

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1965-66)**

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

(THIRD LOK SABHA)

**Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64; Audit Report
(Civil), 1965 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1965
relating to the Ministries of External Affairs,
Health, Home Affairs, Information &
Broadcasting and Labour &
Employment**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 1965

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- 26th July (Forenoon and Afternoon)
- 27th July (Forenoon and Afternoon)
- 28th July (Forenoon)
- 30th July (Afternoon)
- 8th October (Afternoon)
- 12th October (Afternoon)
- 4th December (Afternoon)

*Not printed. (one cyclostyled copy laid on the Table of the House and five copies placed in the Parliament Library).

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1965-66)

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Shri N. N. Mallya—Joint Secretary

Shri H. N. Trivedi—Deputy Secretary

Shri R. M. Bhargava—Under Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, do present on their behalf this Forty-second Report on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64 and Audit Report (Civil), 1965 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1965 in so far as they relate to the Ministries of External Affairs, Health, Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and Labour and Employment.

2. The Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64 and Audit Report (Civil), 1965 were laid on the Table of the House on the 12th March, 1965 and Audit Report (Commercial) on 29th April, 1965. The Committee examined these at their sittings held on the 23rd, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th July and 8th and 12th October, 1965. A brief record of the proceedings of each sitting forms part of the Report (Part II).*

3. The Committee considered and finalised the Report at their sitting held on the 4th December, 1965.

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

5. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in their examination of these accounts by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

They would also like to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministries etc. concerned, for the co-operation extended by them in giving information to the Committee during the course of evidence.

R. R. MORARKA,

Chairman,

Public Accounts Committee.

NEW DELHI;

December 4, 1965.

Agrahayana 13, 1887 (Saka).

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MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Extra expenditure on the construction of Embassy Building: Pages 44-45—Para 38 of Audit Report (Civil), 1965:

In October, 1962, 11 tenders were received by the Indian Mission at Ankara for the construction of the Embassy building estimated to cost Rs. 4.30 lakhs. The amounts of tenders ranged between 29.6 and 5 per cent. below the estimated cost. Although the Mission's architect deputed a representative to examine the tenders and he stated that the firm which had tendered for 17.22 per cent less than the estimated cost "would be able to translate the architectural conceptions of the architect faithfully", nevertheless, the contract was awarded to the firm whose offer was 5 per cent below the estimated cost on the plea that this firm had a good reputation. The extra expenditure as a result of this decision has amounted to about Rs. 86,000 so far, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 6.91 lakhs incurred upto May, 1964.

1.2. The Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs informed the Committee in evidence that the question had to be seen in its perspective of the situation in which the Ambassador had accepted the higher tender. Tracing the back-ground of the construction of the building, the witness stated that the Foreign Government concerned had offered a plot of land and the foundation stone of the building was laid by the late Prime Minister in May, 1960. There was a coup shortly thereafter, and the building operation had remained suspended for a period of two years. The plot was also resumed by the foreign Government. In view of the changed circumstances, it was not possible for the Government of India to get any compensation for the construction which had taken place. The Ambassador was pressing the new Government to give another plot in lieu of the previous plot and in this he succeeded in April, 1962. After the second plot was given the Ambassador was advised by the Foreign Government to proceed with the construction of the building without any delay. Another important reason was that the plot was very much more expensive and attractive than the previous one and other people were also interested in getting it. The Government of India were not required to pay higher price for this plot as it was in lieu of the first plot. Under those circumstances the Ambassador had examined the various tenders and

found that the lowest tenderer, who had offered at 29.6 per cent below the estimated cost had never built any house before and as such rejected his offer. Then the question was whether the tender which was 17.22 per cent below the estimated cost or the other tender which was 5 per cent below the estimated cost should be accepted. The Ambassador examined the offers of both the parties in detail and in consultation with the Architect he awarded the work to the contractor who had offered at 5 per cent below the estimated cost. Ambassador recorded reasons for accepting the highest tender. A part of his noting on this point, was as under "..... we have therefore to make a choice between a comparatively unknown person on the one hand and best known contracting firm with a very good reputation on the other. I therefore chose.....though his charges are higher than others.....".

1.3. He added that the work was urgent and the Turkish Contractors did not appear to have the necessary facilities to start the work immediately. Further, the architect had agreed with the Ambassador that the Turkish Contractor who had quoted 17.22 per cent below the estimated cost was not suitable and the contractor who was given the work (foreign firm) was more suitable and reliable. The Ambassador had also made extensive enquiries about the reliability of the Contractor. Under those circumstances, he had decided to accept the offer which was higher. The result was that the Embassy building had been constructed in so satisfactory a manner that it was the envy of many other Missions.

1.4. In reply to a question the witness stated that under the rules, when awarding the contract to a higher bidder, the Ambassador had to record his reason in writing and he had accordingly recorded the same. In reply to another question, the representative of External Affairs Ministry stated that at the time of calling the tenders, the Ambassador was keen to ensure that the foreign contractor would himself be a tenderer. So much so that the ambassador persuaded him through the various sources to submit a tender.

1.5. In reply to another question the witness stated that the second plot was offered in the middle of 1962 and the Mission hurriedly got the plans made and had sent the same to the Government for approval in August. In September, the Government had authorised the Ambassador to proceed further and accordingly a contract was signed in October, 1962.

1.6. The Committee are not satisfied with the manner in which this contract was awarded to the highest tenderer. From the evidence given before the Committee, it appeared that the Ambassador had

even to persuade the foreign contracting firm through various sources to give a tender at the time of calling tenders. It appears that the Mission had already made up their mind to award the work to the foreign firm before the tenders were called for. Since there was a wide gap in the rates quoted by the lowest tenderer and the contractor to whom the work was awarded, the Committee feel that while accepting the tender, the Ambassador should have atleast persuaded the tenderer to reduce the rate of tender to the extent possible, if not to the extent of the lowest tenderer.

1.7. A request was made by the Mission in September, 1963 for additional funds of Rs. 2.14 lakhs (i.e. about 50 per cent of the original approved estimate) for carrying out certain essential additional items of work (such as retaining wall, filling of earth, ceiling for hiding the beams, etc.) but this was not accepted by the Ministry and the Mission was informed that every precaution should be taken to keep to the limits of the financial sanction already given. The Mission, however, executed the work according to the revised plan and incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 6.91 lakhs upto May, 1964 against the original sanctioned amount of Rs. 4.30 lakhs.

A revised sanction was accorded by the Ministry in July, 1964 after the completion of the work. The procedure adopted in this case was irregular cf., recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee in paragraph 14(4) of their 1st Report (First Lok Sabha) that in cases where it became apparent in the course of execution of a work that there was likely to be an excess over the sanctioned estimates of the work, revised estimates should be prepared and the sanction of the competent authority obtained prior to the additional work being undertaken.

1.8. The Committee desired to know (i) the estimated cost of the building and (ii) whether the building was completed within the estimated cost. The Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs informed the Committee that the estimated cost was Rs. 4.30 lakhs which was subsequently increased by Rs. 2.40 lakhs. The witness added that it appeared that the preliminary estimates were made in haste and at the time estimates were made and the approval of the Government sought, the Ambassador as well as the architect had warned that the estimates were made in a hurry and it was difficult to know all the repercussions and the possibilities because the plot was on a slope. After the commencement of the construction of the building it was found that a retaining wall, addition of terraces and certain excavations were required for the safety of the building. So in September, 1963 when the additional work became evident it was found that it could be constructed only by an increase in the expenditure. The

work could not be avoided because the bulk of the building already constructed was showing stresses and strains. In view of that, revised estimates were called for and those were submitted. Before the setting in of the winter the retaining wall had to be completed. The new Ambassador had authorised the construction immediately and that was how the additional expenditure came to be incurred. The sanction for the expenditure was issued in July, 1964. The Committee drew the attention of the witness to a letter dated 2nd November, 1963 from the architect in which he had stated that the funds available for the purpose would not be enough to include all the items that were ordinarily included in such a project and that a request was made to him to exclude as many items as prescribed in the contract which was to be put to tender and letter dated 28th January, 1964, from the Ministry of External Affairs and pointed out that the facts placed before the Committee and the explanations contained in those two letters were quite different. The witness stated that the contention of the architect had been refuted by the Ambassador. In reply to a question, the witness stated that the letter of 28th January, 1964 from the Ministry of External Affairs was written to the present Ambassador without adequate knowledge and before the explanation of the previous Ambassador who was responsible for the contract was received. In reply to a question the representative of the Ministry stated that the retaining wall seemed to be an essential thing which should have been there when the construction was proceeding.

1.9. He added that from the statement of the Ambassador, it was clear that a number of items were excluded because the Ambassador did not anticipate their necessity. The version of the architect was that he had excluded those items to keep within the budget and according to the Ambassador the architect should have pointed out that those were essential items and could not be avoided. The witness added that the Ambassador had proceeded on the basis of the original sanction given in 1960 and had tried to get the work done within that sanction.

1.10. In reply to a further question, the representative of the Ministry stated that the estimates were referred to the CPWD. But since local conditions were not known it was not possible for anybody to comment on the omission.

1.11. In note subsequently furnished to the Committee at their instance it has been stated that "In December, 1963 the CPWD's final assessment was that from the justification given by the Architect

and the Ambassador for increase in cost, it appeared to them that originally certain items were omitted from the project to show a lower cost, but subsequently the items being important were included. It was also held by them that the topography of the land was another factor, but the architect should have visualised the facts earlier and made it clear to the Embassy about the technical requirements i.e. retaining wall etc. So far as the checking of the estimates was concerned, it was observed by them that since the Embassy had supplied only the abstract of cost giving the quantities of various items, the quantities could not be checked in the absence of the detailed plans and it was not possible to pin-point any item as superfluous. They concluded that as a matter of fact it was an increase in quantity of items concerned which caused the excess and not the new items. As regards rates they observed that in view of the different code of practice adopted in various countries, it would not be possible to compare unit prices for various articles and the architect engaged by the Embassy could alone certify their correctness.

1.12. The Committee desired to know the final cost of the building. The representative of the Ministry stated that the Administrative approval had been given for Rs. 7.24 lakhs in July, 1964, and the information about the final cost was still awaited.

1.13. It is unfortunate that important items such as retaining wall, addition of terraces and certain excavations were omitted in the original estimate: The Committee are unable to accept the plea that the preliminary estimates were made in haste and it was difficult to know the repercussions and possibilities when particularly the retaining wall should have been an essential part of the building project in view of the location of plot on a slope. Even the architect in his letter dated 2-11-1963 stated that he was given to understand that the funds available for the purpose would not be enough to include all the items that were ordinarily included in such a project and that a request was made to him to exclude as many items as possible from the contract which was to be put up for tender. The assessment of the Central PWD also confirms the view that these items which were essential, were omitted from the project to show a lower cost. From the facts adduced before the Committee, it is clear that the original estimates were shown deliberately on the lower side to obtain the necessary sanctions. The Committee deprecate this practice of obtaining sanction for a smaller amount initially by withholding essential items and coming up subsequently for the sanction of additional

amount on the plea that the original estimate did not include some essential items. The Committee suggest that the Ministry of External Affairs should issue necessary instructions to the Missions abroad to obtain the prior sanction of the Ministry on the basis of the correct estimate in future. Steps should also be taken by the Ministry to keep a close watch on the progress of expenditure so that estimates are not exceeded without due justification, and in cases where estimates are likely to be exceeded, sanction of the competent authority should be obtained prior to the undertaking of the additional work.

1.14. The building was to be completed by the 15th December, 1963, failing which a penalty of about Rs. 265 per day was recoverable from the contractor. Although the work of construction was completed only in July, 1964, no liquidated damages were claimed from the contractor, on the ground that there had been delay in approving the revised plan of the building. The delay in completion of the building entailed an avoidable expenditure of Rs. 20,635 by way of rent of the residence of the Head of the Mission for a period of over six months from 15th December, 1963 to 30th June, 1964.

1.15. The Committee desired to know as to why the penalty was not imposed. The Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs informed the Committee that the main reasons for not imposing the liquidated damages were as follows:

1. New items of work were introduced which were not in the original estimates or original contract, which had put the whole programme out of gear.
2. Delay in the approval of the revised estimates;
3. Delay in the arrival of the imported material.

The witness added that there was also delay which was completely outside the control of the contractor. The Municipal Authorities had raised the question of payment of taxes on a reciprocal basis. i.e. they wanted to have the same concession for their country's embassy in Delhi. That question had to be referred to the Municipal Authorities in Delhi which took time. The supplementary protocol which was signed for those additional new items of work did not prescribe any time limit. Further the question of liquidated damages was referred to the Ministry of Law and that Ministry had expressed the opinion that there was no justification for claiming liquidated damages and hence that was not enforced.

1.16. The Committee regret to note that there was a serious omission in the supplementary agreement regarding the time limit for the completion of the construction of the building and the penalty to be levied in the event of default. The Committee hope that in future, agreements will be drafted in clear terms making provision for all the eventualities, which would avoid any loss to the public exchequer.

1.17. The contract further stipulated that certain materials (listed in the "special specifications" appended to the agreement) would be imported by the Embassy and supplied to the contractor, free of charge for use in the construction to effect economy in the cost of the building. The materials worth about Rs. 67,800, when received from the suppliers, were handed over in their entirety to the representative of the architect. No stock or issue register was maintained by the Mission to watch proper utilisation of this material. It has been stated (July, 1964) that the contractor was due to account for the imported materials used by him shortly and that arrangements would then be made to take over charge of what might be left over and to have them entered in the property register of the Embassy.

1.18. In reply to a question, the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs informed the Committee, that the Embassy had no adequate storage arrangements for keeping large quantities of materials. The imported materials were handed over to the contractor with full and complete responsibility for custody, utilisation and also accounting to the Embassy of the material, which had been utilised. Accordingly all the invoices were pasted in the stock register and the utilisation certificates were obtained from the Supervising Engineer and recorded. The Embassy had a complete account of the materials issued, utilised and the balance left for future use. On being pointed out the Audit observation in that regard, the witness added that it would be technically correct. The invoices were pasted in the register in order to save clerical labour in regard to detailed accounting.

1.19. The Committee are unable to understand as to how in the absence of stock and issue registers the Mission could ensure the proper utilisation of the imported material. They suggest that the Embassy should post all the transactions in stock registers to ensure that the imported material has been utilised properly and that unutilised material is returned to the Embassy.

*Uneconomical expenditure on hiring of accommodation, pages 45-46—
para 39.*

1.20. In paragraph 34 of the Audit Report, 1963, certain instances of hiring of accommodation by the Indian Missions abroad in excess of the scale of sanctioned accommodation/prescribed rental ceilings, etc., were reported. During local audit conducted in June, 1964, the following irregularities in respect of hiring of accommodation by the Indian Embassy at Baghdad came to notice.

(a) *Embassy residence*

1.21. In January, 1960, a new residence consisting of 25 rooms and other ancillaries was hired for the ambassador at an annual rent of Rs. 46,667 and the old residence surrendered (the rent of which was only Rs. 22,000 per annum).

1.22. The annual rent for the furniture and furnishings supplied by the landlord amounted to Rs. 6,667 (included in the total rent of Rs. 46,667). It was noticed that in addition to the six air-conditioners and three air-coolers supplied by the landlord, three more air-conditioners were installed at a cost of Rs. 7,140 in July, 1961. The Ministry informed Audit (November, 1964), that action to recover the cost from the landlord was being taken by the Mission.

1.23. An expenditure of Rs. 9,000 per annum is being incurred in respect of water and electricity charges of the building. Audit were informed that "continuous air-conditioning of the building was also necessary to keep the valuable furniture and furnishings in good condition."

1.24. A sum of Rs. 7,485 was spent on repairs on behalf of the landlord between January, 1960 and July, 1961 but the amount has not been recovered from the rent so far in accordance with the terms of the lease. The full annual rent of Rs. 46,667 for the year commencing from 17th January, 1963 was paid on 24th January, 1963.

1.25. Explaining the circumstances in which the building at Baghdad came to be rented, the witness stated that the Mission in Baghdad started with a First Secretary charge d'affairs, in 1951 when the Ministry hired a house only for 1,000 Iraqi Dinars (Rs. 13,333) on a lease for five years. This lease for five years expired in 1956 and the then Ambassador said that that building was unsuitable for the residence of an Ambassador and that a new building should be hired at a rent of 2,800 Dinars. (A Dinar=about £1 Sterling). The reasons which the Ambassador gave for hiring a new

building were that an Ambassador was being posted there for the first time; the house then occupied was not suitable for the Ambassador's residence. It was old and somewhat dilapidated. The plumbing and electricity system frequently failed. There was only one servant's room and the area in which it was situated was also unhealthy being full of mosquitoes and sand-flies. The Ministry thought, however, that with some repairs and additions the same house should continue to be rented for another five years. Therefore, lease was entered into at enhanced rent of 1,650 Dinars. This situation continued till 1958. In 1958 the Iraqi Revolution took place; the Monarchy was overthrown and a Revolutionary Government was set up. In these circumstances the new Ambassador urged that the Mission should hire a new building and release the old building about which his predecessor had reported that it was unsatisfactory. The grounds which the new Ambassador gave were the building required substantial repairs including sanitary system, electricity and water system. Moreover, that was the only diplomatic house which was located in an obscure side street with open drain and public washings as daily rituals outside the residence. It was, therefore, not satisfactory for representational functions.

1.26. The new Ambassador had further informed the Ministry that the Iraqi Government had placed the building under the Local Government's control "pending certain charges against the landlord and investigations." Under these circumstances the Ministry permitted the new Ambassador to negotiate with the Iraqi Government for renting a new building. The new Ambassador proceeded to do that and reported to the Government of India in January, 1959, that the Iraqi Government had offered a house for 3,000 Iraqi Dinars and 500 Dinars for furniture. The Government of India sanctioned that amount i.e., 3,500 Dinars per annum. But some months later it was found that the building which was proposed to be rented, was close to a power house and heavy security guards all around did not make it suitable for Embassy residence. So, on the request of the Ambassador the Iraqi Government offered another house at 3,500 Iraqi Dinars. That house was inspected by the Foreign Service Inspectors and they approved of its being hired. That house thereafter came to be hired from the 16th January, 1960.

1.27. Explaining the circumstances under which the second and the bigger building was hired, the witness stated that in January, 1959 the Government had authorised the Ambassador to incur 3,500 Dinars per annum as expenditure on rent of the building plus furniture. The Ambassador first negotiated for the first building which was small. Since, another bigger building at the same rent was available the Ambassador concluded arrangements for hiring

the second building which was bigger than the previous one without consulting the Ministry.

1.28. Coming to the question whether the sanction given by the Ministry was for a particular building or for any building, the witness stated that the sanction was for the particular building actually proposed by the Ambassador. But the Ambassador took the sanction in a general way that the Government was willing to spend 3,500 Dinars and if the Ambassador had taken any building on that rent, the Ministry would not object to that. The Committee enquired if the matter was required to be referred to the Ministry of External Affairs in case the Ambassador took another house. The witness stated "Technically that would be correct".

1.29. The Committee enquired about the procedure followed in such cases. The witness stated that the normal procedure was that prior concurrence of the Government must be obtained. In this case the authority given was to hire a building for 3,500 Dinars per annum and so the building was hired within the prescribed limit. In answer to the question whether the Chancery could be shifted to the bigger building, the Committee were informed that the landlord of the building would not have allowed the Chancery to be shifted to the main building. Residential building could not be used for office purposes.

1.30. Explaining why a bigger and costlier building was needed for The Ambassador vis-a-vis the Chancery building, the witness stated that the Chancery's staff requirements were limited. Ambassador's residence required reception, dining, drawing and office rooms and so the Embassy residence was always more expensive than the Chancery. This was the pattern generally followed in all the countries. The Committee enquired as to why the Ambassador proposed to shift the chancery, where people worked, to the Embassy building which he himself considered unhygienic and unsatisfactory as the residence of the Ambassador. The witness stated that the Embassy was unsatisfactory but the Chancery more unsatisfactory. It was situated in a back alley in the middle of the city. This was the only building available on rent which the Government was prepared to authorise at that time. He however, added that the Chancery was shifted to the new premises a fortnight before the Ambassador moved into his new residence. So, both the Chancery and Embassy residences were changed.

