to a Department in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

[Ministry of W.H.S. (Deptt. of Rehabilitation) O.M. No. 13(3)/61-Genl. dated 9th August, 1962.]

22-24

The Committee observe that the percentage of administrative expenditure to total expenditure on Rehabilitation in Punjab is on high side and has been continuously on the increase. They consider that the matter needs to be reviewed with a view to reduce the incidence of administrative expenditure, which would necessarily bring down the Central liabilities.

The percentage of expenditure on the rehabilitation staff in Punjab has been decreasing from the year 1954-55 onward as would be seen from the following figures of expenditure:—

Year	Expenditure Rs.
1954-55	14,47,793/-
1955-56	13,98,446/-
1956-57	13,45,619/-
1957-58	12,58,243/-
1958-59	11,02,555/-

The apparent increase in the general administration is due to the fact that the rehabilitation schemes relating to the disbursement of loans to private parties and civil works have either been discontinued or expenditure thereon has been slashed down.

At present, the personnel of the Rehabilitation Department in Punjab State has been directed to devote attention to the recovery work, which needs more staff than that

required when the loans were disbursed. In the circumstances, there is no possibility of immediate reduction in expenditure on general administration.

The State Government has, however, started the winding up operations and all possible care is being taken to ensure that no unnecessary expenditure is incurred in any sphere of its activities.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. R.S. 6(4)/80/Genl. dated the 5th October, 1960.*]

The claims of Indian Nationals still pending settlement may be broadly divided into the following two categories :—

(i) Claims covered by the April 1949 Agreement with Pakistan-Claims on account of Pension, Provident Fund, Pay & leave Salary and Security Deposits of Indian Nationals.

(ii) Claims covered by the May 1955 Press Note—Claims of

Even after taking into account the number of claims which are yet to be finalised after verification by Pakistan the number of claims of Indian Nationals pending settlement in the Central Claims Organisation is about 33100. The Committee feel that this number is very large and suggest that more effective steps may be taken to settle the outstanding claims early.

Contractors for supplies made and services rendered and other miscellaneous type of claims.

With regard to (i) above, the progress made by Pakistan in the verification of the claims has been very slow. In order to relieve the distress caused to displaced persons due to the non-settlement of their claims for more than 10 years the Government of India approved in January, 1957, an *ad hoc* payment scheme for settlement of these claims on the basis of satisfactory documentary or collateral evidence. The *Ad hoc* Committee, consists of the representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Home Affairs, Ministry of Rehabilitation and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

A small number of claims have been settled by the *Ad hoc* Committee, but a large number of claims still remain to be settled. As the Committee consists of part-time members, it can settle only a limited number of claims at one sitting of four to five days in a month. In order to finish the remaining work

quickly, the matter was discussed in a meeting held in this Ministry on the 13th June, 1960. (A copy of the Minutes of the meeting is enclosed at Appendix I). The decisions arrived at are being implemented. It is hoped that all the cases in which relief can be given under the *ad-hoc* scheme will be settled during the current financial year.

The claims in which the claimants are unable to furnish acceptable documentary or collateral evidence, will be pursued with Pakistan.

With regard to (ii) above, it may be stated that there is not much chance of the Pakistan Government settling the claims against the North Western Railway Cooperative Credit Society. The Ministry of Railways were therefore, advised to consider the desirability of compensating the claimants. They have decided to compensate them and a detailed procedure is being worked out by

them. It has also been decided to transfer claims of this category numbering about 2100 to the Ministry of Railways for further action.

Since there is no possibility of the Pakistan Government settling the claims of migrant members against cooperative Societies and also effecting recoveries from the migrant members of dues payable to cooperative societies, because there are no legal means for taking the above action, it has been decided to approach the Pakistan Government with the suggestion that the further processing of these claims may be given up. The number of such claims is 16,139.

Certain claims for payment of dues of University employees and examiners payable by the Universities are also pending with the Central Claims Organisation. As there is little chance of Pakistan settling these claims, it has been decided not to pursue these claims numbering 957. However, the claims pending against the Dacca University will be pursued.

In respect of claims of other categories, viz., claims of contractors, etc., the Central Claims Organisation will continue to pursue these claims with Pakistan.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 22nd August, 1960*].

The Committee regret that the Compensation Scheme meant for helping the displaced persons to rehabilitate themselves should have lent itself to speculation to the disadvantage of the displaced persons. They feel that some steps should be taken to stop further abuse of the Statements of Account. They, therefore, consider that the matter merits reconsideration. It may be economical for the Govt. to pay the holders of Statements of Accounts with claims over Rs. 10,000 in cash where they are prepared to reduce their claims to Rs. 10,000. The funds for meeting this demand may be found by the sale of the properties in the compensation pool in open auction.

