

candidates, the determinants of success at the competitive examination and the role of University education in this context. One of the conclusions drawn in this survey is that General Knowledge has a poor weightage in the examination but there is nothing disturbing about it.

Government are of the view that it would not be appropriate to draw any general conclusions from the limited data collected by the aforesaid Bureau in respect of only some of the successful candidates in one year's examination alone and that a more detailed study will have to be conducted to draw valid conclusions on the aspects covered by this survey.

Slow Progress of Work in C.S.I.R.

1640. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether, due to constant change from the purview of one Ministry to another, the work in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has slowed down to a great extent ;

(b) since when meeting of the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or meeting of Directors of various Laboratories has not been held ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a). No, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) functions as an autonomous organisation and its link with the administrative Ministry is only nominal.

(b) and (c). The Conference of Directors of the National Laboratories/Institutes was held on 4th-5th July, 1970 and the Governing Body of the CSIR last met on 24th July, 1970. Steps to hold the next meeting of the Governing Body of the CSIR are on hand. The possibility of holding the

Directors' Conference before the meeting of the Governing Body is also being explored.

Leave Travel Concession to Central Government Employees

1641. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a leave travel concession scheme is in force for the benefit of the Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the main features and objectives of this scheme ; and

(c) how far those objectives have been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Leave Travel Concession Scheme was introduced on 11th October, 1956 for the benefit of the Central Government employees and its salient features are as follows :-

(a) All regular employees who have put in one year's service are entitled to the travel concession *once* in a block of two calendar years, commencing from 1956-57 for journeys to their home-town and back ;

(b) The concession is admissible not only to Government servants but also to their wives, legitimate and step children residing with and wholly dependent on them, but not to parents, sisters, brothers, etc.

(c) The concession is available only when the Government servant proceeds on regular leave for not less than 15 days and is not admissible to railway employees, members of Defence services and those who are eligible for any other form of travel concessions ;

(d) For the first 400 kms of outward and return journey, the actual fare has to be borne by the Government servant. In respect of Class IV Staff, they will have to bear the actual fare of the first 160 kms each way. For the rest of the distance the Government servant is to be reimbursed in full by Government, the actual fares of the class of accommodation to which he is entitled

(e) Industrial and Work-charged Staff entitled to regular leave are also entitled to this concession with effect from the block (calendar) years 1960-61 ;

(f) The concession was extended for journeys between places connected by rail/ partly connected by rail and partly connected by road/steamer and not connected by rail. In respect of places not connected by rail, a Government servant may travel by steamer/air where an alternative means of travel is either not available or is more expensive. In such cases, he will bear the same proportion of cost as in the case of rail journeys and the extent of reimbursement would be what would have been admissible had he travelled by rail in the entitled class or 100% of actual expenses whichever is less. The same scale is applied for journeys by private car (whether the car belongs to Government servant or not) the cost of propulsion being borne by Government servant ;

(g) In case where the Government servant is unable to avail of the leave travel concession in a particular block he is allowed to carry it forward and avail of it in the first calendar year of the next block ;

(h) If the family of the Government servant remains at the home-town, the Government servant alone is eligible to avail of the Leave Travel Concession *once* a year ;

(i) Persons whose home-towns are within a distance of 160 Kms in the case of class IV staff and 400 Kms in the cases of others are not entitled to this concession.

The main objective behind the present Leave Travel Concession is to afford some financial assistance to Government servants coming from far off places to

enable them to maintain their domestic and social ties with their places of origin and also to give an all India character to the Central services. The fact that persons from all parts of the country join the Central Services which carry all India transfer liability and the fact that Central Government servants working at distant places from their home-towns do avail of the concession, establish that the scheme has gone a long way in achieving its objectives.

Per Capita Income and Expenditure and Gross National Product

1642. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income and expenditure and Gross National Product of India as on 1948 and 1970 ; and

(b) whether any improvement has been noticed in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The figures of *per capita* national income and gross national product for the years 1948 and 1970 are not available. The estimates for 1954-55 and 1969-70 prepared according to revised series at constant (1960-61) prices are given in the enclosed statement.

The estimates for *per capita* expenditure for the years 1948 and 1970 are also not available. The average *per capita* consumer expenditure of households according to National Sample Surveys (NSS) for the years 1954-55 (8th Round of NSS) and 1964-65 (19th Round of NSS) are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The increase in *per capita* national income in 1969-70 over 1954-55 was 24 per cent at constant (1960-61) prices. The increase in *per capita* expenditure cannot be estimated from the NSS figures as they are based on current prices.