1.31. The Committee then enquired as to how the Ministry of Finance agreed to sanction the expenditure of 3,500 Iraqi Dinars without details. The representative of Finance stated that the delegated powers of 1958 gave the Ministry of External Affairs powers to rent a house at Rs. 5,000 per month. So, the first concurrence for renting the house at 3,500 Iraqi Dinars was given

with the concurrence of the internal finance. When the Ambassador reported that another house had been taken, it was a *fait accompli* and the concurrence had to be given.

1.32. In this connection the Committee further desired to know whether similar cases of irregularities had been committed at other Missions also. They, therefore, desired to be furnished with a comprehensive note showing (i) Embassies where this Ambassador was posted (ii) In how many cases, he recommended change of Embassy building, furniture, etc. From the note submitted by the Ministry it is observed that the Ambassador concerned was posted at the following places and incurred the expenditure shown against each item without prior sanction of the Government:—

S. No.	Places	Amount spent	Items of expenditure and year in which incurred.
		Rs.	
1	Kuwait	9,142.12	Furniture (1964)
2	Stockholm	2,070.00	Do. (1955—58)
3	Beirut	35,306.52	Furniture and other items like bedcovers etc. (September, 1962 to December, 1963)

1.33. The Committee are not satisfied with the way in which the building in question was hired. They are surprised how the Ambassador interpreted the Government's sanction in a general way and hired another building which was bigger than the one for which sanction was given. It was highly irregular that the second building was hired without the prior approval of the Ministry. The Ministry was informed of this when the lease deed was already signed and the Ministry treated this as a *fait accompli* and therefore had to give sanction for this.

1.34. From this case and other cases of irregularities set forth in the note furnished by the Ministry, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the Ministry's control over the activities of the Indian Missions abroad leaves much to be desired. The Committee trust that, in future, the Ministry will tighten up their financial control and such cases will not recur. The Committee also suggest that where there are frequent cases of 'acting without authority' in financial matters, disciplinary action should be taken against the person concerned.

1.35. In regard to the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 9,142 and Rs. 35,307 from Government funds for additional furniture, furnishings, etc., incurred by the Ambassador at Kuwait and Beirut respectively without prior sanction of Government, it has been stated by the Ministry that the matter is under examination. The Committee would urge for an early settlement and would like to be informed of the result.

1.36. The witness justified the inordinate increase which was more than double the previous rent on the ground that the security in the existing house was thoroughly unsatisfactory; the existing house had been rented nine years earlier and the rents had gone up by 100 to 150 per cent. The choice of the house was limited. The Iraqi Government had fixed the rent and there was no chance of negotiating rent, as could be done with a private party. In view of those circumstances it was a question of either taking it or leaving it and since the Government of India wanted to set up a satisfactory and impressive Embassy in the new regime the new Ambassador proposed that it should be accepted and the Ministry accepted that.

1.37. The Committee enquired whether such a big building with 25 bedrooms was required by the Ambassador there and how the Foreign Service Inspector approved of it. The witness stated that those rooms might be counted as such but the probable usable rooms were in the neighbourhood of 13 or 14 and the rest were niches, corners, cubicles here and there in the basement and so on. Secondly, in the case of Heads of Missions, there was no ceiling laid down in regard to accommodation which should be made available. Paragraph 34 of the Audit Report 1963 covered instances of hiring of accommodation and laid down ceilings of rentals and scale of accommodation, for officers other than Heads of Mission. Technically, there was no breach of any regulation in having hired that house. The house did seem to be large and would not be normally rented, but it had to be rented in the circumstances mentioned above. Asked if any efforts were made to get a smaller or modest house, the witness admitted that there was nothing on record nor the details of the negotiations which the Ambassador had about possibilities of alternative accommodation.

1.38. As regards the limit or ceiling for accommodation for Heads of Missions, the Committee were informed that no Ambassador could hire any accommodation without the prior approval of the Government. It was the responsibility of the Government, to see that the accommodation hired was reasonable. It would vary with the importance of the country and with the nature of conditions prevailing in each capital and it would be for the Government to judge in each case as to what kind of building would be reasonable. In each case the Ministry of External Affairs would have to obtain the approval of the Finance Ministry. There was a proforma laid down and information had to be supplied to be able to get the financial sanction to authorise the hiring of the building. When the Committee enquired whether the Ministry had considered the question of laying down some sort of ceiling in terms of accommodation as also in terms of money to be spent on a particular building for the Heads of Mission,

the witness replied that such a proposition would be very difficult to implement. No single yardstick could be applied to services in respect of varying conditions in different parts of the world.

1.39. The Committee are not convinced with the justification for renting such a big building which was apparently in excess of the requirement of the Ambassador. In the absence of any record they are not sure whether an attempt, if any, was made by the head of the Mission to get a smaller and less expensive accommodation from the foreign Government. Under the circumstances, the Ministry would be well advised to consider the feasibility of fixing an appropriate ceiling for accommodation for Heads of the Missions abroad. While it may not be practicable to fix a uniform limit in terms of accommodation and rent for heads of Missions in all the countries, yet some general limits in regard to size of accommodation, rent etc. can be laid down taking into consideration the importance of a country, its economic conditions, and the standard of living.

1.40. The Committee enquired whether any ceiling had been fixed on the number of air-conditioners supplied to the Embassy residences. The witness replied in the negative. He added however, that it depended on the climate and temperature chart of a particular country where these air-conditioners were to be installed and that Government sanction was required for getting an air conditioner in an Embassy.

1.41. The Committee pointed out that the electricity bills went up to as high as Rs. 9,000 a year because the air-conditioners were worked for longer hours in order to protect the valuable furniture. The witness stated that the Ambassador concerned wrote that the house was equipped with valuable furniture which would deteriorate if subjected to the vagaries of the extreme climate in that place and it naturally required continuous air-cooling or heating of the premises which accounted for the rather high power and fuel charges.

1.42. The Committee are surprised to know that the Embassy was furnished with such costly furniture that it required continuous air-conditioning of the building to keep the Embassy furniture in good condition. It is very strange that the air-conditioners were used for longer hours not for the convenience of the people visiting the Embassy but for the sake of furniture.

1.43. The Committee suggest that while fixing the limit for accommodation, the Ministry should consider the feasibility of laying down certain monetary limits for hiring of furniture in these buildings also.

(b) *Accommodation for the Consulate at Basrah.*

1.44. In pursuance of Government's decision taken in June, 1961 to convert the honorary Consulate at Basrah into a regular one, a building for the consulate at an annual rent Rs. 10,667 was hired and donations and other excesses like floral presents, memorial ser- with a landlord in August, 1961. Though the rent for one year was paid in advance, the possession of the house was not taken over and ultimately the lease was terminated on 31st August, 1962. Mean- while, the Embassy without obtaining the approval of the Govern- ment, hired another accommodation on 14th February, 1962 at an annual rental of Rs. 17,667 for the Consulate-cum-residence on the ground that the first house was not suitable for office-cum-residence. The renting of the first building thus resulted in a nugatory expen- diture of Rs. 10,667.

1.45. The Committee were informed in evidence that in June, 1961 it was decided to remove the honorary Consul and to establish a regu- lar Consulate at Basrah. The Indian Ambassador in Iraq had inform- ed the Ministry about the availability of a suitable office accomoda- tion, on receipt of which the Ministry gave their approval on 22nd July, 1961. It was added that the Ambassador had sent the First Secretary to inspect this house at Basrah. Apparently he was satis- fied that the house should be rented, and a five year contract was accordingly made and an advance of Rs. 10,667 was paid for one year. But soon after this the Ambassador had second thoughts about this house and as a result of this the house taken on hire was given up and another house located, which involved the infructuous expendi- ture of Rs. 10,667.

1.46. Justifying the sudden change in the opinion about the house taken on hire, the witness stated that the Ambassador visited Basrah for the first time, after the house was rented, in November, 1961. He found the building unsatisfactory. Certain essential improvements and alterations in the building were suggested but the landlord de- clined to meet the expenses. After this the Ambassador met the Mayor and Governor to inform them about this house. Both of them expressed astonishment at the type of building hired. In their opinion it would reflect poorly on India's prestige and position. Both of them, however, agreed to see that the lease was terminated and the advance rent given refunded. Hence, the Ambassador again agreed for a change of house for the Consulate in November, 1961. The Ambassa- dor left the country in the beginning of January, 1962. (Subse- quent events showed that the landlord refused to agree to refund the ad- vance).

1.47. The Committee were further informed that the new Amba- sador also agreed with his predecessor that the building was unsatis- factory and he rented a new building without reference to the Gov-

ernment. The witness added that the new Ambassador had explained that he had acted on the advice of the Governor and Mayor and other local persons about the rent, and selection of the building etc. Moreover the present building was enough to accommodate office as well as Consulate residence with more central location, easy accessibility and other benefits.

1.48. The Committee regret that in this case the hasty step taken by the Ambassador resulted in an infructuous expenditure of Rs. 10,667. When the ambassador deputed the First Secretary to select the house, and when the latter made the selection and entered into a contract and paid an advance of Rs. 10,667 his judgment should have been relied upon, and the commitment honoured, alternatively, the ambassador should have inspected the house, before the contract was finalised. Had either of these courses been adopted, the infructuous expenditure of Rs. 10,667 could have been easily avoided.

1.49. Further, this is another case in which a Head of the Mission rented the building without prior approval of the Ministry of External Affairs. The Committee trust that the Ministry will take suitable measures to obviate the recurrence of such irregularities.

*Overdrawal of Representational Grant—Page 180—Appendix I—
Item No. 2.*

1.50. Under the rules, the representational grant is paid to Heads of Missions/Posts abroad and other diplomatic officers for meeting expenditure of representational nature in discharge of their diplomatic obligations while on duty in the post. An officer of the Indian Foreign Service, while holding the post of the Head of a Mission, was appointed as leader of the Indian Delegation and Chairman of a Commission in another country from 28th April, 1961 to 31st December, 1961. An entertainment grant of Rs. 850 p.m. was admissible to the officer as Chairman of the Commission. But the officer continued to draw in addition, the representational grant attached to the post of the Head of the Mission during the entire period, except for one month from 27th September, 1961 to 26th October, 1961. In reply to an audit enquiry, the Ministry confirmed in September, 1962 that the representational grant was inadmissible to the officer, and also stated in July, 1963 that they were taking steps to recover the amount from the Officer. The excess amount of about Rs. 4,400 drawn by the officer had not so far been refunded to Government (December, 1964). The Ministry informed Audit in December, 1964 that since the officer had raised vital issues in his further representation, it might take some more time to arrive at a final decision.

1.51. Giving the full details of the case, the witness stated that in the beginning of 1961 Laos Commission was suddenly reconvened. The Indian High Commissioner in Australia was recalled from Canberra and was sent to Laos. At that time it was anticipated that it would last for two or three months and so, the High Commissioner was asked to maintain his family at Canberra. But the High Commissioner remained in Laos for about 8 months. "Sanction for the terms of his appointment were not issued till 3rd October, 1961 and the final disposal of the terms was not effected till 16th January, 1962 after the period of deputation was in fact over." In the meantime while the terms of appointment of the High Commissioner were being finalised, the Ambassador drew the representational grant. He later explained that he had assumed that under the rules he was entitled to draw that grant and that his wife had performed the usual representational duties in his absence. Secondly, when the Laos Commission was established in 1954 it gave Rs. 1,000 per month as representational grant but the Ambassador was allowed only Rs. 850 and the Ministry instead asked him to pay Rs. 100 per month for the maintenance of car in Canberra by his wife. The Ministry of External Affairs were not quite satisfied with those grounds and asked the Ambassador to reimburse the amount of Rs. 4,405 but the Ambassador kept on making one representation after another giving reasons that it was very unfair and unjust to the Ambassador.

1.52. Explaining further as to how that problem had arisen, the witness stated that under the Representational Grant Rules an Ambassador or head of the Mission may be absent from his head quarters normally for two or three months. In this period of his absence there will be no entertainment under the rules. The Ambassador or head of the Mission would be able to utilise the whole amount accrued during that period on his return. In this case the head of the Mission was absent for a period of 8 months. The rules did not envisage that a head of the Mission might be absent for such a long time.

1.53. The witness urged that although drawal of the representational allowance by the Ambassador was irregular, the Ambassador was also justified in this matter to some extent. Since he was expected to be away for two or three months he had to maintain his whole establishment in Canberra, supervised by his wife for this whole period. This the rules did not provide. But there were certain expenditure which had to be incurred e.g. club subscription, charities and donations and other expenses like floral presents, memorial services etc.

1.54. In reply to a question the witness stated that when an Ambassador was absent from his post for more than two months than half

of the representational grant was given to the acting Head of the Mission and the other half kept in reserve so that when the Ambassador returned to the post, he might utilise the reserve kept for the purpose. In this case, the view taken by the Ministry was that the drawal of representational allowance was irregular and the Ambassador should refund the whole amount. The Ministry was however prepared to reimburse the inescapable expenditure incurred by the Ambassador's wife on an *ad hoc* basis, as this was not covered by the Rules.

1.55. The witness further added that the Ministry had asked the Ambassador finally in August, 1965 to refund the entire amount of Rs. 4405 drawn by him and to give the details of the inescapable expenditure incurred during his absence.

1.56. The Committee enquired whether there were any financial rules which permitted the wife of an Ambassador to incur expenses and draw allowances in the absence of the Ambassador. The witness stated that the present rules did not provide for contingencies like a dual charge. But the witness agreed that there should be rule providing this because such contingencies do arise.

1.57. The Committee regret to note that this irregular transaction has been allowed to remain unsettled for more than four years. The Committee feel that when the Ministry of External Affairs asked the Ambassador to refund the amount of Rs. 4405 considered as in admissible the correct and more dignified course for the Ambassador would have been to refund the amount promptly, and then to make whatever representations he wanted to make to the Ministry. This would have set a good example for other junior officers to follow. The Committee desire that the case in question should be settled without further delay.

II

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Government Hospitals in Delhi Para 44, Pages 50—55 Sub-para (i) Purchase and Utilisation of Stores:

The hospitals in Delhi obtain their supplies of medicines, surgical instruments and other stores (i) by placing indents on the Medical Stores Depot, Karnal; (ii) by placing indents on the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, and (iii) by making local purchases. During 1963-64, the purchases made by the hospitals locally constituted 30 to 73 per cent. of the total supplies in respect of medicines and surgical goods and 13 to 69 per cent. in the case of linen items, as shown below:

Name of Hospital	Medicines, surgical goods etc.			Linen items		
	Total purchases	Local purchase	percentage of local purchase to the total purchases	Total purchases	Local purchase	percentage of local purchase to the total purchases
	(In lakhs of rupees)					
Irwin Hospital	11.76	8.53	73	0.69	0.27	39
Safdarjang Hospital	34.90	10.42	30	2.68	0.36	13
Willingdon Hospital	6.76	4.78	71	1.00	0.69	69

In a number of cases the rates paid for the local purchases were higher than those paid for supplies received through the Medical Stores Depot or the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. The Audit Report cited a few instances of such purchases at higher rates. Audit had been informed that the heavy local purchases were mainly due to (i) non-availability of the items at the Medical stores Depot and (ii) failure on the part of the Medical Stores Depot and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals to arrange supplies in time. Against an indent for medicines estimated to cost Rs. 10.21 lakhs, placed by the Safdarjung Hospital in July, 1963, the Medical Stores Depot could make supplies to the extent of Rs. 2.19 lakhs only; certain important surgical articles of the estimated value of Rs. 2.78 lakhs were stated to be not available at the Medical Stores Depot.

2.2. The Committee enquired about the procedure for making purchases through the D.G.S.&D., how much time it generally took and

the circumstances under which local purchases were made by the Hospitals. The Secretary to the Ministry of Health stated that large quantities of medicines were purchased through the D.G.S. & D., but the hospitals also had authority to make local purchases upto certain prescribed limits. Generally, the D.G.S.&D. took three to four months and sometimes even more to make supplies. Hence local purchases had to be resorted to, to meet urgent requirements. He added that the figures of local purchases shown in the Audit Report included items purchased by hospitals through restricted tenders within the prescribed ceiling. Since this was an approved method, these purchases should not have been shown in the Audit Report as local purchases, which comprised of odd bits purchased from approved suppliers. On being asked to give the break-up of the supplies received from restricted tenders and other local purchases, the witness promised to furnish a note to the Committee. However, he quoted the example of bulk purchases made from the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. In the case of Hindustan Antibiotics, he stated, the hospitals had been empowered to make direct purchases, but these had also been included in the figure mentioned in the Audit Report. The Committee enquired the quantum of such purchases made from Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. In a note submitted at the instance of the Committee the Ministry has furnished the following details:—

	Purchases made through restricted tenders within the powers delegated to them	Other purchases made locally	Purchases made from Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irwin Hospital	3,04,634*	2,66,000	2,87,000
Safdarjang Hospital	7,02,000	1,29,000	2,11,000**
Willingdon Hospital	1,05,322	3,71,900	778

2.3. The Committee enquired as to why this point was not raised and the figures disputed when the Audit Para was referred to the Ministry for factual verification. The Secretary stated that all those reasons must have been brought to the notice of Audit. In the case of Irwin Hospital, for example, he added that the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital had stated that the percentage of local purchases to total purchases was 24.52 per cent. instead of 73 per cent. as shown in the Audit Para in the case of medicines and 34.2 per cent.

*According to Audit the figure is 3,00,000.

**Includes purchase from Government agencies like Hindustan Antibiotics, Haffkine Institute and Atomic Energy Commission and UNICFF.

instead of 39 per cent. in case of linen items. The Comptroller and Auditor-General clarified that on receipt of a reference from the hospital another Audit Party was sent to verify the figures. It had then reported that no further change in respect of these items was necessary as the figures of expenditure intimated by the Hospital did not conform to these actually booked in the contingent register. The Secretary, Ministry of Health admitted that certain purchases for which exchange vouchers were available had not been entered in the contingent register. Had these been taken into account the total purchases in respect of Irwin Hospital during the year would come to Rs. 18.68 lakhs instead of Rs. 11.76 lakhs as shown in the Audit Report. Besides the figure of local purchase also included a sum of Rs. 2.85 lakhs on account of purchases made from the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. If these were deducted, the percentage of local purchase to the total purchase made by the Hospital would come to 24.5 per cent. As regards the other hospital the witness accepted the figure of local purchases as given by Audit.

2.4. The Committee are surprised at the manner in which the Ministry of Health tried to dispute facts and figures quoted in the Audit Report at this late stage. In this connection they would further draw the attention of the Ministry to their recommendation (c.f. paras 9 and 15 of their 26th Report, 1963-64) that the Ministries/Departments should bring the correct position to the notice of the Committee as soon as possible, at any rate before they consider the Audit Report, so as to enable them to arrive at proper conclusions without any waste of time. While the Committee appreciate that it would be necessary to make local purchase to meet urgent requirements, they are of the view that greater efforts should be made to effect purchases through the standard government agencies such as D.G.S.&D. and the Medical Stores Depots, so as to get the advantage of cheaper rates due to bulk purchases.

2.5. The Committee enquired from the D.G.S.&D. as to what time was normally taken by him in making supplies to the hospitals. He stated that it took three to five months to cover a demand. If the samples were to be tested, it took longer time.

2.6. It was pointed out that in the course of his evidence before the Public Accounts Committee (1963-64), (Para 39 of 20th Report P.A.C. Third Lok Sabha refers), the D.G.S.&D. had stated that a procedure had been evolved between the D.G.S.&D. and the Director General of Health Services that indents should be placed before the end of July every year, and that medicines should be classified according to certain broad categories. The Committee were also then informed that the system was working satisfactorily. The representative of the

Supply Department stated that, that system was not followed during the year 1963-64. While there were no indents from Willingdon Hospital, in the case of Safdarjung Hospital the indents were received at the end of July or later and in every case the Purchase Organisation was called upon to make supplies within three months, which in his opinion was apparently impossible if the normal procedure of procurement was to be followed.