The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 visualises the payment of compensation to displaced persons for the immovable property left behind by them in West Pakistan. For purposes of these payments, a Compensation Pool has been created under section 14 of the Act. The Pool comprises of Evacuee and Govt. built Properties and various loans advanced to the displaced persons. The value of the evacuee property is estimated at about Rs. 100 crores, that of Government built at Rs. 50 to 55 crores and the amount of loans (urban, rural and R.F.A.) at about Rs. 30 to 35 crores. The total value of the Pool is thus estimated at

They recommended that the feasibility of entertaining such offers may be reconsidered.

Rs. 180 to 185 crores. Property of the value of Rs. 10,000 and under is alienable and is normally to be sold to the occupant displaced persons, both claimants and non-claimants at the reserve price. The loans are to be adjusted against their claims if any. Practically all the Government built properties and a substantial number of evacuee properties are of the value of Rs. 10,000 and under. Only a small portion is therefore, saleable.

2. The cash resources of the Compensation Pool, particularly in the initial stages, were negligible. The realisation of the assets and their conversion into cash is a difficult and slow process. The price of allotable properties in the possession of claimants is to be adjusted against their compensation claims while in the case of non-claimants, except for the initial deposit of 20 per cent recoveries are to be made in seven years. So far as the saleable properties are concerned, the Ministry have to be cautious and not throw them into the market all at once for fear of depressing the prices. The recovery of loans is also a tedious and slow process.

Due to the limited cash resources of the Pool and keeping the above factors in view, the compensation scheme, visualised the payment of compensation in kind. Moreover, the basic concept of compensation has been to provide to a displaced person property in India in lieu of the property left behind by him in Pakistan. However, there were certain categories of claimants who were in urgent need of cash and in whose cases payment of compensation in the shape of property would have caused great hardship. With a view to affording immediate relief to such vulnerable section of the refugee population, a number of priorities were laid down and it was decided to make payments to such priority claimants in cash upto a maximum of Rs. 8,000. Persons whose claims were valued at Rs. 10,000 and below were also eligible to be paid their net compensation in cash, as it was considered that this class of claimants who owned smaller properties in Pakistan, would also be in need of cash for

their rehabilitation, apart from the fact that the compensation payable to them was too small to enable them to purchase property against

3. The question of cash payment of compensation to various categories of claimants was reviewed in 1957. It was found that upto Sept. 1957, over Rs. 40 crores had already been paid in cash as compensation and a sum of approximately Rs. 17 to 18 crores had been overdrawn from the General Revenues.

The cash resources of the Pool being very limited and in view of the financial position of the country, larger advances from General Revenues were no longer possible. It was, therefore, decided in October, 1957 to limit the amount of compensation payable to various categories of displaced persons. One of the major changes introduced in this connection was that instead of paying the entire amount to priority category claimants in cash, only a specified portion of it was payable in cash and the remaining in the form of National Plan Saving Certificates.

4. The present position is that the cash receipts of the Compensation

Pool fall short of the payments made in cash by about Rs. 16 crores. The total amount of statements of account so far issued but not adjusted in accounts is about Rs. 28 crores. In addition payments to the extent of about 13 crores have still to be made against compensation claims. This means that the total liability amounts to over Rs. 40 crores. If the recommendation of the Estimates Committee were to be accepted heavy demands shall have to be made on the General Revenues. On a conservative estimate, an additional allocation of about Rs. 10—15 crores will be required.

5. The Estimates Committee have remarked that it might be economical for the Government to pay in cash to holders of statements of account with claims of over Rs. 10,000. This view is not shared by Government. The payment in cash will leave a large number of properties undisposed of. It will also adversely affect their price.

6. Another factor which has to be taken into account, if the recommendation of the Estimates Committee is agreed to, is that the Government is likely to be accused of tempting displaced persons to accept less compensation in cash than is due to them in the shape of property. Further a very large proportion of the claims have already been settled and at this stage end if the payments are made in cash, there is bound to be charge of discrimination.

7. For the reasons mentioned above, it is regretted that the recommendation of the Estimates Committee cannot be accepted.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. R.S. 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 2nd September, 1960].

The Committee are concerned to note the existence of large number of cases where exaggerated claims have been admitted. They are afraid that the inflation of claims might not be confined to the particular cases reviewed. Considering the amount of over Rs. 1 crore that has been reduced in the claims by special scrutiny, it would be pro-

fitable also to subject to similar scrutiny, claims between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 remaining unsettled. They recommended that the scope of the scrutiny may be extended to those claims which have been settled by issue of statements of account and the statements have not been utilised so far.

special scrutiny. With that end in view the matter was looked into at that time and it was found that the results in this value group would not be commensurate with the effort in time and money and the hardship involved to the displaced persons in holding up their compensation till their claims had been put through the mill once again. It would only have a deleterious effects on their rehabilitation. All the reasons that prevented the Government from taking this step then apply with greater force today.

