

(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.

Statement

1. *Per capita* national income at constant (1960-61) prices*

1954-55 (Rs.)	1969-70 (Rs.)	Percentage increase in 1969-70 over 1954-55
274.7	339.4	24

2. Gross national product at constant (1960-61) prices.

1954-55 (Rs. crores)	1969-70 (Rs. crores)
11,107	19,173

3. *Per capita* consumer expenditure of households at current prices based on National Sample Survey.

	1954-55 (Rs.)	1964-65 (Rs.)
Rural	182.01	323.89
Urban	300.40	441.37

Influx of Population from Rural to Urban Areas

1643. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest census indicates steady increase in the influx of population from the rural to urban areas ;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of creating more market towns/market areas with the amenities of a town to check this unhealthy influx ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

MOHSIN) : (a) The data of the 1971 Census are yet to be fully processed. Hence the information on migration trends is not yet available.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above do not arise.

Grant of Indian Citizenship

1644. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons (foreigners) granted Indian citizenship during the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the number of such Indian Personnel who discontinued their Indian citizenship and settled in foreign countries during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a). According to the information available, 2448 persons were granted Indian citizenship during the year ended 31st December 1970.

(b) There is no provision in the Citizenship Act, 1955, requiring Indian citizens to report to Government on their acquisition of foreign citizenship. The information is, therefore, not available.

Financial Assistance for Handloom Industry in Kerala

1645. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a), whether the Kerala Government have approached the Centre for financial assistance to stabilise the handloom industry in that State ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

*These estimates relate to the revised series of national product and related aggregates published by the C.S.O.