2.7. On being further asked as to from which period the procedure, which was intimated to the Public Accounts Committee (1963-64), was discontinued the witness stated that he had no knowledge of that but the fact was that indents were placed after July and even in October, 1963. The D.G.S.&D. further informed the Committee that rate contracts were being finalised by the Department with certain firms with a view to enabling the Hospitals and the D.G.H.S. to make direct purchases as and when required. He stated that a large number of items would be covered under this system and it was expected that the system would be introduced in a few month's time.

2.8. The Secretary, Ministry of Health also confirmed that the said procedure was not being followed. He expressed the view that it would not be workable to depend for supplies on an indent submitted in July with supplies to come in the next year. While one principal indent for the whole year could certainly be placed on the D.G.S.&D., he urged, supplementary indents would have to be placed from time to time. He added that the Ministry would settle with the D.G.S.&D. as to the normal time required by that Organisation to make supplies and the main indent would be submitted accordingly. In reply to a question, the Secretary stated that a Committee of officers on which D.G.S.&D. was also represented had been appointed to look into the question of supplies to the hospitals and to suggest measures to reduce delays in procurement etc. The Committee submitted their report in March, 1965, which was being examined by the Ministry. In reply to a question, the witness stated that they should be able to limit local purchases to 20 per cent. or so.

2.9. From the facts placed before them, the Committee are constrained to observe that no serious attempt had been made by the authorities (Ministry of Health and the D.G.S.&D.) to evolve a suitable procedure for speedy procurement of supplies to Hospitals.

2.10. Another disquieting feature of the case is that either evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee (1963-64) was not wholly correct or the representatives of the Ministries, who appeared to tender evidence before the present Committee were not fully aware

of the facts. The Committee would like to be informed of the correct position in this regard. They also desire to be apprised of the progress made in establishing proper co-ordination between the Health authorities and the D.G.S.&D. to ensure speedy procurement of supplies to hospitals. They would also like to know the progress of finalisation of rate contracts with the suppliers as was deposed by the witnesses in evidence.

2.11. The dates of expiry of the life of the medicines had generally not been indicated in the stock registers maintained by the Safdarjung and Willingdon Hospitals and, as such, it could not be ensured whether the medicines purchased had the requisite minimum life at the time of purchase and whether they were issued for use before the expiry date. Such information was available in Irwin Hospital, where it was noticed that a large number of injections had remained in stock upto the marked date of expiry and had been issued thereafter. It was also noticed that certain injections, which had been declared as sub-standard after chemical analysis by the Drug Controller, were used after the date of receipt of the communication from him.

2.12. As regards entering of particulars of date of expiry of life of medicines in the stock registers, the Committee were informed that in the Willingdon Hospital this procedure was being followed and instructions had also been issued to the authorities in Safdarjung Hospital to do likewise. On being pointed out that the use of medicines after their life had expired, was a serious matter and that in the absence of proper record the Hospital could not check this, the representative of the Ministry agreed that the dates of manufacture and expiry of life were very important factors and stated that these details were prominently displayed by the manufacturers. It was important for the medical men as such to check up those dates as to see the type of medicine they were using. The Secretary, however, admitted that it was desirable to enter these details in the stock register also as it would provide a double check. As regards the use of sub-standard drugs by the Irwin Hospital, the Secretary stated that out of a consignment of a particular injection, which was being used by the Hospital, samples taken by the Drug Controller were declared to be of sub-standard quality. After the receipt of this information in the Hospital in June, 1963 further use of these injections was stopped. He added that the matter was taken up with the suppliers who replaced most of the supplies.

2.13. The Committee regret to note that there should have been even isolated instances of injections whose life had expired or which were found to be sub-standard having been used in a routine manner. They are, however, glad to note that the lacuna of not recording the

life of medicines in the stock Register, which existed for a long time, has been plugged. They trust that strict care would be exercised in the use of such drugs and that medicines which are either sub-standard or whose life has expired will not be issued in a routine manner.

Sub-para (ii)—Purchase of stores in excess of financial powers:

2.14. In regard to local purchase of stores of recurring nature, the heads of the three hospitals had been exercising powers upto the higher monetary limits prescribed for similar purchases of non-recurring items. In some cases, purchases made on the same day or within a short interval were spread over several separate purchase orders (details given in Appendix I) to keep them within the prescribed monetary limits instead of obtaining the sanction of the higher authorities.

2.15. The Secretary, Ministry of Health explained in evidence that the Hospital authorities had exceeded their powers in these cases because of extreme emergency for buying drugs which were needed for life saving purposes. He added that the question whether the powers given to the Medical Superintendents should be enhanced was under consideration of the Ministry but in the meanwhile it had been impressed upon them that they should not exceed these powers and that they should try to plan their requirements well in advance. It was pointed out that while in the Safdarjung and Willingdon Hospitals, the powers of purchase of Medical Superintendents were Rs. 200 non-recurring and Rs. 15 recurring, in the Irwin Hospital corresponding powers were Rs. 1,000 non-recurring and Rs. 500 recurring. The Secretary explained that the Irwin Hospital was hitherto functioning under the Delhi Administration and that was the reason for the disparity. The question of bringing uniformity in this matter in the three hospitals was under examination of the Ministry. In a note subsequently furnished to the Committee it has been stated that the financial powers of the Medical Superintendents of the Willingdon and Safdarjung Hospitals have since been enhanced (May, 1965) as under:—

Non-recurring	..	Not exceeding Rs. 1000/-in each case.
Recurring	. . . . .	Not exceeding Rs. 500/-p.a. in each case. |

2.16. Referring to the purchase of plastic adhesives by the Safdarjung Hospital on the 25th January, 1962 (mentioned in Appendix XI of Audit Report) the Committee enquired whether placing of 10

orders for six dozen each of that item could be considered on the grounds of emergency. The Secretary stated that the urgency and importance of the items purchased could be judged by going into the facts of each case. He added that he had gone by the assurance of the heads of hospitals as well as the D.G.H.S. that in all these cases there was an urgency and importance to meet the requirement. He further assured the Committee that he would look into all the purchases mentioned in the Audit Report and take suitable action to avoid the recurrence of such cases.

2.17. The Committee desired to be furnished with a detailed note explaining in brief the reasons as to why purchase orders were split up in all the cases mentioned in Appendix XI to the Audit Report. A note has since been received which states that in the absence of supplies materialising from the D.G.S.&D.]M.S. Depot, local purchases were made by the Medical Superintendents to meet the day to day needs of the Hospitals. When these had to be of a size larger than what was their financial competence, to ensure that shortage would not arise suddenly and also to get favourable rate on larger quantity purchased at one time, they were compelled to split the order to make these within the financial limits which they were authorised to operate. It has been further stated that such procedure has been adopted in the interest of patients.

2.18. The Committee regret to note that inadequacy of the financial power delegated to the Medical Superintendents for making local purchases of medicines was not rectified by the Ministry earlier with the result that an irregular procedure of splitting up the orders was adopted. They have now been informed that the powers of the Medical Superintendents have been suitably enhanced for incurring recurring and non-recurring items of expenditure. They hope that with the enhancement of the powers of the Medical Superintendents, such irregular procedure of splitting up the sanction will be strictly avoided.

Sub-para (iii) Avoidable expenditure—Sterilizers:

2.19. In 1962, the Safdarjung Hospital purchased certain types of sterilizers from a Delhi firm whose rates were considerably higher than those quoted by others, as indicated below, on the ground that the firm had given guarantee for removal of manufacturing defects for 12 months and that, being a local firm, it

could provide servicing facilities easily:—

Name of the equipment	No. of articles purchased	Rate of accepted tenderer	Rate quoted by the lowest tenderer
		per unit Rs.	per unit Rs.
Sterilizer instruments electric	7	2,860	1,700
Sterilizers for bowls	7	3,860	1,740
Small rectangular sterilizers electric	2	19,200	12,600

The extra cost paid on account of higher rates amounted to about Rs. 36,000. According to Audit Report the justification for the purchase at higher rates was not clear particularly as certain other types of sterilizers were simultaneously purchased from firms, outside Delhi. Moreover, the guarantee of repairs given by the firm could not be availed of as the instruments, which were received on 6th August, 1963, were not installed till 20th August, 1964.

2.20. The Secretary, Ministry of Health informed the Committee in evidence that out of the 14 tenderers who had offered to supply the equipment, only 2 firms were on the approved list of the Director General of Technical Development. Tenders were invited in this case by D.G.S.&D. The Superintendent of the Hospital and the technical committee assisting him, to whom the tenders were referred for advice, came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to obtain the equipment from a firm which was in a position to provide local service and they preferred to restrict their choice to the firms which were on the approved list of the D.G.T.D. The witness added that the Directorate of Technical Development, with whom the Superintendent of the Hospital was also associated, had made a good study of the manufacturing firms in the country and their approved list contained only the best among them. The Superintendent of Safdarjung Hospital added that he had been associated with the Committee on Medical Instruments in the Development Wing of the D.G.T.D. and they had done a lot of study about medical equipments.

2.21. The Committee pointed out that in an earlier explanation to Audit the main reasons for selecting the firm were stated to be that (a) the firm had a local agency and service arrangements and

(b) they undertook to remove any manufacturing defects if discovered within 12 months. The Committee enquired if the two conditions were mentioned in the notice calling for tenders and whether any enquiry was made subsequently from other firms if they could provide these facilities. The witness stated that these conditions were not mentioned in the notice nor was any enquiry made by the Hospital authorities in this regard. The Secretary, Ministry of Health, added that the Hospital authorities had only given technical advice and that the final choice rested with the D.G.S.&D. The D.G.S.&D., however, stated that in the case of drugs, pharmaceuticals as well as hospital equipments the manufacturing experience in India was very limited and to be on the safe side the Supply Department strictly abided by the decision of the consumer. The Department could not take risk of forcing an equipment which might fail during service. He added:—

“We have taken a sort of conventional unwritten decision that we shall not interfere in these cases which deal with the security of the human beings”.

2.22. The Committee are hardly convinced by the justification advanced for the purchase of sterilizers at much higher rates. If the Health authorities intended to purchase the equipment only from a firm which had a local agency and could provide service facilities, they should have indicated this condition to the D.G.S.&D. at the outset, so that this could be included in the tender notice. If on the other hand, orders were to be placed on a firm included in the approved list of the D.G.T.D., there was no need to call for tenders. It is also unfortunate that neither the Health authorities nor the D.G.S.&D. enquired from the other firms if they could provide service facilities. Had it been done, there was a possibility of avoiding extra expenditure incurred on this purchase.

2.23. Further, as pointed out in the Audit Report, equipment which was purchased in 1963 was not installed for full one year. Thus the first condition namely the removal of manufacturing defects by the firm within 12 months became infructuous. The Secretary, Ministry of Health explained that apart from attending to defects and break-downs, there was also the need for normal servicing and that normal servicing was being done by the firm. The Superintendent of the Hospital stated that the installation of the equipment depended upon the provision of electric connection

and there was some difficulty in obtaining high tension cables which were not available in the country at that time. He promised to furnish a synopsis of the correspondence exchanged between the Safdarjung Hospital and the C.P.W.D. in connection with the installation of the equipment. In a note submitted to the Committee the Ministry have stated that after the sterilizers were received in August, 1963 the Electrical and Executive engineers were approached on 23rd September, 1963 to undertake the installation of electric connections and plumbing work. In the case of 2 Small Rectangular Bulk Sterilizers, the Electrical Engineer decided that the installation work might be given to the supplying firm as it was urgent. The equipment was accordingly installed by the firm in December, 1963. For the remaining 14 sterilizers, the request for undertaking installation work was originally made on 23rd September, 1963. The Electrical Engineer was reminded on 25th October, 1963 and further by d.o. letters on 12th May, 1964 and 1st July, 1964. To obviate delay, the firm was approached and their estimates received on 27th April, 1964 were forwarded to the D.G.H.S. on 20th May, 1964. The Ministry accorded their sanction on 22nd October, 1964 and the work was completed on 20th November, 1964. It has been further stated in the note that the Electrical Engineer was requested on 21st January, 1965 to provide necessary electric load to feed the sterilizers. He was reminded on 22nd April, 1965. On 27th May, 1965 the Engineer informed that the N.D.M.C. had not given service connection and necessary provision had to be made in the estimates. The requisite estimate for a sum of Rs. 4,490.00 was received on 21st July, 1965 and the same was forwarded to the D.G.H.S. on 30th July, 1965 for according administrative approval.

2.24. From the above note the Committee regret to observe that the Electrical and Executive engineers were responsible for the delay in the installation of the equipment. They desire that the reasons for the delay on the part of the Engineers should be investigated by the Ministry of Works & Housing and suitable action taken to fix responsibility.

Sub-para (iv) Equipment lying idle:

2.25. The following instances of costly items of equipment lying

unutilised for long periods in the Hospitals are given below:—

Name of Hospital	Category of equipment/Month of purchase	Value	Remarks
Safdarjang Hospital	2 Rectangular steam jacketed sterilizers and 1 portable X-Ray machine (Supplied by TCM) (Sept., 1956 and Nov. 1958)	\$815 (Cost) Rs. 25,000 (C.Duty)	Lying idle for the last six years. Audit was informed (December, 1964) that with the help of the TCM Authorities the sterilizers had been installed but some damaged parts were yet to be replaced.
	Equipment for orthopaedic Institute (Feb./March 1962).	Rs. 82,393	Out of equipment worth Rs. 1,41,280 articles of the value of Rs. 58,877 were brought into use while the remaining items were lying unutilised.
	Klinographic X-Ray Unit & Image Intensifier Unit (March, 1963)	Rs. 1,85,873	Accessories for installation of the equipment were obtained from the suppliers after about one year (March, 1964) The equipment had, however, not been brought into use till December, 1964.
Irwin Hospital	Pill making machine with motor (October, 1957)	Rs. 22,000	It remained idle with the Irwin Hospital till February, 1963 when it was transferred to the Maulana Azad College.

2.26. Explaining the first item the Secretary Ministry of Health stated in evidence that the sterilizers were obtained as a gift from the T.C.M., in order to organise the Central Service Sterilisation Department in the Safdarjung Hospital. They had also loaned the services of an expert to help the Hospital in the installation of the machinery. For some time, however, no firm could be found in India to undertake the job. Later on, the help of T.C.M. authorities was sought and a firm took up the work but when the crates were opened a part of the equipment was found damaged and certain parts were also missing.

2.27. He added that at one stage the firm undertook to get the equipment repaired as a part of the deal but it failed to do so. The T.C.M. also expressed their inability to help in this regard. Ultimately, therefore, an application had been made to the Ministry of Finance for sanctioning foreign exchange worth about Rs. 500 to obtain the requisite parts from the source of supply. On being pointed out that equipment costing Rs. 25,000 was kept idle for

want of foreign exchange worth Rs. 500 only, the witness stated that they were hesitant because of the tight foreign exchange position. In reply to another question it was stated that the crates were not opened upto 1963 (for seven years) but it was assumed that the damage might have been caused during transit. It was stated that a list of all the missing and damaged parts was made out after opening the crates. The Committee pointed out that had the equipment (sterilisers) been installed in time it would perhaps not have been necessary to purchase the 16 sterilisers referred to in the preceding para (sub-para—(iii) of the Audit Report). The witness stated that originally it was intended to meet the requirements of the Hospital only. Now the scheme was to supply sterilised equipment to all the C.G.H.S. dispensaries and that nothing would be surplus.

2.28. The Committee can hardly appreciate the contention of the Ministry that due to the tight foreign exchange situation they were hesitant to demand foreign exchange worth about Rs. 500 only and postponed the installation of the equipment worth Rs. 25,000. They are also surprised to learn that the equipment was not even checked but allowed to remain in the crates for more than seven years. Had it been checked immediately on receipt the broken and missing parts could have been detected and the matter could have been taken up with the suppliers and the shipping Company for replacement.

2.29. In the case of the second item viz., equipment for orthopaedic Institute it was stated in evidence that the Institute was expected to be opened in July, 1964 but there was delay in the completion of the building and it started only in November, 1964.

2.30. The Klinographic X-ray unit and image intensifier could not be used as the cardiac surgeon who had the specialised knowledge had gone on a study leave abroad. It was being used since his return from leave.

2.31. As regards the Pill making machine, the Superintendent of Irwin Hospital informed the Committee that the price of the machine was about Rs. 11,000 and not Rs. 22,000 as shown in the Audit Report. He added that the equipment was obtained at the recommendation of the then medical Superintendent in 1954. The machine was received in 1955 but parts were found to be missing and damaged. These were obtained in October, 1957. By the time it could be installed and put to use, it was found that the machine did not fulfil the requirements of the Drug Control Act and that a

further expenditure would have to be incurred to make it usable. It was, therefore, not considered economical to use the machine in Irwin Hospital. It was stated that the machine was being used for training the students. On being asked as to how an outmoded machine, which did not meet the requirements of the Drug Control Act, was being used by the College, it was stated that in the College it was being used for demonstrating how pills were made. The pills were not used for human consumption.

2.32. From this and the earlier paragraphs the Committee are constrained to observe that the Hospital authorities had not been prompt in the installation of costly equipment. It is also unfortunate that machines were not checked in time. They trust that the Ministry of Health will issue suitable instructions to avoid such cases in future.

Sub-para (v) Variations in dietary scales:

2.33. Government had not prescribed any common standard diet formula for the patients. The daily diet of a patient at Irwin Hospital included 30 gms. of vegetable ghee whereas the other two hospitals had prescribed 55 gms. of *desi-ghee*. There were variations also in the scale of *atta*, rice, vegetables, milk and sugar supplied to each patient at the Irwin Hospital as compared to that at the other two hospitals. The diet scale of a child patient at Irwin Hospital was the same as of an adult.

2.34. The average cost of diet served to the patients in 1963-64 was as under:—

Hospital	Average cost of diet per diem
	Rs.
Irwin	1.03
Safdarjung	0.99
Willingdon (including Nursing Home)	1.83

2.35. The Committee enquired if a decision had been taken in the matter of prescribing a uniform scale for the three Hospitals in Delhi. The Secretary stated that an administrative decision had been taken and the matter was under examination of the Ministry of Finance. He added that the disparity in the scales of diet was due to the fact that the Irwin Hospital was hitherto functioning under the administrative control of the Delhi Administration whereas the other two functioned directly under the Ministry of Health. In

reply to another question he stated that the question of bringing about uniformity was taken up when the matter was brought to their notice through the Audit Para.

2.36. According to the Audit Para the diet scale of a child patient was the same as that of an adult in the Irwin Hospital. The witness explained that although the prescribed scale was the same, the actual issues were regulated according to the needs of the patients. While the quantity of milk was almost equal, other items were reduced. As regards disparity in the average cost of diet per diem, the Committee were informed that there was a special ward and Nursing Home in Willingdon Hospital where the cost of diet was higher.

2.37. The Committee are surprised to note that there has been wide variation in dietary scales in the 3 hospitals viz. Irwin Hospital on the one side and Safdarjung and Willingdon Hospitals on the other. The daily diet of a patient in Irwin Hospital includes 30 gms. of vegetable ghee whereas the other two Hospitals have prescribed 55 gms. of *desi*-ghee. The diet of a child patient at Irwin Hospital was the same as that of an adult. There were also variations in the scales of *atta*, rice, vegetable, milk and sugar supplied to each patient at the Irwin Hospital as compared to that with other two hospitals. The Committee regret to note that such an important matter as the disparity in diet scales in Government Hospitals remained unnoticed by the Health Authorities and action was initiated only after this was brought to their notice by Audit. They hope that the uniformity will now be brought about in the dietary scales in all the 3 hospitals.

Sub-para (vi)—Laundry arrangements

2.38. The Willingdon Hospital had got paid dhobies on its regular establishment. On the basis of expenditure on the salaries of the dhobies and on soap and other material, during April, 1963 to June, 1963, the average cost of washing and ironing in the hospital worked out to Rs. 64 per 1,000 clothes. In the Irwin and Safdarjung Hospitals, however, the laundry work was awarded on contract to dhobies on the basis of open tenders invited at the commencement of each year. The laundry expenditure worked out to Rs. 29 and Rs. 35 per 1,000 clothes in these hospitals respectively. Audit was informed that a mechanical laundry was being sanctioned for the Irwin Hospital and that the existing arrangement was sub-standard and a source of danger to the patients.