2. There are in all about 11,000 claims in this value group, out of which barely 3,000 remain unsettled. It has been found that in the case of claims over one lakh, there were only 550 cases out of 6,000 in which *prima facie* revision was deemed necessary and thus in the present case we may not expect to find more than 275 cases calling for action.

3. Statistical examination shows that the average verified claim in this value group was of Rs. 68,000 and compensation payable was Rs. 13,600. In the case of claims over one lakh, resulting reduction was 1.18 per cent. With 275 claims actually calling for revision, the saving in compensation could not be expected to be more than 44 lakhs. In fact, it may very well be much less, as in the two years during which the finalisation of claims over one lakh was held up till a claim had passed special scrutiny, claims under one lakh were being settled at a rapid pace. Further, it has been found that the margin of exaggeration in smaller claims was comparatively smaller than in bigger claims and this may still further reduce the expected saving.
4. To discover these 275 cases, 11,000 verified claims will have to be meticulously examined for which 8 experienced Settlement Officers will have to be employed for a period of 8 months. After that the claimants will have to be summoned and given the opportunity to meet the objections before judicial orders could be passed affecting them adversely.

Although the procedure of verification is summary and in law the order of the Settlement Officer is final except for a right of single revision, experience has shown that displaced persons send frequent representations through various sources which make it necessary to examine a single case several times over. An expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 will have to be incurred on the salary of these Officers, their staff and contingencies.

b. If the object, the Estimates Committee have in view, is to be attained at all, it would be necessary to issue orders as an interim measure that all compensation cases falling in this value group be held up for finalisation in the regions till special scrutiny has been conducted and each case has passed the test.

6. The result of the above would be that the compensation work in the various regions both in the matter of payment and sale of Government-built and evacuee properties, would

be very much slowed down as claimants falling in this value group would not be able to get their compensation cases finalised nor would they be able to offer their verified claims towards the purchase of properties when those claims are still the subject of judicial enquiry. As a consequence of this slowing down of the final settlement of cases, staff engaged in the regions for the management and disposal of properties will also have to be continued for a longer time and it is possible that Government may have to spend more than the saving to be expected by the scrutiny.

7. For the foregoing reasons the Government is of the view that the implementation of the recommendation of the Estimates Committee is not going to result in any substantial saving. On the other hand it would hamper the finalisation of the compensation scheme and extend the life of the Ministry indefinitely. For these reasons the Government finds itself unable to accept the recommendation.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960].

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The Committee appreciate the need for early disposal of the properties in occupation of the non-claimants but they consider that compulsory eviction of the displaced persons should be avoided as far as possible. They also consider that it may be hard for many of the non-claimants to make an initial deposit of 20% of the value of the properties for purchasing them. They recommend that the feasibility of further liberalising the terms may be considered so as to enable the non-claimants to purchase the properties. They suggest that the condition of the initial heavy deposit be waived and displaced persons allowed to purchase the properties by a system of hire-purchase without insistence on initial deposit which would mean a *pro rata* addition to the normal rate.

The non-claimant occupants of allottable properties who have not deposited 20% of the initial deposit by the prescribed date would not be evicted "compulsorily" from these properties. In fact, if these occupants have paid up-to-date rent they are protected from eviction for a period of two years under the provisions of Section 29 of the Compensation Act and even after this period they can be evicted only like other tenants under the Rent Control Laws of the State.

It is estimated that approximately 50% of Government-built and Evacuee Properties valued at about Rs. 40 crores, are in occupation of non-claimants.

These properties are part of the compensation pool which was intended to be the source from which claims for immovable

property left behind in West Pakistan were to be paid.

In the original compensation scheme non-claimants were permitted to acquire allotable property in the compensation pool by paying initial instalment of 20%, if the value of the property was less than Rs. 5000/- and 25 to 33.13% if the value was between Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 10,000/-. The balance was to be paid in four and two years respectively. However, with a desire to give maximum assistance to non-claimants and small claimants, the original scheme was further liberalised and a number of concessions were made to non-claimant displaced persons. The limit of allotable properties was raised from Rs. 5000/- in the case of houses and Rs. 2000/- in the case of shops in rural areas and small towns to Rs. 10,000/- for both. The non-claimants were also given the option to buy the property or to continue as tenants. Where they chose to remain as tenants, they were given special protection for a period of two years. They were also permitted after paying the first instalment to associate the claims of

their friends and relatives for the payment of the balance price. The percentage of initial deposit to be paid in cash was reduced to 20% for all properties and the period for payment of the balance price was raised to 7 years.

A major part of the resources of the compensation pool were immobilized due to the concessions given to the non-claimants. In order to pay compensation in cash to priority category claimants and also to small claimants, who were not in occupation of allotable properties, the Ministry of Rehabilitation had to draw Rs. 18 crores from General revenues. A sum of Rs. 14 crores has still to be repaid. This can only be repaid if the price of the properties in occupation of non-claimants and small claimants is realized in accordance with the present procedure.