2.39. In the Safdarjung Hospital, boilers and other machinery for an electric laundry plant costing about Rs. 2 lakhs were purchased during April, 1960 to January, 1964. The plant had however, not been commissioned (till August, 1964) for want of certain accessories, the purchase order in respect of which was placed very late and also because of the non-availability of the required quantity of water. Meanwhile, some store keepers, laundry operators and a supervisor were appointed by the hospital during December, 1962 to April, 1964. The cost of establishment upto December, 1964 amounted to about Rs. 17,000. It had been explained to Audit in December, 1964 that the supervisor and the laundry operators were appointed to get acquainted with the special type of work.

2.40. The Committee enquired as to when were the unsatisfactory arrangements noticed and what action was taken to improve them. It was stated in evidence that in the case of Willingdon Hospital dhobis were employed on a monthly basis and the quality of work was satisfactory. The Medical Superintendent stated that they had not felt the need for a mechanical laundry as yet though a demand had been placed and the machine was expected before the end of the year. In the case of Safdarjung Hospital it was stated that the work was got done through a labour contract. The work was allotted to the lowest tenderer but the quality was found to be very poor. The Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung informed the Committee that the Hospital was trying to improve the position as early as 1956. Since it was felt that the rate at which contract had been given was too low, the washermen were persuaded to form themselves into cooperative societies and ask for better rates but they did not abide by this advice of the hospital authorities. Subsequently in 1959 a proposal to set up a mechanical laundry was submitted to the Ministry of Health.

2.41. In the Irwin Hospital the arrangement was tolerably satisfactory till 1962 but when the dhobis started defaulting they realised the inconvenience and the unsatisfactory nature of the arrangements. The Administration was, therefore, approached to sanction a mechanical laundry.

2.42. The Secretary Ministry of Health admitted that the matter should have been pursued earlier and more vigorously in the Ministry to ensure satisfactory arrangements. At first there was difficulty of obtaining financial concurrence to the proposal and getting sanction for the necessary foreign exchange. Later on when the machinery was available in the country, sanction was accorded to the setting up of mechanical laundries in the three Hospitals. It was pointed out by the Committee that the system of employing dhobies

on monthly wages was working satisfactorily in Willingdon Hospital and enquired as to why it was not tried in the other Hospitals. The representative of the D.G.H.S. stated that the size of the Hospital and the type of work it did, had to be taken into consideration. He added that the Willingdon Hospital was much smaller (250 beds as against more than a thousand in Safdarjung Hospital) than the other two and the three Hospitals could not be treated alike.

2.43. As for the delay in installation of the machinery of the laundry plant, the Committee were informed in evidence that the indent for the laundry was placed in February, 1962 and the date of delivery was 30th April, 1963 later extended to July, 1963. The staff was recruited after the equipment was received but the work of installation was delayed by the firm because of their payments being withheld by the D.G.S.&D. Later on the work was started in July, 1964 and completed by January, 1965. The witness added that the staff which was appointed after the equipment was received, had to be sent to the 'Snowwhite' company to learn the work. While admitting the fact that the personnel were not fully occupied for about 8 months the witness urged that the delay in installation of the plant was not due to any foreseeable factors.

2.44. The Committee cannot accept that satisfactory arrangements are possible anywhere these days for laundry at the rates given to these dhobies either on monthly basis or on contract basis. The Committee feel that even if the Safdarjung and Irwin Hospitals were bigger than the Willingdon Hospital, there appeared to be no reason why the method of employing dhobies on monthly basis, which had proved successful in one Hospital could not be tried in the other two Hospitals.

In the opinion of the Committee no serious attempt was made to improve the laundry arrangements in the Safdarjung and Irwin Hospitals with the result that the situation deteriorated to such an extent that the arrangements became a source of danger to the patients. In spite of such unsatisfactory laundry arrangements then existing, the Committee regret to note that the machinery for the laundry plant received up to July, 1963 at the Safdarjung Hospital was installed and started functioning only in January, 1965 resulting in an avoidable expenditure on the staff. They hope that the laundry arrangements in these Hospitals would be satisfactory with the setting up of mechanical laundries.

Miscellaneous, Sub-para (vii) (b)

2.45. Appendix XII to the Audit Report indicated that medicines were purchased by the different Hospitals from the same firm at different rates in a given period resulting in extra expenditure.

2.46. The Secretary, Ministry of Health explained in evidence that the two Hospitals mentioned in the Report namely Irwin Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital were functioning under different management—one under the Delhi Administration and the other under the Ministry of Health. He, however, admitted that results as indicated in the Audit Report had been unsatisfactory and that he proposed to appoint an officer specially to go into these purchases carefully, with a view to finding out if there was anything serious behind them. On being pointed out that the purchases were made during 1963, but no action had been initiated in this regard, the Secretary assured the Committee that if an officer was found guilty, suitable action would be taken against him even though he had been transferred out of the Organisation. Discussing further the items mentioned in the Appendix, the Committee enquired whether any action had been taken against the firm of manufacturers which had supplied the same medicine (Serial No. 5 of Appendix II) at different rates to the two Hospitals within the same period. The Director-General of Health Services informed the Committee that there had been other complaints against this firm and purchases had since been stopped from it for the last two years. The Committee desired to know the date from which the firm had been removed from the list of suppliers since according to the Audit Report purchases were being made as late as in December, 1963. The witness promised to furnish the information to the Committee.

2.47. In a note submitted by the Ministry, it has been stated that procurement of supplies from the firm was suspended after August, 1962 when a registered list of standard and reputed manufacturers was drawn up. It has been further stated that the firm was not included in the list on account of many complaints regarding the inferior quality and efficacy of their products from the clinicians working in the C.G.H. Scheme.

2.48. The Committee are surprised to note from the Audit Report (See Appendix II) that even after procurement of supplies was suspended from this firm in August, 1962, purchases were still made during April 1963 to March 1964. They desire that circumstances under which purchases were made from the firm in question may be enquired into and responsibility fixed. The Committee may also be informed of the result of enquiry proposed to be conducted by the Secretary into the cases of purchases mentioned in Appendix XII to the Audit Report.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SCHEME

Para 45, pages 55—57

2.49. The Contributory Health Service Scheme was introduced in 1954 to provide medical facilities to the Central Government Employees residing in Delhi and New Delhi. Employees are required to make contribution according to the scale prescribed by Government. The scheme has been styled with effect from 9th September, 1963 as 'Central Government Health Scheme' and has been extended to the employees of 63 semi-Government organisations/ autonomous bodies and from 1st July, 1964 it also covers the general public in certain selected areas of Delhi/New Delhi.

During 1962-63 and 1963-64, the expenditure on the scheme was Rs. 104.93 lakhs and Rs. 133.54 lakhs as against the contribution of Rs. 42.80 lakhs and Rs. 54.25 lakhs respectively from the beneficiaries. This did not include an expenditure of about Rs. 5.50 lakhs per annum incurred on Headquarters establishment, rent of buildings, printing and stationery, etc.

2.50. According to Audit, the Department had not yet commenced the preparation of annual proforma accounts although the forms thereof were approved by Government in May, 1962. It had been stated in November, 1964 that the work could be started only after the necessary staff was sanctioned.

The Committee enquired about the latest decision to extend the scheme to the general public in some selected areas of Delhi and New Delhi. The Deputy Director General Health Services informed the Committee that in the course of next 5 or 10 years it was planned to extend the facilities, which were now open to Central Government Servants, to every citizen of Delhi.

2.51. As regards maintenance of proforma accounts, the Committee were further informed in evidence that a proforma had been laid down by the A.G.C.R. and approved by the Ministry of Finance. There were certain items in the proforma for which additional staff was required but in view of the need for economy because of the emergency, the Ministry did not press for additional staff. Meanwhile, a work study was being conducted at the suggestion of the Ministry of Finance and after it was completed, the over-all requirements of staff would be known. The Secretary added that certain re-organisation was also being effected between the Ministry and the D.G.H.S. and it was expected that the changes would streamline the procedure and reduce requirements of staff. The Committee feel that the preparation of proforma accounts, which was recommended in

para 38 of their 20th Report (Third Lok Sabha) may be started without further delay. They may also be informed of the results of the proposed re-organisation of the Ministry and the D.G.H.S. and other action taken in this regard.

LOCAL PURCHASE OF MEDICINES

Sub-para (i)

2.52. In para 48(A) of the Central (Civil) Audit Report, 1963, mention was made of heavy expenditure incurred on local purchase of medicines to the extent of about 50 per cent of the total purchases during the year 1959-60 to 1961-62. The Audit Report, 1965 disclosed that the Department was continuing to incur heavy expenditure on the local purchase of medicines as indicated below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Year	Total purchases during the year	Expenditure on local purchase			Percentage of local purchase to total purchases
		From authorised chemists	By inviting limited tenders for replenishment of stocks	Total	
1951-62	47.21	8.06	16.69	24.75	52
1962-63	59.02	8.61	22.88	31.49	53
1963-64	73.42	9.38	29.52	38.90	52

The Ministry had informed Audit in November, 1964 that it had not been found feasible to reduce the size of local purchases mainly due to:—

- (i) Items with a turn-over of less than Rs. 10,000 being outside the purview of the Director General, Supplies and Disposals.
- (ii) Inescapability of the need of daily purchase of medicines from authorised chemists of non-stocked items or items temporarily out of stock, and
- (iii) Continual introduction and use of new therapeutic agents, which cannot be anticipated and the purchase action of which could not be arranged in advance.

2.53. The Deputy D.G.H.S. informed the Committee in evidence that bulk of the purchases were through the D.G.S. & D. and an arrangement was being worked out according to which indents for

the year's supply would be placed on the D.G.S. & D. 6 to 7 months in advance. Indents would be placed in October and the supplies could commence from April next year. In justification of local purchases the witness stated that apart from the fact that the supplies did not mature on the expected dates, the C.G.H.S. authorities could not anticipate accurately their requirements. Sometimes an item which was expected to last six months exhausted in 3 or 4 months. This gap had to be filled by local purchases.

2.54. The witness further informed the Committee that for the last two years, they were entering into running rate contracts under which rates were settled and orders were placed as and when things were required. He added that the Scheme had about 300 doctors with a daily turn-over of about 25,000 patients and normally about 1,500 items were being prescribed daily. It was thus not possible to ensure that all the items were available at the Depot and it often happened that items required by a Dispensary had to be purchased from the Chemist locally. During the year 1964-65, the position of local purchases was as follows:

- (i) Purchases from authorised chemists—Rs. 3.92 lakhs.
- (ii) Purchases by inviting limited tender—Rs. 14 lakhs.
- (iii) Percentage of local purchases to total purchase—25 per cent.

During 1965-66 in view of the delay in finalisation of rate contracts and certain items having been returned for local purchase the Scheme had already purchased items worth Rs. 12 lakhs.

2.55. The Witness further observed that if supplies were to materialise within the period of six months from the main supplier local purchases would almost disappear. He added that the question of local purchases by the Medical Stores Depots, Government Hospitals and the C.G.H.S. was under consideration for some time past and that two Departmental Committees had gone into this problem. Certain decisions had been taken which were being implemented. The witness stated that the major point was that the D.G.S. & D. should finalise rate contracts with suppliers and the Stores Depots might be given authority for making direct purchases.

2.56. In this connection, the Committee would reiterate their recommendation made in para 39 of their 20th Report (Third Lok Sabha) suggesting that in appropriate cases D.G.S. & D. should enter into rate and running contracts with the manufacturers for supplies through their local agents. They would watch the results of the steps taken in this regard.

RECOVERIES FROM SEMI-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

Para 45 (iii), page 57

2.57. The recoveries from the semi-Government organisations/autonomous bodies admitted to the scheme are made on the basis of *per capita* expenditure calculated with reference to the annual expenditure. The recoveries on this account in respect of the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 1.45 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs respectively. It had been noticed that some indirect charges like rent of buildings, printing and stationery, etc. had not been included in this calculation and the cost of hospitalisation in Central Government hospitals had been taken as Rs. 7 instead of the actual *pro rata* cost of Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per family till 1960-61. This resulted in a short recovery of Rs. 44,000 during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

2.58. The Committee were informed in evidence that at the beginning of the year each Institution was required to make deposits in accordance with the prevailing rates. Later on, at the close of the year adjustments were made on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the Scheme in respect of the staff of these bodies. So it was a continuous process. The latest position of outstanding amounts was approximately as under:

Year	Amount due	Already recovered	Still to be recovered
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	46,000	24,000	22,000
1962-63	1,88,000	95,000	93,000
1963-64	2,59,000	80,000	1,79,000

In reply to a question the witness stated that while some of the organisations had asked for details of how the dues had been calculated etc., others had not made any provision in their budgets during the year. The Secretary, Ministry of Health added that there were only procedural difficulties and the amounts would be recovered very quickly. On a suggestion that an *ad hoc* lump-sum amount might be fixed for recovery every year, the witness added that it would differ from the actual expenditure incurred by the Scheme.

2.59. From the above statement the Committee note that more than 50 per cent of the dues to be recovered from semi-Government Organisations and Autonomous Bodies were still outstanding. If as stated by the Secretary, Ministry of Health, there were only procedural difficulties the Committee desire that early steps should be taken to streamline the procedure and effect recoveries which are long over due.

Para 97, page 133, Loss due to failure to include a warranty clause in the agreement

2.60. During 1960-61, 433 metric tonnes of 50 per cent D.D.T. were purchased, after inspection by Government from Messrs. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., and supplied to Kerala State under the National Malaria Eradication Programme. In March, 1961, it was reported by the State Government that some quantity of insecticide had deteriorated within 2-3 months of storage. The total quantity of such deteriorated insecticide had been assessed as 300 metric tonnes. The suppliers with whom the matter was taken up held that there was no manufacturing defect and they were, therefore, not responsible for the loss. Government had to incur an additional expenditure of about Rs. 1.75 lakhs on the reprocessing of 269 metric tonnes upto September, 1963 and the balance quantity of 31 tonnes still required to be reprocessed (November, 1964). There was, however, no warranty clause in the contract.

2.61. Government had informed Audit that it had not been possible to establish the actual causes which led to the deterioration of the D.D.T., and in order to safeguard Government interest and to fix responsibility in the event of similar deterioration in future, the clause had since been incorporated in the specifications laid down by the I.S.I. that the supplies of insecticides should not deteriorate in susceptibility during storage within a period of six months from the date of manufacture.

2.62. The Secretary, Ministry of Health stated in evidence that this was the only solitary case of deterioration of D.D.T. supplied by the factory. At the time of acceptance of the consignment it had been duly analysed at the factory itself and it fully conformed to I.S.I. specification. He added that the Medical authorities had reinforced steps for strict scrutiny and analysis of the stocks being purchased from the factories. Besides that, supplies had been restricted to six months requirements, as the warranty clause gave protection for six months only. In reply to a question the witness informed the Committee that out of 300 tonnes of deteriorated material 296.53 tonnes were reprocessed at a cost of Rs. 1,68,786.60 paise. The witness added that the figure of Rs. 1.75 lakhs intimated to Audit earlier might have been the estimated amount.

2.63. The Committee enquired if the material was supplied by the factory in good condition and if so, whether it was not stored properly. The witness stated that samples taken from the consignments had been examined and it was unlikely if the defects could

have escaped their notice. As regards storage conditions it was stated that other consignments stored under the same conditions had not deteriorated. The cause for deterioration could, however, not be established in spite of efforts made both by the Health authorities and the supplier.

2.64. The Managing Director Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. explained the nature of the deterioration and the way it was reprocessed. He added that each and every batch was tested in the Factory and if any defects were noticed it was reprocessed before delivery. In reply to a question whether any stock had deteriorated in the Factory itself the witness stated that they did not keep the material in the factory for a long time. He also informed the Committee that supplies were not made to private firms or outside bodies.

2.65. The Committee feel that the non-inclusion of a warranty clause in the contract was a lapse. They trust that with the measures now adopted by the Health authorities such cases of loss will not recur. The Committee are also surprised that the cause of deterioration could not be found out.

Rile vehicles, Para 98, pages 133-134

2.66. Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, 2666 vehicles (1947 trucks, 672 jeeps and 37 station wagons) were supplied (with spare parts worth 10 per cent of the cost of vehicles) to the different States between 1953—62. The data collected by the Department in November, 1964 showed that about 829 vehicles were lying off the road for want of repairs.

2.67. According to the Audit Report the Department was not aware of the exact dates from which the vehicles were off the road and whether the expenditure on the drivers and cleaners continued to be incurred and to what extent it had been infructuous. 50 per cent of the extra expenditure on the operational cost incurred over and above the expenditure incurred in 1957-58 was borne by the Central Government. The Ministry had stated in November, 1964 that the State Governments had been requested to take suitable action to prevent any infructuous expenditure on account of idleness of drivers and cleaners caused by the vehicles remaining off the road.

2.68. The Secretary, Ministry of Health explained in the course of evidence that there was no system of getting periodical reports from the States regarding the condition of these vehicles. The general position was, however, wellknown to the Department and

it was being brought to the notice of the State Governments in the conferences held once or twice in a year. The Director also toured a great deal to see the progress of the Scheme and during his visits he was personally impressing on the State Governments that the standard of repairs and maintenance of vehicles should improve. It was, therefore, not correct to say that the Department was not aware of the position although the specific details were not known. He added that regular system of obtaining quarterly reports from the States had since been introduced.

2.69. Asked to give a year-wise break up of the vehicles going off the road the witness stated that the information was not available with the Ministry. He added that the position had worsened as the vehicles were ageing. In certain cases there was difficulty of spare parts and action had since been initiated by the Ministry to obtain them. In reply to a question he stated that out of 829 vehicles 360 were due for minor repairs such as replacing a tube or a tyre. In respect of 469 vehicles major repairs were needed. A consolidated statement of the spare parts was prepared in June, 1964 and an indent was placed on the D.G.S. & D. on 31st March, 1965. He added that in certain cases even the spare parts originally supplied were not utilised and were lying packed in crates.

2.70. In reply to another question the witness added that the vehicles had been received mostly as grants-in-aid from the USAID and were allotted to the States. The running and maintenance was entirely the responsibility of the States. He added that there was inadequacy of arrangements in States for proper maintenance and repairs of their vehicles. The vehicles were distributed to many places in India and some of them were located in smaller places where facilities were not available.

2.71. The Committee enquired if the efficiency of the Department was in any way affected because the vehicles were off the road from time to time and what action was taken by the Department in this regard. The Director, Malaria eradication programme stated that the matter was being systematically brought to the notice of the authorities at the highest level in every State. He added that an automobile engineer of the Organisation was constantly on the move, advising the States and bringing to their notice the condition of these vehicles.

2.72. The Committee are not satisfied with the efforts stated to have been made by the Department to ensure proper up-keep and maintenance of vehicles by the State Governments. They also

regret to observe that while a consolidated statement of spare parts required for the vehicles was prepared in June, 1964 an indent was placed on the D.G.S. & D. only in March, 1965. Even though the proper up-keep of vehicles was the responsibility of the State Governments, the Committee feel that the break down of a large number of vehicles must have affected the efficacy of the Programme. Further 50 per cent of the extra expenditure on operational cost incurred over and above the expenditure incurred in 1957-58 is to be borne by the Central Government and as such the Deptt. should have ensured proper up-keep of vehicles. The Committee trust that the Deptt. will take suitable steps to improve the position.

Locking up of funds: Item I Appendix I, page 181

2.73. A disinfecter sanctioned by Government in December, 1959 was procured for the Kandla Port Health Organisation at a cost of Rs. 24,000 through the India Store Department, London. Replacement for certain parts of the machinery found missing on its receipt in Kandla in March, 1961 was received in May, 1962. The disinfecter had not, however, been put to use for want of suitable accommodation to instal it. The Ministry informed Audit in January, 1965 that the sanction for construction work had been issued by the Ministry of Works and Housing and action was being taken to expedite construction.