Government have already given liberal concessions to non-claimant occupants of allotable properties. If

they are given further concessions of paying a smaller initial instalment and the balance is spread over a longer period, the advance from General Revenues will have to be repaid in a correspondingly longer period. This will not only affect the cash position of the pool but would also create a further burden on the General Revenues. It is, therefore, not advisable to further liberalise the terms of payment in their case. Besides, a large number of non-claimants have already purchased properties on the existing terms and conditions and any change in the terms now is likely to create difficulties. There is bound to be a demand for the re-opening of the old settled cases which will place the Ministry in a very embarrassing position.

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In view of the above, it is regretted that it will not be possible to accept this recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 2nd September, 1960].

The Committee fear that want of proper maintenance of the properties in occupation of non-claimants who had not opted to buy them may result in heavy depreciation in their market value & consequently loss to Govt. in the event of their sale. The Committee consider that it should be the normal practice to maintain the Govt.-built or owned properties properly till they are allotted or sold.

The case of evacuee properties is different from that of Govt.-built properties. Whereas all the evacuee properties are under the control of the Central Govt., the Government-built properties, except in the Centrally administered areas, have been built by the State Government out of loans advanced to them by the Central Government. The management including maintenance, of these properties is the responsibility of the State Governments.

As regards the evacuee properties, it may be stated that upto the end of 1955, repairs to these properties were being carried out. Thereafter the properties were acquired under Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and their disposal was correlated in the implementation of the compensation scheme. Under that scheme, the allottees of the properties valued upto Rs. 10,000/- termed as "allotable properties", have been exempted from payment

of rent from certain dates ranging from 1953—55. Since the responsibility of repairs is correlated to the realisation of rent, this devolved on the occupants and instructions to that effect were issued. However, repairs continued to be carried out in emergent cases in which there was danger to the corpus of the property or in which repairs were essential under the bye-laws of a local body. Powers in this regard were delegated to the Regional Settlement Commissioners and Custodians. As regards the evacuee properties the value of which is above Rs. 10,000- and are not "allotable" under the Rules, the repairs have generally been carried out and the properties kept in a reasonable state of repairs.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

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Though the Faridabad Township was set up in 1949 the Faridabad Development Board had not so far framed any rules for its conduct. The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to frame rules or byelaws for the conduct of business of the Faridabad Development Board.

Though the Board has not framed any bye-laws it has been following the rules and regulations of the Punjab Government in service matters and of a first class municipality in matters of health, sanitation etc. As the Board is expected to be

wound up shortly, the framing bye-laws at this stage would not be of any material gain.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.*]

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80-81

The Committee are surprised that even after spending about Rs. 13 lakhs the drainage in the Faridabad Township should be in a bad condition. To say that the standard of drainage in Faridabad is no worse than that some of the big towns in Punjab is poor justification. They suggest that the matter may be investigated and steps taken to improve the system.

The matter has already been examined on various occasions. The present condition of drains in the township is due to the following factors:—

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(1) The general topography of the township being flat, there is no defined valley where the discharge from the township may find its natural flow. This has necessitated deeper storm water drains within the township area which coupled with the largeness of the tract has resulted in comparatively higher expenditure on this item.

(2) The climate of the township being dry & dusty the drains get filled up with earth and are choked.

(3) Some residents of the township throw their sullage water from the kitchen & baths into the drains and sometimes even put up their latrines over them. As the Faridabad Development Board has no municipal powers, it cannot check this nuisance.

A scheme has been formulated for coordinating the drainage scheme of the township with the G-unchi Nallah Scheme of the Punjab Government and for improving the drainage of the township by providing pucca cunnettes. A provision was made for this purpose when the capital estimate of the town was revised in 1959. The implementation of this scheme will now be left to the local body which is being set up at Faridabad by the Punjab Government. Government of India have agreed to give a grant of Rs. 2.93 lakhs for this work.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960].

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85-86

The Tripuri Township was in a state of utter disrepair. The Committee recommend that steps may be taken to examine the conditions obtained in the Tripuri township and to remove the defects in the administrative set up and the difficulties of the residents.

The administrative control of the township was transferred to the Punjab Government in 1955. The State Government have been asked to take necessary action in the matter.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.]

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The Committee were informed that the request of the non-claimant displaced persons in Rajpura for allotment of 100/200 square yards of land and building grant of Rs. 500/- had been rejected by the Ministry of Rehabilitation because they were not entertaining any new Housing Scheme and also because such cases were to be found at all places where displaced persons had been settled. The Committee invite attention to their recommendations relating to the liabilities of the terms under which the non-claimant occupants could be enabled to purchase the houses at para 67.

The case of the non-claimant displaced persons occupying the tenements at Rajpura has been treated on the same lines as of non-claimants at other places.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.]

It would appear that the employment position in the townships is far from satisfactory. The Committee, therefore, suggest that a survey be undertaken to assess the unemployment problem in the township and more effective steps be taken to provide employment to the displaced persons.

The work relating to the setting up of industries in refugee township in the Western region was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in June, 1958. That Ministry has been requested to take necessary action in the matter.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.]

The Committee notice that no accurate information is available with regard to the number of displaced persons employed under the Industrial Schemes. It is presumably due to the fact that no proper watch is kept over the implementation of the schemes after they are sanctioned. Further whether it is 200 or 3500 it is obvious that the number of displaced persons employed is short of the employment potential of the schemes and does not seem to be commensurate with the outlay of Rs. 1.2 crores.

The latest position about the industrial Schemes of Hastinapur, Rajpura and Faridabad is as follows:—

Name of Township	No. of Schemes sanctioned	Employment potential	No. of persons employed	Government investment		Ultimate Present		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hastinapur	2	30	21	52,000	52,000			
<p>(Sugar Mill) Addition to the scheme of</p>								
Rajpura	3	1020	141	8,10,000	3,39,000			
Faridabad	45	6600	2000	61,02,000	59,04,000			
bad.								
Total:-				50	7650	2162	69,64,000	53,86,000

It will be observed that the number of D.Ps. employed is not discouraging taking into consideration the fact that a large number of schemes have not yet gone into full production. Even so the present *per capita* Government investment is only about Rs. 2500 which will be reduced further when full production is achieved. This is by no means a high figure of expenditure in the context of other medium industrial undertakings in the country.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.*]

The Committee feel that unless it is ensured that the schemes result in securing employment to the displaced persons to the extent anticipated, the expenditure incurred thereon cannot be deemed to have served its purpose. They, therefore, suggest, that a closer supervision should be exercised in such matters.

The Committee recommend that early steps may be taken to improve the

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been requested to take necessary action in the matter as the scheme is now being implemented by that Ministry.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.*]

The municipal services in Kingsway were transferred to the Municipal

sanitary conditions in the Kingsway Colony.

Corporation on the 15th July, 1956 and the Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6.82 lakhs for maintaining the services in the colony. This Ministry has no further responsibility in the matter.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 22nd August, 1960.*]

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107

The delay in the completion of the new houses for the residents of Reids Lines, is stated to be due to the withdrawal of the Faridabad Development Board, the contractor, in the middle of the work. The Committee are surprised that an organisation like the Board, which is part of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and headed by the Secretary to the Ministry, should have resorted to the extreme step of stopping the work on the ground of rise in costs, after taking up the contract on tender basis. It is more surprising that the C.P.W.D. should have failed to come to a settlement with another departmental organisation like the Board. They feel that this is due to lack of adequate understanding and coordination between

The delay in the construction of new tenements was mostly due to the fact that the Delhi Development Provisional Authority, which was formed after the award of the work by the C.P.W.D. to the Faridabad Development Board had objected to the layout plan of these tenements which was prepared by the Town Planning Officer, C.P.W.D. It took about one year to secure the permission of the Development Authority to proceed with the construction of the tenements. Further delay occurred due to rise in cost of materials. It is true that the Faridabad Development Board is a Government sponsored body but the Board did not execute the work itself. The contracts for C.P.W.D. works were obtained to provide employment to

the two departments. They consider worthwhile to have an investigation into the basic causes for the delay in the construction of the tenements so that similar delays may be avoided in future.

the displaced persons of Faridabad and were sub-divided and allotted to group leaders and contractors among the displaced persons. These group leaders and contractors did not find it possible to execute the work due to rise in the cost of materials. On the other hand the C.P.W.D. could not increase the rates beyond those shown in the agreement. The contract of the Faridabad Development Board was therefore cancelled and the work was awarded by the C.P.W.D. to other contractors.

[*Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60/Genl. dated the 30th August, 1960.*]

It was represented to the Committee that a large number of widows who were discharged from the Homes and Infirmaries had no place to go to and therefore were put to great hardships for lack of residential accommodation. It was suggested that Government should come to the aid of such women by provid-

Under the existing rules, the women inmates in all deserving cases, can be allowed to continue to stay in the premises of Homes/Infirmaries, even after they have been put off the doles. The Government feel that in view of the facility already available in the matter, no further steps to meet the housing problem

ing them with cheap tenements or even mud huts on payment of easy monthly instalments spread over a period. It was also suggested that the possibility of putting up such cheap constructions near the existing Homes or even converting the surplus accommodation in the Homes into cheap tenements should be explored. The Committee endorse these suggestions for consideration of Government.

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The Committee are not aware of the reasons which prompted the decision to stop fresh admissions to the Homes and Infirmaries. It appears that no survey was undertaken to determine to what extent the problem had been solved. In the circumstances it is quite likely that there are still many destitute people among the displaced persons who need assistance. They urge that the decision to stop fresh admission may be reconsidered.

of widows discharged from Homes/Infirmaries are necessary.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/37-D/60 S.W. 4, dated the 24th October, 1960].