2.74. It was stated in evidence that according to a decision taken in February, 1962, the building for housing the disinfecter was to be constructed by the Development Commissioner Kandla Port. In the first instance there was some delay in obtaining the clearance from the C.P.W.D. to the plans and estimates prepared by the Development Commissioner. The difficulty was particularly in regard to foundation specifications and observing the rules and regulations in the C.P.W.D. Code. Thereafter, the authorities could not get any contractor for the work. There was no response to the tender notice and the Superintending Engineer had since been asked to negotiate with a suitable party. The outcome was still awaited.

2.75. It was pointed out by the Committee that the sanction of the C.P.W.D. was accorded in February, 1964 but tenders were invited only in May, 1965 after 16 months. The witness stated that under the economy drive a ban had been imposed on new construction work and the C.P.W.D. had asked the Executive Engineer to postpone the work. Ultimately, they agreed to the starting of the work and tenders were called in May, 1965.

The Committee enquired as to why the work was not undertaken departmentally when contractors were not available. The Secretary, Ministry of Health stated that he did not have the exact information. He promised that he would get the suggestion examined and ensure that the work was taken up as soon as possible.

2.76. The Committee are not happy at the manner in which the work of construction to accommodate the disinfectant was handled both by the Development Commissioner, Kandla Port and the C.P.W.D. The delay at different stages had resulted in the costly equipment not being utilised for the last six years. The Committee are not convinced that this delay was not avoidable. The Committee trust that the Ministry of Health were examining the feasibility of undertaking the work departmentally without further loss of time or get it done at an early date through C.P.W.D.

Defective Planning, Item 2, Appendix I, pages 181-182

2.77. In 1954, Government sanctioned a scheme for construction of a 50-bed Mental Hospital and the Out Patients Department Block of the General Hospital at Sahadara at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.25 lakhs and Rs. 15.83 lakhs respectively. The construction work of 54 staff quarters of the Mental Hospital and the O.P.D. Block, which was taken up first was completed in 1957, at a total cost of Rs. 2.11 lakhs and Rs. 1.05 lakhs respectively. The construction work of the rest of the Project had to be suspended in May, 1958 due to non-availability of water and electricity.

The staff quarters and the O.P.D. Block remained vacant from 1957 to 1959. Subsequently, the O.P.D. Block and 31 quarters were handed over in February, 1960 to the Directorate of Social Welfare for the use of the non-infected children of the leprosy patients, as the Directorate agreed to their use without the amenities of water and electricity. 20 more quarters were given to them in August, 1963. The remaining three quarters were lying vacant till December, 1964.

Of the 51 quarters taken over by the Directorate, 23 were allotted by them to their staff on a rent-free basis under the verbal orders of the Director.

2.78. The Ministry had explained to Audit in December, 1964 that allotment to leprosy patients had been made by the Directorate under the Scheme for Children's Home and that there had been no loss to the Government on this account in-as-much as the Government would have incurred expenditure on the payment of rent

of hiring private building for running the Children's Home, Shahdara for the non-infected children of leprosy patients in case these quarters had not been allotted to them.

2.79. The Secretary Ministry of Health informed the Committee in evidence that the Executive Engineer, Delhi Administration had now stated that due to unprecedented rains in 1957-58 the area was flooded and the development schemes received a set back. As a result, the work of providing water and sewerage connections was taken up only in 1958. Later on there was a change in the civic body and the D.M.C. was set up. These factors were stated to be responsible for the delay in the provision of ancillary services. The authorities were now in a position to supply water. The Committee enquired the estimates of construction of the O.P.D. Block, General Hospital and the staff quarters separately. As precise details were not available the Committee desired to be furnished with a note giving full details of the scheme, stating *inter-alia* the estimated and actual costs of construction of the O.P.D. Block and the General Hospital, separately. The Ministry have since submitted a note which is at Appendix III. It has been stated that estimate prepared for the staff quarters of the Mental Hospital and the O.P.D. Block of the General Hospital; was Rs. 4,09,000 and Rs. 1,32,600 respectively. The construction of the staff quarters and the O.P.D. Block was completed in early 1957 at a cost of Rs. 2.11 lakhs and Rs. 1.05 lakhs respectively. It has been further stated that although construction work of these Blocks was completed in 1957, connections of water and electricity could not be made available. Water Supply to Shahdara was the responsibility of the Shahdara Municipal Committee and the Joint Water and Sewerage Board. Since they were still not ready with their schemes for augmenting water supply to Shahdara for which they had been working since long, water connection could not be made available by that Body. Electricity to Shahdara was being supplied by Upper Jamuna Valley Electricity Supply Co., Limited, Meerut. They, also expressed their inability to make available electricity to these buildings. As such these buildings were not transferred to the Department and remained under the charge of the C.P.W.D.

2.80. In the opinion of the Committee the commencement of construction work without ensuring the provision of water and electricity disclosed lack of the fore thought and planning. The fact that the buildings remained un-occupied for two years after completion indicates lack of co-ordination between the Health Authorities and the Civic bodies. Further the explanation given to Audit that there had been no loss to Government as the buildings had

been utilised for running the Children's Home can hardly justify the initial lapses on the part of the administration. The Committee trust that suitable steps will be taken to avoid such cases of defective planning and that construction work involving large amounts will be undertaken only after proper investigation and ensuring the provision of ancillary services in time.

2.81. It has been further stated in the note submitted by the Ministry that no rent was being recovered from the staff occupying 23 out of 54 quarters. It was decided by the Delhi Administration on 6th May, 1965 to recover the rent from the staff of the Children's Home who were not entitled to rent-free accommodation, with retrospective effect and that recovery has actually been started with effect from 1st June, 1965. The Committee desire that the circumstances under which the quarters were allotted to the staff free of rent may be investigated and a report sent to them.

Para 30(c)/pages 33-34

TRANSACTION KEPT OUTSIDE THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA DEMOGRAPHIC TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE BOMBAY

2.82. The Demographic Training and Research Centre, which was started by Government, in 1956 in collaboration with the United Nations and Tata Memorial Trust functioned under the administrative control of the Ministry. The Centre had been getting grants from Government though it had not been endowed with a corporate status so far. The total grants received by the Centre during 1962-63 and 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 4.34 lakhs and Rs. 2.84 lakhs, respectively. The Ministry was requested by Audit in April, 1959 to examine the admissibility of payment of grants-in-aid to the centre as it had no legal status.

2.83. It was stated in December, 1964 that the future status of the institution was under consideration of the Ministry and that in view of the Centre being a regional institution started in collaboration with the United Nation's assistance, it was considered that it should remain semi-autonomous and not change its character till a final decision was reached.

2.84. The Committee were informed in evidence that approximately a sum Rs. 25.9 lakhs had been paid to the Centre by way of grants upto 31st March, 1965. It had since been decided to form it into a registered Society. The witness added that in December, 1959 the Ministry of Law was consulted and they were of the opinion that since there was no intention to recover money, the

grants could be given in this form. It was then decided to give the institution a semi-autonomous status and it was all along felt that it was not irregular to give grants-in-aid to the Centre in the existing form.

2.85. In reply to another question the witness stated that the Centre functioned more or less like a Department of Government although it was also receiving help from International bodies and its accounts were not included in the Appropriation Accounts of the Ministry of Health. He admitted that the Centre had no legal status.

2.86. The Committee asked the reason for the delay in taking a decision on the suggestion made by Audit in 1959. The witness admitted that there had been some delay. He, however, mentioned that the Ministry of Health had earlier communicated the Law Ministry's views to Audit and as there was no reply it was felt that they had been satisfied. He assured the Committee that the registration of the Society would be completed in about three months' time.

2.87. The Committee feel that there was no valid reason for taking more than five years to decide the future legal status of the Demographic Training and Research Centre. The Committee feel that this position should be regularised forthwith.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Unauthorised occupation of Public land—Para 119, pages 159-160

2.88. A survey conducted by Delhi Development Authority in 1959 had indicated that there were 18,245 squatters. Upto March, 1964, a demand of Rs. 79.35 lakhs was assessed in 15,665 cases as damages for the unauthorised occupation of which Rs. 22.60 lakhs was recovered upto 31st March, 1964, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 56.75 lakhs.

The damages were first assessed at rates prescribed by the former Delhi Improvement Trust and were applicable from 1st January, 1952. In January, 1954, the rates were reduced by 50 per cent in respect of pre-August 1950 squatters and were increased by 50 per cent in respect of post-August 1950 squatters. In June, 1964, the Authority decided that damages in respect of residential squatters assessed at the post-August, 1950 rates would be reduced to pre-August, 1950 rates. According to the Ministry this would reduce

the total outstanding amount by about Rs. 15 lakhs. The Authority is considering whether any refund should be allowed to squatters who had paid damages earlier at Post-August 1950 rates.

2.89. The Ministry had stated in December, 1964 that the actual recoverable amount would be further reduced as result of (a) write off of the demands in respect of squatters who had since left the sites and (b) possible cancellation of the assessment on appeals by the squatters to the appellate authorities. The Audit Report gave the following few instances in which damages had not been assessed and/or recovered by the Authority.

- (i) There were 60 squatters on 'Bagh Amba' property covering an area of 6,059 sq. yards according to the survey conducted in 1959. Action to issue notices for the recovery was not initiated upto January, 1960 when the area was transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation, who evicted the encroachers. 30 of them shifted to unknown places and demands amounting to Rs. 34,583 in respect of them had to be cancelled. In 23 cases, a sum of Rs. 195 only had been recovered (September, 1964) against the total demand of Rs. 42,910. The demands in respect of the remaining 7 cases had not been finalised so far. In one of these cases, the demand assessed provisionally amounted to Rs. 52,697.
- (ii) In April, 1953 certain damages were assessed against a firm which had unauthorisedly put the land to commercial use, but the matter was not pursued. In November, 1962, i.e., after about 9½ years, a notice was served on the firm for recovery of damages amounting to Rs. 17,222. The amount had, however, not yet been recovered and the land continued to be under unauthorised occupation. The damages had also not yet been assessed for the period beyond 30th September, 1962 (October, 1964).
- (iii) A plot measuring 1200 sq. yards was leased on a temporary basis to a firm (M/s. Bawa Glass Co.) in July, 1954 on a monthly rent of Rs. 120 for use as a godown. The lease was terminated by the Authority on 28th January, 1958 as the land was required for implementation of a **scheme**, but the land continued to remain under unauthorised possession of the firm. Action to get the land vacated was initiated by the Authority after about four years and its possession was taken on 1st July, 1963. **Subsequently**, on a representation by the firm, the land

was handed back to them for a further period of one year. Although this period expired in July, 1964, a notice of eviction was served on the firm only on the 4th January, 1965.

The damages from 29th January, 1958 to 30th September, 1963 assessed at about Rs. 12,700 at the commercial rate of Rs. 15 per 100 sq. yards were recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000 each. The damages for the period beyond 30th September, 1963 had, however, not been assessed and recovered till December, 1964.

In the course of evidence the Committee enquired the reasons for reducing the rate of damages in respect of post-1950 squatters with retrospective effect. The witness stated that most of the people were only using the places for residential purposes and on compassionate and humanitarian grounds the authorities decided that the pre-August, 1950 rates should apply in their cases also. It was pointed out that in the course of evidence before the Public Accounts Committee (1964-65) it had been stated that the post-August, 1950 encroachers always tried to make out a case to prove that they had been on the land before 1950 in order to get the benefit of the lower rates, involving litigation with the result that the work connected with the assessment of damages and consequent recovery thereof had increased. The Committee enquired as to how the poor people could have entered into litigation with the authorities. The Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority explained that under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act, the squatters were given notices to show cause why damages should not be recovered from them. It was at this stage that the post-1950 squatters tried to prove that they were occupying the land prior to 1950. He further added that another reason for reducing the rate of damages was that by the time the machinery to recover the damages was set up in 1961-62, amounts due from squatters had accumulated for 10 years. It was, therefore, felt that it would be difficult for the poor people to pay heavy amounts even in instalments.

2.91. On being asked as to why it took 10 years for the Authority to set up the requisite machinery, the witness explained that a survey was conducted in 1951 by the Delhi Improvement Trust and some notices were issued at that time. Later on another survey was made in 1956 and on that basis notices were issued. In the meantime, the Public Premises (Eviction) Act was declared *Ultra Vires* and another Act was passed in 1958. Thereafter, a detailed survey was carried out in 1959 and it took sometime to prepare the lists etc.

The witness admitted that there was delay of one or two years in setting up this machinery and in appointing suitable officers to do the work.

2.92. The Committee can not but conclude that the work of assessment, and recovery of damages was not properly pursued and the surveys made from time to time were defective and incomplete. It is unfortunate that large amounts were lost to the Authority on account of delay in setting up the machinery for assessment of damages and later in appointment of suitable officers to do the work. The Committee hope that the Department will scrupulously avoid delay in such cases as this makes recoveries difficult with the passage of time.

2.93. The Committee desired to know the extent to which the work of assessment and recovery of damages was expedited consequent on the decision to reduce the rate of damages in respect of post-1950 squatters. The Secretary, Ministry of Health stated that had the distinction not been removed, there would have been greater delay in finalising the cases because it was extremely difficult to come to a finding in a large number of cases as to whether a person was pre-1950 or post-1950 squatter. The surveys which were done in the early stages were not very thorough. He further added that it was not possible to establish by figures the extent to which the work of assessment of damages was expedited by removing the distinction between the rates in respect of pre-1950 and post-1950 squatters. Had both the processes been tried over a period of time it would have been possible to make such a comparison. It was pointed out that the process of assessment was started from 1951-62 and the decision to reduce the rate was taken in 1964 only. The Secretary replied that the rate of disposal of cases in the later period was obviously much faster and the rate of recoveries had improved. In reply to a question, he stated that the total reduction effected as a result of applying pre-August, 1950 rates to post-August, 1950 squatters was Rs. 18.10 lakhs and it concerned 7,725 cases.

2.94. In the absence of facts and figures to support this contention the Committee can hardly accept the plea that the rate of recovery had improved consequent on the decision to reduce the rate of damages in respect of post-1950 squatters. They would further reiterate their observation made in para 56 of 35th Report (1964-65) that granting of a concession to so many people merely on the plea that work had increased in settling their cases, can hardly be justified. The Committee would also like to know whether specific

approval of Government was taken in reducing rate of damages in respect of post-1950 Squatters especially as some of Nazul lands are being managed by DDA on behalf of Government.

2.95. Giving the latest position with regard to the assessment of damages, the Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. informed the Committee that upto 31st March, 1965, 14,933 cases of first assessment had been finalised. In addition there were second and third assessments totalling 5,587. Explaining further the witness informed the Committee that under the law a notice had to be served to the unauthorised occupants and the damages were assessed every year. At present 3 officers were processing these cases and there was a back-log of about 10,000 cases. With the appointment of 2 more officers and with the finalisation of first assessments, it was expected that the work would be simplified.

2.96. In reply to another question he stated that out of the total demand of Rs. 86.97 lakhs, Rs. 31.95 lakhs had been recovered, Rs. 18.10 lakhs had been reduced consequent on the decision to revise the rates and a balance of Rs. 36.81 lakhs was to be recovered. Out of this the instalments that had fallen due for payment were about Rs. 25 lakhs.

2.97. The Committee are not satisfied with the overall progress of assessment and recovery of damages from unauthorised occupants. They desire that suitable steps should be taken to streamline the procedure, and the assessment machinery should be geared to expedite the whole work. At the same time, the Committee recommend that effective steps should be taken to prevent any fresh encroachments by creating necessary machinery such as vigilance squads etc.

2.98. The Committee then discussed the instances mentioned above which showed that damages had not been assessed and recovered by the D.D.A. In the first case the Committee enquired as to why timely action was not taken to issue notices for recovery of damages. The Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. explained that provisional notices had to be cancelled in 32 cases and demand was confirmed in 26 cases. 2 cases were pending settlement as title to the land was being disputed. Explaining the delay in taking action he stated that after the survey was completed by the end of 1959 it took some time to collect the information. He admitted that the assessments had been made and notices served after the land had been transferred to the Municipal Corporation and the persons had left the premises. Out of 26 cases in which the demand had been confirmed final assessment orders had been served in 8 cases and 4 of them had paid

Rs. 1,811. The remaining 18 people, it was stated, were not traceable and the amount might have to be written off. It was pointed out that in the case of one party a sum of Rs. 52,000 was to be recovered and the case was *sub judice*. The Committee enquired as to what steps had been taken to ensure that the party did not disappear as it happened in other cases. The Secretary stated that the party was contesting the quantum of damages in the court of law and it was expected that he would pay the amount after a settlement was reached.

2.99. The Committee asked if the Ministry was satisfied with provisions of law which has led to the present state of affairs *viz*, illegal occupation of Government properties by people, non-payment of damages for years and subsequent disappearance from the site. The Secretary admitted that he was not satisfied with the present provisions of the land laws. He added that the due process of law had to be followed in these cases. Notices had to be served and further some times, the parties contest the demand. Even when a decision is taken, they go in appeal against that. All this takes time. Land rights and management was an extremely difficult and complicated affair, he added, and these difficulties were inherent in the system.

2.100. While the Committee appreciate the complicated and difficult process involved in the land rights and management, they feel that in this case there was a clear failure on the part of the administration to take timely action before the unauthorised occupants were evicted from the site by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to whom the land was transferred. The Committee would like to be informed of the progress made in the recovery of the outstanding dues.

2.101. In the second case the Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. admitted that it was a bad case of delay. The matter had been entrusted to the Vigilance Officer who was making enquiries into this case. In the meantime, a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been assessed but the recoveries had been stayed by the Distt. Judge. On being asked if any responsibility had been fixed in the matter, the witness stated that the vigilance officer was enquiring into the whole matter.

2.102. The Committee asked further details about the damages assessed against the party for the different periods. The witness stated that all the papers regarding this case, had been filed in the law court. He, however, promised to furnish a note giving full details of the case to the Committee. A note since furnished by the Ministry indicates that a file on which damages were assessed against the party in 1954 was not traceable and it could not be veri-

filed if the damage notice was actually issued to the party. The question of fixing responsibility for the loss of the file was being pursued. Further in January, 1959 the Branch administering the leases made a reference to the Damages Section enquiring whether any action for the recovery of Damages was being taken. The file remained unattended to till January, 1962 when it was found under a steel rack. A call notice dated 21st January, 1962 was served on the firm on 2nd February, 1962. It has been further stated in the note that inquiry for fixing the responsibility for failure to take action for nearly 8 years has since been entrusted to the Vigilance Officer of the D.D.A. and necessary action would be taken on receipt of his Report.

2.103. The Committee regret to note such instances of neglect of duty on the part of the Damage Section of the D.D.A. They desire that the disciplinary aspect of the case should be pursued and suitable action taken against the delinquent officials for loss of file and also for various delays. They also desire that the entire system should be reviewed with a view to eliminate such serious flaws which contribute to delays.

2.104. In the case of unauthorised occupation of land by the Bawa Glass Co., the Committee enquired the reasons for giving the land to the firm soon after it had been resumed in 1963. The Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. explained that after the possession of land was taken over on the 1st July, 1963, the party wanted to continue there. The Authority allowed it because it was not ready to make use of the land after vacation. The Chairman, D.D.A. further stated that this kind of thing happened quite often that on compassionate grounds persons were permitted to stay on for a little more time. The land had since been taken over from the company and the full amount of damages (Rs. 16,578) recovered. In reply to a further question seeking detailed information of the case, the Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. promised to furnish a note to the Committee. The note since furnished by the Ministry of Health is at Appendix IV.

2.105. The Committee regret to observe that the Administration had given concessional treatment to the firm as is evident from the following instances:

1. A sum of Rs. 500 only was taken as security from the firm against the decision of the Authority for a deposit of Rs. 2,000.
2. Although on 18th November, 1957 the firm was asked to surrender the land as the same was required for the clearance of Jumna Bazar, no formal action was taken under

the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act till 17th July, 1961.

3. The physical possession of the premises was taken on 1st July, 1963 by locking and sealing of the godown. The party was asked to remove the goods within 14 days. On a request and written acceptance of the Authority's proposal, the possession of goods was restored to the party on 5th July, 1963. Subsequently, however, on a representation from the firm dated 6th July, 1963 the period of 14 days was extended on 26th July, 1963 to six months by the Vice-Chairman of D.D.A. on the direction of the Chief Commissioner. This was further extended to one year by the Authority.
4. Prompt action was not taken to resume the land after 16th July, 1964. It has been stated that the file remained pending with the dealing Assistant till 2nd January, 1965.