Homes/Infirmaries were set up in 1949 to provide to unattached women and children and the aged and the infirm forming the hard core of the Relief Camps population, free accommodation, maintenance, medical assistance, primary education to their children and facilities for imparting vocational and technical training in useful handicrafts, so that in course of time they could stand on their feet and fend for themselves on being discharged from the Homes. The position in regard to fresh admissions was reviewed from time to time beginning from November 1953 in the Ministry, Committees appointed by

the Government, State Rehabilitation Ministers' Conferences etc. and as a result of these deliberations it was decided to gradually restrict fresh admissions to Homes/Infirmaries. The Ministry feels that more than 12 years having elapsed since Partition, the distinction between a displaced and a non-displaced unattached widow and her children, should disappear and no fresh admissions should be made.

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The Ministry of Home Affairs to whom this work was transferred about two years ago also held the same view as would be apparent from the fact that they have issued orders stopping fresh admissions into Homes/Infirmaries with effect from the 1st June, 1958. It is however, for the Ministry of Education, under whose administrative control the Homes/Infirmaries are at present functioning, to reconsider the matter as recommended by the Estimates Committee. A copy of the commendation of the Com-

mittee has been forwarded to that Ministry.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS. 6(4)/60, dated the 20th September, 1962].

(This is in continuation of the part reply given by Ministry of Rehabilitation in regard to the recommendation). The question of future admissions to Homes/Infirmeries has been reconsidered and the Government have decided not to modify the earlier decision regarding stoppage of fresh admissions to these institutions.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/37-D/60 S. 104, dated the 24th October, 1960.]

The number of inmates of Homes/Infirmeries etc. for displaced persons from West Pakistan is gradually decreasing. On the other hand, the additional requirements of fresh admissions is stated to be 200 a year for the next 5 years. In the cir-

circumstances, it would be desirable to integrate these Homes and Infirmarys with existing similar organisations in the States. The Centre should continue to meet its financial obligations by a tapering grant and also lay down certain general considerations for making the grants. The Committee consider that the possibility of such an integration may be explored.

titute persons in general are taken up for consideration.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/37-4/60-S.W. 4 dated the 30th April 1962].

CHAPTER IV

THE REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Sl. No. (as in Appendix VI of 89th Report)	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/ Conclusion	Reply of Government	Comments of the Committee
1	2	3	4	5
29	The Committee regret to note that though the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation was set up in 1951 no report of the Corporation was presented to Parliament till December, 1959 despite the fact that the Companies Act, 1956 enjoins that the annual Reports of all Government Companies should be presented to Parliament.	The Rehabilitation Housing Corporation was sold a piece of land measuring 150 acres. This land was acquired for them through the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Compensation in respect of this land has not yet been determined by the Arbitrator appointed for fixing the compensation. Till the total compensation was determined and intimated to the Corporation, they could not prepare the Annual Reports and the profit and loss accounts for presentation to Parliament. However, in 1959 annual balance sheets and Directors' Reports for the years 1956 and 1957 were laid before the Parliament for the information of the Members	Please see Chapter I.	

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

(L.S.S. O.M., No. 22-EC 1/60, dated 22nd September, 1961).

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position may be intimated. An estimate of loss/profit made by the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation during the last 10 years may also be supplied. [L.S.S. No. 22-ECI/80 dated the 10th July, 1962].

of Parliament. The price of land is being determined and the Annual Report and Balance Sheet will be prepared soon after and laid before the Parliament.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60, dated 19/22-8-1960].

There is no change in the position already explained in the reply in respect of this recommendation.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 13(8) [6-Genl. dated the 16th January, 1962].

The position in regard to the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation is the same as stated before. The Arbitrator has not yet given his award about the Compensation to be paid to the previous land owners. As soon as he gives his award, the profit and loss account of the Corporation, its financial working and

final balance sheet etc. will be prepared.

[Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Rehabilitation) O.M. No. 13(3)/61-Genl. dated the 9th August, 1962].

30 112 The physical achievement of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation has not been much and the financial results are yet to be assessed. It is also evident that the Corporation has not functioned in a business-like manner. The performance of the Corporation belies the general expectation that in all cases an autonomous Corporation can function better than a department of Government. The Committee consider that in creating such corporations in future greater degree of circumspection should be exercised.

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 22-ECI/60 dated the 22nd September, 1961.]

The position about the financial working of the Corporation will be clear only after the profit and loss account has been prepared.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60 dated 19-22 August, 1962].

Please see Chapter I.

There is no change in the position already explained in the reply in respect of this recommendation.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 13(3)|61-Genl. dated the 16th January, 1962].

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 22-EC.I/60 dated the 10th July, 1962).

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[Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Rehabilitation) O.M. No. 13(3)/61-Genl. dated the 9th August, 1962].

31 114 The Committee suggest that the remaining work in the R.H.C. may be completed quickly and if the Corporation is not going to be entrusted with any new work, it may be wound up soon so that the expenditure being incurred on its establishment may be reduced.

Please see Chapter I.

[Ministry of Rehabilitation O.M. No. RS 6(4)/60, dated 19/22 August, 1960].

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 22-EC.I/60 dated the 22nd September, 1961).

(Further information called for by the Committee).

The latest position in the matter may please be stated.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 22-EC.I/60 dated the 10th July, 1962).

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The position in regard to the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation is the same as stated before. The Arbitrator has not yet given his award about the compensation to be paid to the previous land owners. As soon as he gives his award, the profit and loss account of the Corporation, its financial working and final balance sheet etc. will be prepared.

[Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Rehabilitation) O.M. No. 13(3)/61-Genl. dated the 9th August, 1962].

The Committee suggest that the rate at which grant is at present given to Homes and Infirmaries for the maintenance of inmates may be reviewed.

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No rigid scale has been laid down for the overall expenditure on Homes/Infirmaries. The grants vary from about Rs. 25/- per month per inmate in Madhya Pradesh to over Rs. 60/- per month per inmate in Jammu &

The Committee note that the grant to Homes/Infirmaries varies from Rs. 25 per month per inmate in Madhya Pradesh to over Rs. 60 per

Kashmir. The rates sanctioned are governed by two considerations:—

- (a) the facilities actually provided to the inmates in an institution; and
- (b) the cost of living in the area concerned.

Moreover, the net amount payable to an inmate as 'doles' (for food) and 'toilet and clothing allowance' is fixed. The suggestion made by the Estimates Committee has been considered in all its aspects, but, for a variety of reasons, the Government do not find it feasible to revise the rate at this stage.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/37-B/60 SW. 4. dated the 13th July, 1962.]

Further information called for by the Committee

The specific reasons for not accepting the suggestion for a review of the

As already stated the position regarding the rates at which doles etc. are

month per inmate in Jammu and Kashmir. The Committee suggest that the grants to Homes and Infirmaries may be rationalised and a standard rate evolved. Necessary adjustments over and above the standard rate may be made having regard to the cost of living in areas where the Homes and Infirmaries are situated.

rate of grants to Homes and Infirmaries may be stated.

paid to the inmates of Homes/Infirmaries etc. has been reviewed. The Government do not consider it feasible to increase the rates due to the following reasons:—

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 22-EC. 1/60, dated 24th September, 1962.]

- (i) Even a small increase in the rates will involve the Government in heavy additional expenditure. The recommendation of the Estimates Committee relates to Homes/Infirmaries in the Western Region but any decision in the matter shall necessarily have to partake the Homes/Infirmaries in the Eastern Region as well.
- (ii) The benefit of increase will go only to that section of the population which has already received Government assistance for so many years.
- (iii) There is no doubt, scope for improving the lot of the inmates of Homes/Infirmaries as there will always be, even if the rates are slightly increased but a line has to be drawn somewhere in the

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The Committee consider that it would be more effective and desirable way of helping the displaced persons to provide them with means of employment instead of maintaining them on gratuitous relief. They, therefore, recommend that action towards this end may be taken.

light of the resources available.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/37-B/60. SW. 4, dated the 21st November, 1962].

The large majority of displaced persons maintained in Homes/Infirmaries etc. are either aged and infirm or children and are, therefore, not fit for any employment. As regards the able-bodied inmates, mostly unattached women, arrangements already exist for their vocational/technical training in the Homes and it is only during the period they are under training that they are maintained on free doles. They are usually in a position to take up gainful employment outside, when they leave these institutions, on completion of their training. The arrangement has been working satisfactorily. In view of the small number of such women now left in Homes/Infirmaries as also the fact that without training they can hardly be fit for any work, it does not appear feasible to make

The Committee would urge the Government to consider issuing specific instructions to all authorities concerned that orders for uniforms etc. may be placed to a larger extent on the Homes/Infirmaries.

arrangements for such employment within the Homes/Infirmaries as could altogether obviate the need of their maintenance on gratuitous relief.

Further information called for.

It may be stated whether action has been taken by Government to place orders for uniforms etc. to a larger extent on Homes etc.

(L.S.S. O.M., No. 22-EC 1/60, dated 16th May, 1962).

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/37-C/60-S.W. 4, dated 26-3-1962].

There are standing instructions to State Governments to get such articles manufactured in Homes/Infirmaries as can be easily prepared by the inmates. However, no specific instructions have been given to place orders on the Homes for stitching uniforms etc.

[Ministry of Education O.M. No. 2/87-C/60-S.W. 4, dated the 4th June, 1962.]