From the chronology of events described in the note and as summarised above, the Committee cannot but conclude that the Authority had been ununderstandably lenient in dealing with the unauthorised occupant of their land. There was reluctance and inordinate delay in applying whatever remedies, legal or Administrative, were available with the Authority. In spite of the leniency shown, the firm did not vacate the land and forced Government to go to a Court of law. The Committee desire that the circumstances of this case should be thoroughly inquired into with a view to fixing responsibility and a further report submitted to them.

Progress of development—Para 120. pages 160—162.

2.106. Out of the land acquired under the scheme of 'Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land' in Delhi, 3864 acres were entrusted by the Chief Commissioner to the Authority for development. The Authority, in turn, entrusted the development work to the Central Public Works Department 2,000 acres of land were required to be developed upto March, 1964 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.05 crores. By this date, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 2.50 crores; and only 836 acres were fully developed; development was in progress in about 2,900 acres for which engineering schemes had been sanctioned.

2.107. Out of the developed area, 1,459 plots measuring 71.09 acres were disposed of upto 31st March, 1964 by auction or by draw of

lots and 133 plots measuring 49.11 acres by allotment, etc. The terms of allotment envisaged payment of 25 per cent of Premium initially as earnest money in the case of plots sold by auction, while in the case of draw of lots the percentage of initial deposit was 10 per cent. While a sum of Rs. 91 lakhs was received upto 31st March, 1964 as advance premium in respect of these plots, the balance amounting to Rs. 98.19 lakhs had not yet been recovered. Audit was informed in December, 1964 that the internal services had been provided by the Authority in the area disposed of and even electric lines had been laid, but their energising had to be done by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and sewage and water connections had to be provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and that as the development works were got executed through C.P.W.D. under the orders of the Government, the Authority was not directly responsible for the delay in development as per targets laid down by the Government.

2.108. The Committee enquired as to why the work of development of land by the D.D.A. had lagged much behind the targets. The Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. explained that the targets had been fixed on the assumption that the full development was possible in about 16 to 18 months' time. But experience had shown that it took 2 to 3 years to complete the entire development of a piece of land. Enumerating the difficulties experienced by the Authority the witness stated that first of all the possession of land was not given in some cases. In certain cases on applications from private parties, courts had issued stay orders. The second reason was the non-availability of good contractors because they did not come forward for this type of work. The Additional Chief Engineer added that the difficulty of getting contractors was felt right from 1962. Construction of sewerage and the type of road work presented difficulties in the matter of getting contractors. Bharat Sevak Samaj were also brought in as one of the agencies to do the work but they could not solve the problem as they also did not like to do that type of work. As regards the present progress of development work, the witness informed the Committee that upto March, 1965 an area of 1,335 acres (572 acres residential and 763 acres industrial plots) had been developed and it was expected that a total area of about 2,400 acres would be developed by March, 1966.

2.109. Commenting on the procedure followed by the D.D.A. in getting the land developed through the C.P.W.D., the Public Accounts Committee (1963-64) had observed in Para 16 of their 18th Report that the best course for Government would have been to set up an engineering organisation competent to undertake the expanded func-

tions in the D.D.A. They had accordingly suggested that in the interest of economy and expedition it would be advantageous if the D.D.A. themselves undertook the work with their own engineering staff. In reply to this recommendation of the Committee the Government had stated:

“The Development Authority are of the view that there seems to be no necessity of any change in the present arrangement of developing lands. . . . It was also felt that in view of the acute shortage of staff, equipment and stores, it will not be expedient and economical for the Delhi Development Authority to create an engineering organisation of its own for the development of lands, as the purchase of equipment and stores will require a huge capital at the initial stage.”

2.110. The Committee are now surprised at the stand taken by the Authority that as the development works were got executed through the C.P.W.D. the Authority was not directly responsible for the delay in development as per targets laid down by Government. Since development of land has been entrusted by Government to the D.D.A. the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation that the D.D.A. should have its own engineering organisation for this work. If, however, there are any practical difficulties in implementing this suggestion, the Committee would suggest that the administrative control of the personnel of C.P.W.D. doing this work at present should be transferred to the D.D.A.

2.111. As regards the recovery of outstanding amount in respect of certain plots which had been sold upto 31st March, 1965 the Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. stated that on 31st March, 1965 the balance to be recovered was Rs. 52.75 lakhs. Explaining the procedure further he informed the Committee that the plots were sold on payment of the first instalment of 25 per cent of the cost, then 50 per cent of the amount was taken within 2 months and the rest at the time of handing over the possession of land. He added that there was some misunderstanding about the definition of developed plots so far as the connection of the services was concerned. The Chairman, D.D.A., however, confirmed that the development ought to include the provision of services such as water and electricity etc. and that was the normal expectation raised in the minds of the purchasers. Explaining further the reasons for the delay in development of lands, the Additional Chief Engineer stated that when the work of development was started in August, 1961 the Municipal Corporation had given certain programme for laying sewerage and water mains but they were not able to fulfil their promise. So much so that water was not made

available to certain plots in the Safdarjang area and the Authority was seeking tube-wells to provide water in that area.

2.112. In reply to a question regarding the progress made in the disposal of plots, the Committee were informed that out of the total number of 3,784 plots for residential purposes, 2,141 were sold. Of the balance (1,643 plots) 583 had been earmarked for group housing, 318 for people whose land had been acquired and 191 plots were reserved for re-development of villages. The remaining 551 plots were being disposed of. As regard the industrial plots, 32 plots had been sold so far and 933 were being disposed of.

2.113. The Committee trust that the D.D.A. will take suitable measures to establish better coordination with local bodies for providing essential services and ensure expeditious development and disposal of land entrusted to them.

Non-utilisation of resumed land—Para 121, pages 161-162.

2.114. In the Bela Road Estate, 17 plots, which had been leased out in 1948, were resumed by the Authority in 1957, for the purpose of keeping them as open spaces and grassy lawns. An amount of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was paid to the lessees with the approval of Government of India. Immediate action was, however, not taken to utilise the land with the result that land was occupied by certain encroachers. No steps had yet been taken to get the land vacated. It had, however, been stated in February, 1965 that damages were being charged from the encroachers.

2.115. The Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. informed the Committee that the Delhi Improvement Trust had sold a number of plots in the area. Later on it was decided not to have residential or commercial constructions in that area but to utilise the land for a park along the Nigam Bodh Ghat. So the premium which the purchasers had paid was refunded to them and the plots of land were resumed by the D.D.A. for the purpose. He added that the land was to be developed into parks by the Municipal Corporation, but they had not been able to take up the work so far. It was for this reason that squatters had taken possession of the land. He further stated that but for the prompt action taken by the Authority it would have been difficult to resume the land as some of the lessees might have constructed houses on the plots and the compensation which they would have been required to pay would have been manifold. As regards the squatters, it was stated that certain 'Jhuggies and Jhompries' had been built by 157 families. The people had been evicted twice but they had re-settled on the land.

2.116. In this case the Committee regret to observe that the purpose of resuming the land on payment of compensation was not achieved.

instead it was allowed to be under unauthorised occupation. The Committee hope that the land would be utilised for the purpose for which it was resumed without further loss of time.

Recovery of ground rent—Para 122, pages 161-62

2.117. As successors to the Delhi Improvement Trust, the Authority continued to adopt the Punjab Land Revenue Act and the Rules made thereunder which were primarily meant for agricultural land. According to Audit these Rules did not seem to suit the requirements of the Authority inasmuch as (i) almost all the land under the Authority's management was either residential or commercial and not agricultural; (ii) ownership of the land changed more frequently than envisaged in the rules; (iii) the ground rent was chargeable according to the crops period i.e. twice a year and not on a monthly basis, and (iv) recoveries of rents were required to be made through lambardars, who were not employees of the Authority.

2.118. The Ministry had stated in December, 1964 that the lands which had ceased to be agricultural did not *ipso facto* cease to be liable for payment of land revenue. The Authority is recovering land revenue for these lands as was done by the Delhi Administration prior to their transfer to the Authority for management. It had been added in the Audit para that the rules as adopted were not being followed strictly as the 'Jamabandi' was not being prepared after every four years as required under the rules, and the prompt submission of the defaulters' lists by the lambardars was not being insisted upon by the Authority and consequently no action for recovery of dues from them direct as arrears of land revenue was possible.

2.119. The Chairman, D.D.A. explained that about 45 per cent of the land managed by the Authority was still agricultural land on which agricultural operations were going on. As the land became urbanised, records of the properties etc. were maintained by the D.D.A. and the Municipal Corporation in addition to the records kept by the Revenue officials. He added that there was no inconvenience or complication in the administration of records etc. Asked about the system of collection of rent through lambardars, the witness stated that the system had the force of custom behind it and there was no difficulty. In reply to a further question he stated that fresh Jamabandies had been prepared and the submission of defaulters' lists by lambardars was being insisted upon. He added that the whole procedure was, however, being further examined by a Revenue Officer.

2.120. The Committee trust that while reviewing the whole procedure of collecting of rents etc. the Authority will consider the observations/suggestions of Audit mentioned above with a view to intro-

ducing suitable changes in the revised Rules. As regards the system of collection of rent through lambardars the Committee feel that in view of the position stated in the subsequent para the views held by the Chairman, D.D.A. that there was no difficulty in the system of collection are hardly acceptable.

Arrears of rents—Para 123, pages 162-163

2.121. In paragraph 29 of their Eighteenth Report (Third Lok Sabha) the Public Accounts Committee commented upon the confused condition of the lambardari accounts after 1947-48 and desired to know the progress in the recoveries of various ground rents. As a result of reconstruction of the accounts by the Authority, arrears amounting to Rs. 6.45 lakhs for the period ending 31st December, 1961 were found to be due in August, 1964 from the lambardars. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3.21 lakhs had been recovered; the balance of Rs. 3.24 lakhs was still due from the lambardars (December 1964); out of this Rs. 2.62 lakhs was due from the four lambardars who had filed suits against the Authority in Courts of Law and their cases were *sub-judice*. The cases of the remaining lambardars were being examined by a reconciliation board constituted by the Authority.

In addition to the arrears of Rs. 3.24 lakhs recoverable from the lambardars, an amount of Rs. 6.06 lakhs for the period ending December, 1963 was overdue from the lessees as on 8th December, 1964.

2.122. The Committee enquired the present position regarding the recovery of dues. The Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. stated that out of a total amount of Rs. 9.08 lakhs, Rs. 6.48 lakhs was still outstanding. Of this Rs. 4.25 lakhs was due from the Custodian of Evacuee Property. There was some dispute about the ownership of the land and efforts were now being made to arrive at a settlement. As regards amounts due from 5 lambardars, the Committee were informed that the amount had been collected by lambardars but not deposited with the Authority. Of these, 4 lambardars had gone to the Courts disputing the competence of the Authority to recover the amount as arrears of land revenue. Efforts were being made in the case of the 5th person to recover the dues. On being asked as to why criminal proceedings were not initiated against the lambardars for mis-appropriation of Government money, the Chairman, D.D.A. stated that when steps were being taken to recover the dues as arrears of land revenue, the lambardars approached the Law Courts. He added, that earlier the accounts of the Authority were not in a proper condition and they could not establish a case for criminal mis-appropriation. On being asked the details of the claims made by the lambardars, the witness was not able to furnish the information. The Secretary, Ministry of Health, however, added that the more important point

at this stage was the D.D.A.'s right to recover the dues as arrears of land revenue. On being pointed out that the court had since upheld the case of the lambardars that the amount had been deposited by them and nothing was due, the witness stated that an appeal had been filed against this decision of the court. Once the contention of the Authority that the amount could be recovered as arrears of land revenue was upheld, further details as to the quantum of dues etc. would be decided by the Revenue courts and the civil courts would have no jurisdiction in the matter. On being further asked as to the proof the Authority had in support of their claim, the witness stated that the lambardars were required to submit defaulters' lists to the Authority. Since the 5 persons had not submitted such lists it was assumed that they had collected the rents but not deposited the amounts with the Authority. The Committee enquired as to when the lambardars were asked to submit the defaulters' list for the first time. The witness promised to furnish a note to the Committee. In reply to another question the Vice-Chairman, D.D.A. informed the Committee that the whole question of collection of rent through the agency of lambardars was under the examination of the Authority. In a certain area, the Authority had taken up the work of collection of rent directly and it was working satisfactorily. In a note the Ministry have given the background of the procedure of collecting rent through lambardars. It has been stated that in 1952 the Chairman of the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust ordered that the lambardars should pay only the amount collected by them and for the balance, they should furnish the defaulters' lists. Some of the lamdarbars, however, did not comply with this and the office also did not insist on getting the defaulters' lists. It only withheld the payment of their commission which was a nominal amount as compared to the amount of arrears. This confused state of affairs existed up to 1959 and after the D.D.A. was formed steps were taken to reconstruct the accounts. It has been further stated that it was very difficult to explain at this late stage, the circumstances in which effective steps could not be taken by the Delhi Improvement Trust. As regards the 4 lambardars who had gone to the Civil Courts it has been stated that they were required to furnish the details of collections made by them on dates between 7th September, 1960 to 20th March 1962. After the reconstruction of their accounts copies were sent to each of the four lambardars who then challenged the jurisdiction of the Authority to recover the dues as arrears of land revenue.

2.123. The Committee regret to note that the lambardari accounts were allowed to be in such a confused state after 1947-48 and remedial action to reconstruct the accounts was taken after

a period of 15 years. They are of the opinion that it is high time that the Authority reviewed the whole system of recovering rent through lambardars. They desire that the proposed review may be expedited and in the meanwhile suitable measures should be taken to plug the loopholes in the extant procedure.

Medical Stores Depots—Section XXXIII of Audit Report (Commercial), 1965.

2.124. The Medical Stores Organisation consists of 5 Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Karnal and Madras, supplying medical stores and complete hospital equipment to Government and non-Government institutions enrolled with it; the Bombay and Madras Depots have factories attached to them.

Financial Results

2.125. The Medical Stores Depots are expected to run on a "no profit no loss" basis, but the Profit and Loss Accounts which had been prepared upto 1962-63 indicated that substantial profits had been made. The financial results for the year 1960-61 to 1962-63 are summarised below; proforma accounts for 1963-64 had not yet been prepared:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
1. Government Capital (assumed for the purpose of calculation of interest)	114.67	134.72	158.03
2. Sales :			
(a) Government institutions including supplies to other Medical Stores Depot and sale of surplus stock	214.21	287.97	223.32
(b) Non-Government institutions	23.20	32.49	36.65
3. Net profit	31.46	28.28	41.55
4. Percentage of net profit to sales	13.25	8.82	11.54
5. Percentage of net profit to capital	27.44	20.98	26.29

The profits were stated to be mainly due to the recoveries in respect of freight and departmental charges being more than the actual expenditure incurred under these heads. The recoveries were effected by adding a prescribed percentage to the actual cost of the supplies made. In regard to freight, the percentage prescribed was 5 per cent for indigenous stores and 12½ per cent for imported stores. In respect of the three depots at Hyderabad, Calcutta and Bombay, the amounts thus recovered worked out to nearly 4 to 6 times of the actual expenditure during the years 1961-62 to 1963-64. The Ministry had stated in December, 1964 that the stores accounting instructions were being revived.

2.126. In regard to departmental charges, the prescribed percentage was 16-2/3 upto 31st March, 1963, (in respect of both imported and indigenous stores) and this was reduced to 10 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1963. The Ministry proposed to re-examine the position in the light of the results brought out in the Profit and Loss Accounts for 1963-64.

2.127. The Committee enquired the reasons for the delay in the preparation of proforma accounts for the year 1963-64. The Secretary, Ministry of Health stated that the staff was not accustomed to commercial account keeping and Audit had to be consulted to seek clarification on various items. He added that the accounts had since been finalised. On being asked the financial results for the year 1963-64, the Dy. D.G.H.S. stated that one of the Depots had not furnished the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Accounts had been held up on that account. He, however, informed the Committee that the margin of profit had been reduced and the Depots had made an over-all profit of Rs. 13.63 lakhs as against profit of Rs. 41 lakhs made during the year 1962-63. He added that the levy of transport charges on indigenous stores had since been stopped. The departmental charges had also been reduced from 16-2/3 to 10 per cent. The question of further reducing the charges was under examination.

2.128. In reply to a question the witness stated that the Stores Accounting instructions had been revised to amend these rates of charges as well as to cover other procedural matters. These were now under examination of the Director of Commercial Audit.

2.129. The Committee referred to the figures of actual expenditure and the recoveries effected as a result of reduction of departmental charges from 16-2/3 per cent to 10 per cent during the year 1963-64 by the Medical Stores Depots as mentioned in the Audit Report, and reported to them subsequently by Audit*, and pointed out that if the charges were further reduced the Depots might have to incur losses. The Secretary explained that the results would be watched. He added:

"We should not cut the departmental charges too fine and start incurring a loss; our objective should be that on the consolidated basis, on the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, we should not make a profit or a loss,

*The figures of actual expenditure and recoveries of departmental charges were as under :

	Actual expenditure		Amount recovered
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Hyderabad	2.16	4.75	as given in the Audit Report as subsequently ascertained by Audit
Bombay	10.57	7.75	
Calcutta	10.19	5.74	
Madras	10.18	8.27	

though it is possible that one depot may show a little profit and another a little loss.

2.130. Agreeing in principle with the view expressed by the Secretary the Committee suggest that the charges being levied from the indentors of stores should be fixed on a realistic basis, so that the Organisation may function on a "no profit no loss basis."

Purchases

2.131. The stores for the Medical Stores Organisation were procured through (a) the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, (b) imports, (c) manufacturing factories at Bombay and Madras and (d) local purchases. Local purchases were to be confined to urgent requirements and to items which the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals did not normally purchase. According to Audit Report the value of local purchases far exceeded the value of stores procured through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals in the cases of three Depots as indicated below:—

		Purchases through D.G.S.&D.	Local purchases	Total value of purchases
(Rupees in lakhs)				
Hyderabad	1961-62	0.46	1.73	3.20
	1962-63	4.53	18.44	31.44
	1963-64	15.26	26.32	45.25
Karnal	1961-62	20.77	28.71	55.76
	1962-63	23.66	35.82	67.10
	1963-64	43.71	54.35	112.60
Calcutta	1961-62	14.38	25.47	43.15
	1962-63	19.83	30.86	56.32
	1963-64	31.44	23.32	63.22

The substantial volume of local purchases had been stated to be mainly due to (a) urgent requirements of indentors and (b) non-materialisation of indents placed on the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. It had been further stated that in respect of the Hyderabad Depot (which was established in 1961) the requirements of the institutions were being taken over by the Depot on a phased programme and that procurement through the Central Purchase Organisation had not been found possible during the transitional stage.

2.132. In evidence the Committee desired to know if the indentors could not be advised to plan their requirements and place indents well in advance. The Dy. D.G.H.S. stated that a brochure containing the "Dos." and "Don'ts." for the indentors had been brought out and it was expected that the position would improve. Explaining the quantum of local purchases mentioned in the Audit Report, the witness stated that out of total local purchases of Rs. 28.7 lakhs made by the Karnal Depot during 1961-62, purchases worth Rs. 13 lakhs comprised the items which were outside the purview of the D.G.S. & D. Similarly in 1962-63 and 1963-64, purchases worth Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 24 lakhs pertained to such items: The Deputy D.G.M.S. further stated that if supplies could be expedited or if the power of local purchase of the organisation was enhanced or if a purchase agency under Medical Stores Depot Organisation was set up, then this type of purchases, which were open to criticism could certainly be reduced.

2.133. The Committee enquired whether any study had been made to compare the rates of D.G.S. & D. with those at which stores were purchased directly by the Depots. The witness stated that a sample study in respect of 70 to 75 items had been made. For 36 items the prices were the same, for 12 items the prices quoted were lower and for 14 cases they were higher than the rates obtained by the D.G.S. & D.

2.134. In reply to another question the Secretary agreed that the present limit of Rs. 10,000 imposed on purchases by the Depot could be enhanced. Besides that, the D.G.S. & D. was being approached to enter into rate contracts for as many items as possible. He expressed the hope that this would improve the position.

2.135. In the case of Hyderabad Depot the Committee were informed that the taking over had been completed but the quantum of local purchases would remain at a higher level for some time as the indentors were being supplied with proprietary items.

2.136. Earlier in this Report the Committee have discussed the matter of local purchases made by the Hospitals in Delhi, and the C.G.H.S. and have impressed on the need for evolving a suitable procedure regarding purchases to ensure closer liaison between the indentors and the Supply Organisation as well as to reduce to the minimum the avoidable extra expenditure on local purchases. They trust that the matter would be expedited and the procedure thus evolved would be made applicable to the Medical Stores Organisation as well.

Manufactures of Drugs

2.137. According to the Stores Accounting instructions, the manufacture of an article should be discontinued in the event of the cost of its manufacture being not likely to be reasonable as compared with the market rate. According to Audit Report no estimates of cost of manufacture were, however, prepared in advance before deciding whether a particular item should be manufactured departmentally.

The Ministry informed Audit in December, 1964, that the Stores Accounting instructions were being revised to rectify the defects in the procedure.

2.138. The Secretary, Ministry of Health explained in evidence that according to the revised instructions before purchasing raw material for manufacture of drugs the factory should work out the cost and compare it with the catalogue price of some reputed manufacturers. *He, however, urged that it would not be possible to observe the principle in the case of each and every item as the market rate also varied from time to time.

2.139. The Committee trust that the manufacture of drugs in the Stores Organisation would continue to be reviewed periodically and wasteful expenditure on the manufacture of items which can be obtained from the market at a lesser cost, would be avoided.

2.140. Explaining the increases in the profits made by the factories during 1962-63 the Secretary informed the Committee that the out-turn had increased from Rs. 39 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs due to running of extra shifts. The Committee pointed out that while the factories were running a double shift, the expenditure on staff had not increased substantially. They, therefore, enquired whether the staff was not excessive in the previous years. The Secretary explained that by better organisation, more machines and working

*The manufacture should be undertaken only if it is anticipated that it would be economical.

double shifts, it was possible to raise the output. The Deputy Director General, Health Services added that it was done under pressure of emergency. He added that the arrangement was carried out under stress and could not be continued indefinitely. In reply to another question the witness informed the Committee that sale price of goods was fixed on the basis of cost of production.

2.141. The Committee are of the opinion that under the present system of pricing on the basis of cost of production there could be no loss at any time. The system was defective in that it could not be known whether the units were working efficiently or not. They, therefore, desire that periodic reviews should be undertaken to compare the costs of production of various items with the products of other firms both in the public and private sector to keep a watch on the efficient working of the factories attached to the Medical Stores Depots.

Accumulation of heavy stock of quinine and quinine products

2.142. Medical Stores Depots held a large quantity of quinine and its substitutes as on 31st March, 1963 (Madras Rs. 54.31 lakhs, Bombay Rs. 14.69 lakhs, Calcutta Rs. 1.30 lakhs and Karnal Rs. 0.18 lakh) as reserve stock under the State Trading Scheme of the Government of India. Separate Profit and Loss Accounts prepared for the purchase and sale of quinine and its products showed the following losses:—

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Bombay	3.24	2.94	11.12
Madras	4.45	5.62	38.82
Calcutta	0.86	0.64	3.88
Karnal	..	0.02	0.04

The main reason for the continued losses was the absence of demand for quinine and quinine products which had to be disposed of at a price much below the cost.

2.143. The Committee were informed in evidence that a big quantity was stocked during World War II particularly for the Armed Forces. In the course of time, the demand had gone down because there was very little of malaria and other synthetic drugs were being used. It was stated that the stock consisted mostly of indigenous products and a small quantity of confiscated stores. Efforts were being made to dispose of the stock. One contract had been finalised with a foreign firm for stocks worth Rs. 24 lakhs.

2.144. The Committee desired to know why quinine worth Rs. 14 lakhs was produced during the year 1963-64 when the Depots were

holding large stock and incurring heavy losses. The representative of the Ministry stated that certain commitment had been entered into with the Madras Government as the cultivation of cinchona was being encouraged in that State. The production had since been more or less stopped. The Committee desired to be furnished with a statement showing *inter-alia* (i) year by year purchases (ii) rates of purchase, (iii) source of supply, (iv) normal consumption trend, (v) sale price and (vi) the present stock and steps being taken for its disposal. The Ministry have furnished the requisite information.

2.145. According to the year-wise figures of purchase since 1947-48 to date (Appendix V) the Committee regret to observe that no effort was made to link the purchases either with the stock in hand or the quantities sold. This resulted in accumulation of the unwanted stores. The Committee hope that earnest efforts would be made to dispose of the surplus stock as early as possible.

Outstanding Debts.

2.146. On 1st October, 1963 the amounts recoverable on account of supplies made by the Depots aggregated to Rs. 10.83 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 4.29 lakhs (Rs. 4.13 lakhs from private institutions and Rs. 0.16 lakhs from Government institutions) pertained to the period 1951-52 to 1961-62.

2.147. The Committee were informed that on 30th June 1965 a sum of Rs. 49,405.41 was due from Government institutions and about Rs. 5,60,888.71 was outstanding from non-Government Institutions. The non-Government institutions were mainly Municipalities, and other local bodies, Panchayat Samities etc. The witness added that the money was due from a large number of Panchayat Samities and the recoveries were difficult because of their weak financial position. On being pointed out that the amounts were outstanding since as far back as 1951-52 the witness stated that the institutions were receiving credit from various sources and often it happened that the dues from State Governments were discharged prior to the amounts which were payable to Central Government. The Deputy Director General, Health Services informed the Committee that the outstandings pertaining to the years 1950-51 to 1960-61 were small amounts. A special officer had since been deputed to go round to these institutions and collect the dues. As a result their outstandings had been brought down from Rs. 10 lakhs to about Rs. 5 lakhs. In reply to another question the witness stated that the system of 'pre-payment' had been introduced in the case of non-Government institutions but

this was not being insisted upon in the case of local-self Governing institutions.

2.148. The Committee regret to observe that the Depots had not been prompt in recovering their dues. The fact that the financial position of the local bodies to whom goods were supplied was weak should not stand in the way of the Depots in recovering their legitimate dues. The Committee would watch the results of the special measures stated to have been adopted by the authorities in this regard.

III

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, Pages 58-59, Para 46 of Audit Report (Civil), 1965.

With a view to control and stabilise land prices in urban areas of Delhi, Government sanctioned in May, 1961 a scheme of "Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi". The scheme envisaged that the Housing Commissioner, Delhi would acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and, after development, let it out on lease-hold basis to local bodies and private parties, including co-operative societies, industrialists, individuals, institutions, etc. The land would be developed through the agency of the C.P.W.D., the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and Co-operative House Building Societies.

3.2. At the instance of the Committee, the Ministry have furnished additional information, containing, *inter alia*, the details of the scheme of large scale acquisition development and disposal of land in Delhi. This is included in Appendix VI.

3.3. The Committee desired to know as to how far the Scheme of Large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi had succeeded in controlling and stabilising land prices in the urban areas of Delhi. The Secretary (Union Territories), Ministry of Home Affairs stated in evidence that the scheme as it finally emerged and approved was not exclusively intended to deal with land values in Delhi. Tracing the back ground, the witness stated that initially a Committee (Pandit Committee) was appointed under the Chairmanship of the then Chief Commissioner, Delhi to suggest measures for controlling land values in Delhi. That Committee recommended that all the areas which could be urbanised in Delhi should be acquired not merely as a measure for controlling land values but also as an essential measure for orderly implementation of the Master Plan. The Committee laid emphasis on that aspect. Meanwhile, the Cabinet appointed a Sub-Committee to draw up a comprehensive scheme. That Sub-Committee went into various aspects in great detail. The Cabinet finally approved the scheme which was issued to the Chief Commissioner.

3.4. As regards the effect of the implementation of the scheme on the land values in Delhi, witness stated that the control on land values depended upon factors like supply and demand of land and the rapid growth of population in Delhi. The population of Delhi was 9 lakhs in 1947 and about 30 lakhs in 1965. Further the Gold Control order also had an impact on the situation because the investment in land was considered to be a safer alternative sources of investment.

3.5. The witness admitted that the pace of development and disposal of plots had been slower than anticipated. Certain factors namely, the legal Proceedings in regard to the acquisition of land and a little slow pace of development of municipal facilities considerably delayed the development. The witness added that after a large number of plots were put into the market, it would have a stabilising effect on prices. It was an essential feature of the scheme, that a number of plots should be thrown into the market, so that, it could have an impact on prices levels. The other aspect which was intended to operate as a check on land values was that the scheme provided for land being allotted in a large number of cases only to persons who did not have any other plots. Further, the conditions embodied in the agreement relating to leasehold provided for non-transference without approval of the Government and also for mopping up of 50 per cent. of the increase in land values. In regard to the free hold land, it had been decided on taxing vacant plots to the extent of 50 per cent. A time limit had also been imposed for construction of houses on vacant lands as it is the vacant land which is the subject matter of speculation. The witness added that with those measures, the prices had gone down, but because of cement shortage, it had not been possible to enforce rigidly the time limit on the construction of the houses and exemptions had been granted. The witness added that when houses were built up, speculation in land would considerably decrease. Further as vast areas would be covered by lease-hold land which would be subject to several conditions, that would also operate as a stabilising measure on land values.

3.6. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that the disposal of plots was very important for checking prices. He added that 4,759 plots had been carved out of 1,335 acres. Out of 4,759 plots 2,183 plots had been disposed of and the remaining plots were expected to be disposed of within a period of 6 months or so and that was not the entire utilisation of land which was acquired. Those figures were in respect of development and disposal of land by the Development Authority. There were other agencies also

which had disposed of land. 560 acres had been utilised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the Jhuggi-Jhopri scheme, 71.94 acres had been developed by the Cooperative Societies and 310 acres had been developed by the Government Departments.

3.7. On its being pointed out that all that had been done to stabilise or reduce the price of land was to sell 2,183 plots and a part of it by auction, the witness stated that if 40 per cent. was sold by auction, 60 per cent. was generally allocated on reserve basis. In reply to a further question, the witness added that auction had also indicated that there was stabilisation of prices. The witness added that the allotment of land by D.D.A. at reserved price for certain low income groups and people whose houses had been acquired was a measure for stabilisation of prices which had a wider impact.

3.8. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that the scheme for bringing down prices was not merely allotting the land at fixed prices. The measures intended were:

1. acquisition of land by Government to stop speculation.
2. allotment of plots on pre-determined prices e.g. to low income group people or those whose houses have been acquired.
3. to ensure that no family shall own more than one residential plot, and
4. allotment of land to cooperative societies.

3.9. From the facts placed before the Committee, they are constrained to observe that the schemes has far from achieved objectives envisaged. One of the main recommendations of the Pandit Committee was to market every year a minimum of 5,000 plots, but what has been done during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65 is to carve out only 4,759 plots and out of these dispose of only 2,183 plots. The target for the development of land was 7,200 acres during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65. As against this, only 2,276.94 acres have been developed by the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Co-operative Societies and Government Deptts. during this period. The Committee regret to note that the progress of development of land is very slow and is much below the targets. They, therefore, suggest that the Government should immediately undertake review of the whole scheme so that the targets fixed for the development of the land are achieved and the developed plots are made available to the public early.

3.10 While noting the claim of the Ministry that large scale acquisition of land and other measures taken by the Government have to some extent curbed speculation in land, the Committee do not feel that Delhi Development Authority has achieved the objective of bringing down the land values. When the plots are sold by public auction to the highest bidder, it is not understood how the land prices could be checked. Further even the Co-operative Societies sell the land to its members at uncontrolled prices. The fact that the profit goes back to the members is not conducive to the scheme and the broad objectives to reduce the land prices. Besides, the membership of the society is also not constant and it is changing. In this connection, the Committee feel that if 5,000 developed plots were offered annually, as envisaged by Pandit Committee then and then only it would have made impact on land values in Delhi. As the adequate number of plots were not made available for sale to the public, the broad objective of bringing down land values has not been achieved so far. The Committee therefore feel that a thorough review of the scheme is necessary so that apart from curbing speculation, the scheme also succeeds in bringing down land values in Delhi to reasonable extent.

3.11. On being asked whether there was any restriction on the price at which the Cooperative Societies could sell the land, the witness replied that no checks had been applied. If any extra amount was charged by the Societies, it went to the Society and the members shared it. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that the allocation of land to Cooperative Societies was determined by the membership on the day when the allotment was made and the restrictions were very rigorous.

3.12. On being asked as to why a condition should not be imposed that no Cooperative Society should sell to its members any land at a price higher than the price fixed by Govt. the witness stated that Cooperative Societies charged development cost and administrative charges. No conditions had been imposed on the Society regarding sale price because it was felt that the members in the organisation would look after their interest. He added that there was no danger of the Societies charging any exorbitant price from their own members and there was no speculative bidding. Whatever incidental charges they got for Community services went to common pool.

3.13. In reply to a question the witness stated that the Cooperative Societies which had been registered before a particular date and which had resources to develop could be allotted undeveloped land. He added that 1287 acres of undeveloped land had been allotted to 25 Cooperative Societies.

3.14. In regard to the grant of concession to certain categories of Cooperative Societies, the witness informed the Committee that the Cabinet had taken a decision in 1950 to encourage people to form Cooperative Housing Societies. The Land Acquisition Act also had provided for the land being acquired for Societies. A number of Societies were formed and those Societies were given land on a no profit no loss basis and the land was developed by them.

3.15. It was pointed out that Government had acquired the entire vacant land round about Delhi but did not develop it with the result that prices of other land had increased. The witness stated that the land acquired by Government was being given on lease hold basis whereas other plots were free holds. As people preferred freehold plots, the price of such land no doubt had increased. He added that as their scheme progressed the area in the hands of private colonisers would be reduced to the minimum.

3.16. In reply to another question the witness stated that the order requiring construction of buildings on vacant plots within two years applied to developed areas only. In case where undeveloped land was given to Cooperative Societies etc. for development, no such condition had been imposed.

3.17 From a note furnished to the Committee at their instance, they note that the Co-operative Societies have been allotted an area of 1,287.96 acres upto 31st March, 1965. The Societies have, however, developed an area of 71.94 acres only. The Committee feel that the progress of development of land by Co-operative Societies is very slow. They suggest that the condition regarding development of land by Co-operative Societies within a specified period should be strictly enforced. A periodical review should also be made and any defects noticed therein should be remedied. The Government should also, wherever possible, try to help the Co-operative Societies in implementing the development of the plots quickly. Suitable action should also be taken against a Society which defaults in development of the land allotted without proper justification.

3.18. The Committee desired to know whether the proposal to build up a pool to help the people of the low income group out of the additional cost charged over and above the cost of acquisition and development which was merged in the price of land was also consistent with bringing down the price of land. The Secretary (Union Territories), Ministry of Home Affairs stated that the purpose of the scheme was to make a contribution to the low income group housing schemes and it was also intended to cover administrative charges on similar other Projects. The witness further explained that one per cent acquisition price and one per cent on Housing commissioner's establishment was not charged in so far as the

undeveloped land was concerned. The other aspect of the scheme was that the reserve price determined took into consideration certain factors such as school, roads etc., and that was why the net area cost was much more than that of the gross area. This did not cover land earmarked for district parks, colleges and hospitals. The idea was that the extra element might be utilised for community services which was only a fraction of the whole expenditure on those services. The witness added that the charge was justifiable having regard to the growing social requirements of the area even though it might detract from the idea of lowering prices. On being asked about the total amount in the Fund, the witness stated that it was anticipated that against 8,000 acres which they initially contemplated for development, there would be about Rs. 5 crores in this Fund. The Fund had not developed because the disposal of plots had not been very much and the charge was not levied in the case of Government Departments.

3.19. On being asked whether any amount had been credited to fund out of the auction money realised, the witness stated that no separate account had been maintained and added that now a separate account would be opened and the amount realised would be credited into that account and utilised for the purpose intended.

3.20. The Committee are unhappy to note that due to slow pace of development and disposal of land, the Fund intended to help people of low income group has not developed and no separate account has been maintained. Since the amount is charged for a specific purpose, the Committee suggest that immediate steps should be taken to maintain separate accounts, and the amount utilised for the purpose intended. The amount which has already been charged should also be credited to this account.

3.21. The Committee desired to know whether there were other agencies also doing the work of acquisition and development. The Secretary, (Union Territories) Ministry of Home Affairs informed the Committee that the Chief Commissioner was the sole agency so far as the acquisition was concerned and the power in that regard had been delegated to him. So far as the development was concerned, the main agency for the implementation of the Scheme was the Delhi Development Authority which would develop plots for industrial and residential units in accordance with the scheme bearing in mind the requirements of the Master Plan. The Second agency was the Government. Land required for Government purposes would be allotted to Government Departments by the C.P.W.D.

or the Railway Ministry etc. The third agency was the Delhi Municipal Corporation, which was developing land for the implementation of scheme for slum clearance and the Jhuggi and Jhopri scheme. The fourth agency was the Cooperative Societies to which undeveloped land was allotted and the Chief Commissioner had to satisfy that the Societies had adequate resources to develop.

3.22 The Committee suggest that an assessment should be made of the capacity of the various agencies to carry out the development of land before the land is entrusted to them. Steps should also be taken to watch the progress of development and disposal of land to ensure that the scheme is implemented expeditiously.

3.23. The Committee desired to know the extent and the quantum of the total investment that the DDA had made and also whether the returns were commensurate with the investment. The Secretary (Union Territories), Ministry of Home Affairs informed the Committee that the scheme was operated through a revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores which had been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. On 31st March, 1965 the receipts and payments were Rs. 25,61,00,000 each. As and when the lands were developed, the acquisition price, the development price and other charges were recovered from the people. In reply to a question, the witness stated that the cost of acquisition and development varied from area to area. In regard to the Cooperative Societies, the cost of development was a little more. On being asked about the profit made in the land acquired, the witness stated that no loss was incurred on any category of land. From the statement (Appendix VII) furnished at the instance of the Committee it is noted that a gross profit of Rs. 1,76,51,120 upto 31st March, 1964 has been made under the scheme of large scale acquisition, Development and disposal of land in Delhi.

3.24 In view of large profits made, the Committee feel that some more relief can be given in the case of those persons whose lands have been acquired and who have been allotted residential plots, as it is primarily through the acquisition of land of these people that these profits have been made. The Committee suggest that these people may be given plots at concessional rates and this should be kept in view while fixing the "predetermined price". Further, wherever possible, they should be given a choice in selection of plots for their residential use.

3.25. On being asked about the time lag between the acquisition of land its allotment for development and its actual development, the witness stated that it was proposed to allot shortly the remain-

ing area out of 20,000 acres already acquired by the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Government Departments. The time schedule was 1600 acres per annum, so far as the programme of development by the D.D.A. was concerned and 400 acres by other agencies.

3.26. In reply to a question, the witness informed the Committee that the Master Plan had envisaged the development of the areas within 20 years' time. On being asked about the reasons for acquisition of land even before the Department was ready for its development, the witness added that efforts were being made to accelerate the work of development. All the urbanisable land had to be acquired for the implementation of the Master Plan. About 40,000 acres (including 20,000 acres already acquired) had to be acquired. The land could not be kept for an indefinite period under notification. If the acquisition process was put off indefinitely, there would be speculation in that area and after some time the courts might denotify the area which had been notified. Assurances had been given to the courts that the effort was to avoid all speculation so far as the land was concerned and the intention was to acquire the land within a reasonable period. Another problem was that if any area which was shown in the Master Plan as green or open area was not acquired in 10 years, it would be open to owners to build on those lands. Therefore, acquisition became necessary.

3.27. On being asked about the interest recovered from the ultimate purchasers, the witness stated that interest was charged at 4½ per cent per annum and that was charged for two years, the period which was normally taken for development. The witness admitted that the whole period of the gap between acquisition and development was not covered and the interest was charged for 2 years.