NEW DELHI-1;

The February 19, 1963.

Magha 30, 1884 (Saka).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

[Vide Reply to recommendation No. 8 in Chapter III]

Minutes of the meeting held in the Ministry of Rehabilitation on the 13th June, 1960 to discuss the future set up of (a) the Ad hoc Committee for settlement of pension, G.P. Fund, pay and leave salary claims of displaced Government servants under the Ministry of Rehabilitation Scheme and (b) the Ad hoc Committee for settlement of pension claims of displaced Government servants under the Ministry of Finance scheme in the light of the S.R.U. Report.

PRESENT

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

1. Shri Prem Krishen, I.C.S., Joint Secretary.
2. Shri K. Lalit, I.A. & A.S., Deputy Secretary.
3. Shri K. N. Channa, Deputy Secretary.
4. Shri N. G. Sen, I.A. & A.S., Officer-in-Charge, Central Claims Organisation.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

1. Shri Inderjit Singh, Joint Secretary (Economy).
2. Shri D. D. Bhatia, Deputy Secretary, (Expenditure).
3. Shri N. V. Venkatraman, Deputy Financial Adviser (Rehabilitation Finance).

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Shri S. Ramier, I.A. & A.S., Director of Audit and Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, CENTRAL REVENUES

Shri P. Ranjitha, I.A. & A.S., Deputy Accountant General.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

1. Shri T. C. A. Srinivasavaradhan, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary.
2. Shri T. S. Anantakrishnan, Under Secretary.

The following points were discussed and decisions taken:

1. *Ministry of Rehabilitation Scheme for settlement of claims in respect of Pension, G.P. Fund, Leave Salary & Pay*

(1) The existing *Ad-hoc* Committee of four members may be abolished.

(2) The Officer-in-Charge & other officers of Central Claims Organisation appointed for the purpose may be empowered to decide cases involving non-recurring amount relating to arrears of pay and allowances and leave salary upto Rs. 500 for each case without the Audit coming into the picture. Cases involving amount over Rs. 500 may be handled by the Officer-in-Charge and final decision taken after those are approved by the representative of Comptroller and Auditor General who will be posted on regular and whole-time basis.

(3) Pension & Fund cases may be dealt with directly by the Officer-in-Charge and final decision taken after these are approved on the spot by the representative of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(4) All sanctions may be issued under the signatures of the Officer-in-Charge and necessary powers will be delegated to this effect by the Ministry of Finance.

(5) Necessary forms should be issued to each and every claimant in a month's time with an advice to file claims within a period of three months after which no claim would be entertained under the *Ad-hoc* Scheme.

(6) All the pending claims and those received hereafter should be settled by 31-3-1961.

II. *Ministry of Finance Scheme for verification of service rendered in Pakistan by Government Servants who are in employment of the Government of India*

(7) Cases may continue to be handled by the Central Claims Organisation till 31-3-61 (Since the pattern of work was of the same nature J.S. (Econ.) was doubtful whether encouraging results could be achieved by continuing the Centralised agency for disposal of this type of cases. However, an assurance was given that all the cases will be disposed of by 31-3-61).

(8) All officers of the Central Claims Organisation may be empowered to issue 'Verification Certificates' to the Ministries concerned after the cases have been checked up and approved on the spot by the Representative of the Comptroller and Auditor General. Necessary powers will be delegated to this effect by the Ministry of Finance.

(9) All the Administrative Ministries should be addressed once again by the Ministry of Finance for completion and forwarding of the pending cases to the Central Claims Organisations by a fixed date after which no extension would be allowed and cases will have to be decided by the Ministries concerned themselves under the normal rules.

(10) The work should be managed in such a way that all cases are disposed of by 31-3-61. The position should, however, be re-

viewed thereafter for considering the desirability of decentrating the work to the Administrative Ministries concerned.

III. General

(11) The Central Claims Organisation may be shifted from Mussoorie to New Delhi as early as possible.

(12) A close watch should be kept on the progress in disposal of claims/cases each month under various categories.

*Sd./- K. N. CHANNA,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

APPENDIX II

Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 89th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Rehabilitation—Western Zone.

I	Total number of recommendations made	37*
II.	Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations in Chapter II)	
	NUMBER	11
	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	29·8%
III.	Recommendations accepted by the Government partly or with modifications (<i>vide</i> recommendations in Chapter III).	
	NUMBER	7
	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	19%
IV.	Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies to which have been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations No. 8, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 22-25, 27, 28, 36, 37 in Chapter III).	
	NUMBER	14
	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	37·8%
V.	Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations 29, 30, 31, 33, 34 in Chapter IV).	
	NUMBER	5
	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	13·4%

*NOTE.—Of the 38 recommendations/conclusions/observations included in Appendix VI of the 89th Report one *i.e.*, S. No. 32 is an appreciation of the upkeep of Refugee Homes.