3.28 The Committee suggest that steps should be taken to reduce the time lag between the period of acquisition and development. Normally this period of development should not exceed two years from the time the land is taken in hand for that purpose. Since development should include provision of all services viz., water supply sewerage, and electricity and roads etc. Cases where the period of development exceeds two years, should be reported by the D.D.A. to the Ministry with necessary explanation.

Para 46(c) Page 59—Accounts.

3.29. Miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 3.08 lakhs were irregularly credited to the accounts of the scheme when the same ac-

ording to Government rules, were required to be credited directly to the Consolidated Fund of India.

It has been stated (December, 1964) that the practice of crediting miscellaneous receipts in the accounts of the scheme has since been discontinued, but the necessary adjustment of Rs. 3.08 lakhs has not been carried out in the accounts of the scheme so far (January, 1965).

3.30. The Secretary (Union Territories) Ministry of Home Affairs stated that as there was a difference of Rs. 1.08 lakhs, a reference had been made to A.G.C.R. in regard to the actual amount because the figures had shown that the amount was only Rs. 2 lakhs and not Rs. 3:08 lakhs. As regards Rs. 2 lakhs it had been decided to credit the amount into the consolidated fund of India.

3.31 The Committee hope that proper supervision will be exercised to avoid such irregularities in future in regard to accounts.

*Appointment of Legal Adviser and Standing Counsel, Pages 59-60,—
Para 47.*

3.32. The Delhi Administration appointed on 5th August, 1961 a legal adviser and standing counsel on a fixed salary of Rs. 1,300 p.m. plus usual allowances to attend to land acquisition cases arising before the Delhi courts. Subsequently, in October, 1961, an agreement was entered into with the officer for a period of five years commencing from the date of his appointment despite the advice given by the Ministry of Law that there was no need for the post as there was already a panel of lawyers for work relating to both the Central Government and the Delhi Administration.

Two deputy legal advisers were appointed subsequently in March, 1962 and October, 1962 in the scale of Rs. 900-1,250 to cope with increase in the award cases.

In May, 1963 (about three years before the date of expiry of the contract with the legal adviser and standing counsel) the terms of appointment of the officer were revised in his favour by allowing him;

- (i) Rs. 700 as salary and Rs. 300 as retainer per month plus usual allowances,
- (ii) payment of fees per case at a stipulated rate subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 p.m., and also

(iii) the right to undertake private practice.

The terms of appointment of the officer were stated to have been revised under the powers delgated to the Chief Commissioner in March, 1961; but it was noticed that the orders of delegation did not empower the Chief Commissioner to sanction fees to the officer over and above his salary or to allow him private practice. The fees paid to the officer for conducting Government cases during the 18 months May, 1963 to October, 1964 amounted to Rs. 54,000. The total monthly remuneration inclusive of salary came to Rs. 4,000.

3.33. The Ministry of Home Affairs informed Audit that the legal adviser and standing counsel served a notice in February, 1963 for the termination of his contract in view of the increased volume of work and his prospects in private practice, and that it was considered fair that he should be paid fee according to the standards prescribed by the Ministry of Law. It is noticed, however, that the scale of fees prescribed by the Ministry of Law was applicable to lawyers engaged from the bar; before applying that scale to the legal adviser, who was in receipt of monthly salary, the Ministry of Law was not consulted.

3.34. The Committee desired to know the reasons for modifying the terms of the contract of the Standing Counsel after two years when the contract originally was for five years. The Chief Commissioner informed the Committee that during the course of the large scale acquisition of land in Delhi, certain difficulties were noticed in the conduct of land acquisition proceedings on behalf of the Govt. before the various Courts and the Chief Commissioner had decided that there should be a whole time legal practitioner to be incharge of those cases and appointed a Standing Counsel on a contract basis at Rs. 1300/- per month as a whole time Government servant to present the cases in the Courts.

3.35. On being asked about the circumstances which led to the revision of the contract, the Chief Commissioner stated that at a stage when the land acquisition proceedings became enormous, the legal counsel thought that he could earn more, if he took up private practice and accordingly gave notice for his relief. The Chief Commissioner felt that in the public interest, it was not only a good arrangement but also a cheaper arrangement for the Government to retain the Counsel on the job. So in 1962 it was decided to modify the terms of the engagement and he was allowed a salary of Rs. 700/- p.m. and a retainer of Rs. 300/- p.m. The Counsel was also nominally allowed private practice.

3.36. In reply to a question, the witness added that the Ministries of Home Affairs and Law had agreed with the idea of having a separate standing counsel for the purpose of land acquisition.

3.37. The Committee desired to know whether there was anything on record to indicate the experience of the Counsel on the basis of which the decision was taken. The Chief Commissioner stated that the back ground of the experience in the office of the Custodian of Evacuee Property and the experience of work in connection with the D.D.A. and also the experience of 1961 and 1962 confirmed the good opinion of the Chief Commissioner of the work of the Counsel.

3.38. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that the problem in Delhi in 1961-62 was extraordinary and unprecedented. Thousands of acres of land were in the process of acquisition from villagers and land values were threatening to shoot up enormously. It became necessary for the Administration to see that land values were not inflated by unfair means and the public exchequer was not defrauded by involving the Government in the payment of enormous amounts by way of compensation. The witness added that work really required a man of vast experience and also whom the Chief Commissioner could implicitly trust and whose integrity was beyond doubt.

3.39. On being asked whether the U.P.S.C. was consulted at any stage, the witness stated that the first appointment was made by the U.P.S.C. The U.P.S.C. was not consulted when the second contract was entered into because the Administration thought that it was not a case which had to be referred to U.P.S.C.

3.40. The Committee desired to know the exact position about the interpretation of the powers delegated to Chief Commissioner regarding sanctioning of fees to the officer over and above his salary or to allow him private practice in this case. The Chief Commissioner informed the Committee that the competency for the appointment arose from the fact in regard to large scale acquisition of land and for the proper development of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner was given full financial and administrative powers to make such appointments and to incur necessary expenditure. The Chief Commissioner had exercised that power for making proper legal defence of the land acquisition proceedings and a counsel had to be engaged for the proper legal proceedings connected with land acquisition cases. The expenditure incurred in connection with the engagement of the counsel fell under the head 'contingency' and Audit also had taken

the same view. The Audit had not raised any objection in regard to the exercise of that authority by the Chief Commissioner. In reply to a question, the witness stated that the post was not advertised.

3.41. The Committee have not found adequate justification for modification of the terms of engagement of the Counsel within a short period of the appointment. The Government were very well aware of the possible repercussions of the large scale acquisition of the land and therefore the argument that the condition in 1961-62 was extraordinary and unprecedented is hardly convincing. The Committee are not convinced that increase in the quantum of work was an adequate ground for the lawyer to give notice. The Government should not have entertained it in any case. Further the Committee can not appreciate the plea that by modifying the terms of contract the Administration had actually benefitted. It had been urged that when the Counsel gave notice for for being relieved, the other alternative was to dispense with the service of the Counsel and engage a new one from the panel but this would have cost the Administration much more. The Committee feel that this argument is Untenable as it is based on hypothesis.

3.42. The Committee are of the opinion that when the terms of engagement were modified, the Administration should have considered it as a fresh appointment and made the appointment in consultation with the U.P.S.C. The Committee hope that normal procedure laid down in regard to appointment will be followed in future.

Central Jail, Delhi—Pages 182-183—Appendix I—Item I.

3.43. The Central Jail which moved to its new building in April, 1958 is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab whereas its financial control rests with the Delhi Administration.

Agricultural Farm

3.44. (i) Out of 100 acres of land acquired in 1959, 55 acres were brought under cultivation upto 31st March, 1964. About 28 acres of land which has been set apart for construction of beggars' home has not been used for any purpose since 1959. Besides this, a cultivable area of about 13-14 acres of land is lying unused within the four walls of camp Jail.

(ii) The sowing was done in an area much less than the total available for cultivation, as shown below, resulting in loss to the

Government:—

	<i>Total area available for cultivation (in acres)</i>	<i>Area actually cultivated.</i>
1961	48	32
1962	48	31
1963	55	41.5

(iii) During 1963, though the area under cultivation of vegetables was 33.05 acres against 26.05 acres in 1962, the yield was 1594 quintals (estimated cost Rs. 31,000) against 1618 quintals (estimated cost Rs. 41,600) respectively in the year. No reasons were on record for the shortfall of the produce.

(iv) Consequent on the purchase of a tractor in September, 1963, seven bullocks were found surplus to the requirements of the jail. Three of them were transferred to other jails during July, 1964 to November, 1964, two died and the remaining two were disposed of in April and July, 1964. In the meantime, an expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 was incurred on fodder charges of surplus bullocks during the period 1st October, 1963 to 31st August, 1964.

(B) No proper store accounts of tools and plants are being maintained.

The production of the indigenous paper was started in September, 1962 but the store accounts thereof have not yet been prepared (August, 1964).

3.45. The Committee desired to know (i) the reasons for not utilising the land and (ii) if it was not required for use in the near future whether it could not be made use of temporarily for some cultivation. The Chief Commissioner informed the Committee that the land in Jail premises could be considered in three parts:

1. 55 acres with the Jail Department for the Jail itself.
2. 28 acres outside the jail walls which had been earmarked for the construction of a Beggars' Home. The work on the Beggars' Home had been held up because of certain changes in the planning of the area. It would start after the clearance was given by the Development Authority. He added that it was an uneven ground unfit for any kind of cultivation.
3. 17 acres of land was the camp jail. As there was no Beggars' Home, 550 and odd beggars were put in the enclosure

of 17 acres. In view of that no vegetable cultivation was possible. After the beggars' Home was ready they would be removed to the Home and the 17 acres would be kept in reserve for any emergency as a camp Jail.

3.46. On being asked about the reasons on account of which the tractor was not put into commission before 1st February, 1964, the witness stated that several defects were found in the tractor, when it was brought to the Jail premises. A number of checks had to be made by the suppliers and the D.G.S.&D. After some time, it was put into proper commission and actually used. In the meanwhile old system of working with bullocks had continued.

3.47. In reply to a question, the Chief Commissioner admitted that there was no proper keeping of accounts. An attempt had been made after the audit objection to put the things in a proper shape.

3.48. The Committee regret to note that no proper store accounts of tools and plant were maintained in Central Jail Delhi and attempts were made only after the audit objection. No action seems to have been taken against any officer for this lapse. The Committee hope that suitable measures will be taken by the Administration to put the accounts in a proper order.

Erroneous payments of compensation. Page 183, Appendix I—Item 2.

3.49. During the period 1962-63 to 1963-64 compensation amounting to Rs. 2.15 lakhs was found to have been paid to persons impersonating as the genuine claimants by the Land Acquisition Collectorate of the Delhi Administration. These wrong payments were facilitated due to (i) wrong identification and (ii) lack of adequate scrutiny of the applications for compensation. In August, 1963, instructions were issued by the Delhi Administration in regard to the method of identification of the claimants of compensation but these were not followed in two cases involving a sum of Rs. 28,721. The Administration has been able to stop payments after issue of cheques or to effect recoveries from the claimants for a total amount of Rs. 1.08 lakhs upto October, 1964.

The responsibility for the erroneous payments has yet to be fixed (December, 1964).

3.50. In reply to a question the Chief Commissioner stated that the real loss caused by the impersonations and payment to wrong persons had amounted to Rs. 76,861 from the Collector's office and Rs. 28,721

from the District Judge's office. The amount of Rs. 76,861 out of a total payment of Rs. 22 crores, worked out to about 1/3rd of one percent. The witness further stated that the Administration had looked into the causes of wrong payments. One of the conditions for payment was that a practising lawyer had to give a written identification of the persons who took the payment. It was found that one lawyer had given identification in ten cases all of which had proved false. The cases were being pursued. The question whether those people could be prosecuted and whether suits could be filed and money recovered from those persons was under consideration. Even if the payment had been made to a wrong person, payment had also to be made to the right person, because payment to a wrong person would not absolve the Administration of the liability.

3.51. In reply to a further question the witness stated that the money had been recovered from one person and in some cases the error was detected in time and the payment was stopped. The Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs added that only Rs. 113 which was wrongly disbursed due to impersonation had been recovered. In reply to a question the Chief Commissioner stated that under the law, the identifier had no liability to pay the money.

3.52. The Committee regret to note that a number of cases of erroneous payments were made on the basis of false identification. They suggest that the feasibility of making the identifier liable to make good the loss in the event of identification being found incorrect, may be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

The Committee also suggest that early steps should be taken against the persons who had given false identification.

Unsatisfactory maintenance of Malkhana Accounts. Pages 183-184, Appendix I—Item 3.

3.53. In paragraph 31 of the Audit Report, (Civil), 1962 mention was made of improper/non-maintenance of the accounts of the Malkhana of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Delhi. It was noticed during local audit in July, 1964 that the position of the accounts had not improved and the irregularities noticed earlier in 1959-60 were still continuing.

(i) Though under the rules, the contents of the Nazir's store room are required to be completely verified every six months, only a partial verification was conducted during June, 1963 to Feb., 1964.

Audit was informed in December, 1964, that a cent per cent physical verification of the property of the Malkhana was being conducted now as required under the rules.

(ii) In February, 1962 instructions were issued to store valuable articles like precious stones, gold and silver jewellery, watches, etc., in separate boxes under double lock, according to certain prescribed classifications. Articles of the value exceeding Rs. 2,000 were required to be deposited into the treasury for safe custody. But in disregard of these instructions, such articles were still being kept mixed up in a single box. Articles costing more than Rs. 2,000 had also not been sent to the treasury.

Audit was informed in December, 1964 that the action has since been taken to classify the articles for storage. In many cases, the articles had not been sealed to prevent unauthorised substitution.

(iii) All gold and silver lying in the Malkhana was required to be disposed of immediately, according to the Gold Control Order. No action in this behalf had been taken so far. In fact even statements indicating the particulars of the jewellery lying with the Malkhana had not yet been prepared (November, 1964).

(iv) No consolidated records were being maintained to show currency wise stock position of the confiscated foreign currency notes, their disposal and deposits into the Reserve Bank of India, and the amounts received and credited into treasury in exchange of these notes. It could not, therefore, be verified how much foreign currency notes, mutilated notes, forged notes etc. were lying in the Malkhana.

The Delhi Administration have intimated Audit in December, 1964 that separate registers for foreign currency and for mutilated notes have been opened now.

3.54. The Committee desired to know whether the physical verification had been completed and if so, whether any shortage had come to the notice of the Department. The Chief Commissioner informed the Committee that "after partition of the country in 1947, things got into such a state of confusion that there seemed to be no way of rescuing this Malkhana from the state of complete chaos into which it had fallen". The witness added that a number of officers had been put on the job. The Deputy Commissioner had drafted magistrates to attend to that job and he had done physical verification of the articles. All gold had been sent to Reserve Bank and the silver had been kept under double lock.

3.55. The Committee pointed out the observations of Audit that in many cases, the articles had not been sealed to prevent unauthorised substitution and wanted to know the exact position. The witness stated that the valuables were kept in double lock and that chances

of substitution were very rare. He further added that sealing of valuable articles did not receive the attention of the Deputy Commissioner as other matters required his attention due to the disturbed conditions prevailing during the year 1947. He tried to put things right. There was so much confusion that successive Deputy Commissioners tried to postpone it thus confusion continued for some time. The articles were now in a sealed cover.

3.56. On being asked about the disposal of the foreign currency notes, the witness stated that all foreign currency notes had been sent to Reserve Bank of India and there was no foreign currency now left in the Malkhana.

3.57. The Committee consider the unsatisfactory maintenance of accounts in the Malkhana yet another case where proper supervision has not been exercised by the officers concerned. The Committee view with concern the action of the successive Deputy Commissioners who did not take necessary steps to enforce the rules and only tried to postpone the work. The Committee hope that such instances will be strictly avoided in future.

3.58. In this report the Committee have dealt with several cases which disclose a very unsatisfactory state of accounts in the Delhi Administration. The para mentioned above indicates the unsatisfactory state of accounts of the Malkhana. In another para (para 3.48) the Committee have found that no proper store accounts of the tools and plants were being maintained in the Central Jail, Delhi. Yet in another case (para. 3.51) erroneous payments of compensation have been made. Even lambardari accounts in the Delhi Development Authority have been in arrears for quite sometime and this has also resulted in non-recovery of rent from some lambardars. During evidence, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi accepted that the accounts of the Delhi Administration were unsatisfactory and required to be set right. The Committee feel that the unsatisfactory condition of accounts has already assumed serious proportions. They, therefore, suggest that the Ministry of Home Affairs should appoint immediately a special officer, well versed in accounts, if necessary, by getting an officer on loan from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. He should look into the state of accounts of the Delhi Administration as a whole and suggest ways and means of setting them right.

Grants-in-aid to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, pages 134-135 para 99 (page 228, Appendix XVIII).

3.59. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi was set up on 28th December, 1957 by an Act of Parliament. During the three years end-

ing March, 1964, the grants-in-aid and the share of assigned taxes (excluding loans and *ad-hoc* grants given for certain specified schemes) paid to the Corporation amounted to Rs. 5.36 crores, Rs. 5.51 crores and Rs. 6.54 crores respectively, as detailed in Appendix VIII.

3.60. In respect of grants for specific schemes the Corporation is not maintaining any separate accounts. The Delhi Administration has, therefore, to rely on the utilization certificates given by the Corporation. It has been stated (January, 1965) that it was doubtful whether legally the Delhi Administration can enforce any control over the expenditure and proper accounting by the Corporation of various sums sanctioned to it by way of grants-in-aid, the Corporation being an autonomous and statutory body.

3.61. A grant of Rs. 10 lakhs is being paid annually since 1961-62 for improvement of sanitary facilities in the rehabilitation colonies of displaced persons. The grant was intended to cover the extra liability that might have been assumed by the Corporation in improving the arrangements in the areas concerned and not to meet any part of the expenditure already being incurred by it on such arrangements. In February, 1962, the Corporation intimated to the Delhi Administration that no separate account had been maintained in respect of the expenditure incurred on the services.

It has been stated (January, 1965) that the sanction for the grant does not lay down any condition regarding the payment of the grant on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the Corporation and that in the absence of separate accounts not more than Rs. 10 lakhs have been paid annually.

3.62. The Committee desired to know whether a condition could not be attached to the grants for specific schemes given by the Government that a separate accounts would be maintained by the Corporation in respect of such schemes and whether the Administration had ascertained as to how the Corporation was able to give utilisation certificates in the absence of separate accounts. The Secretary (Union Territories) Ministry of Home Affairs stated that it was not a fact that accounts were not maintained for any grants. But the position was that there were certain grants for which no separate accounts were required to be kept. One of them was 100 per cent of the expenditure on the transferred institutions. The background of that grant was that when the Corporation came into existence certain hospitals, schools, institutions, etc. which were maintained by the Delhi Administration were transferred to the Corporation. The

expenditure which the Government was incurring on those institutions at that time was paid to the Corporation and no separate account was kept. The witness stated that there was another grant also in respect of which accounts were not required to be kept. A certain pattern of grant-in-aid was decided upon as a result of an enquiry conducted into the financial position of the Corporation. One part of it was that for every 7 rupees raised by the Corporation as fresh taxation after a certain date, the Government was to provide extra Rs. 3.

3.63. In reply to a question, the witness informed the Committee that the accounts were kept in respect of schemes where accounts were required to be kept. There were some schemes for which accounts were not maintained. In the case of grant-in-aid scheme for slum clearance and Jhuggi Jhopri scheme, separate accounts were being maintained from 1960-61. Separate accounts were being kept from 1958-59 in the case of grant-in-aid scheme for the expansion of Delhi Fire Service. Separate accounts were maintained from the commencement of grant in respect of the grant-in-aid scheme for the maintenance of vital health statistics. Further accounts were also maintained in respect of the 50 per cent of the net expenditure incurred by the Corporation for educational purposes other than the transferred institutions, payment under that head for each year was made on the basis of actual expenditure incurred in the preceding year and the Corporation had to furnish those figures. In reply to a further question; the witness stated that there were certain difficulties and no account had been maintained in respect of the three grants, namely:

1. Grant in respect of displaced persons colonies.
2. Grant in respect of augmentation of medical health facilities in rural areas.
3. Grant in respect of third Five Year Plan schemes.

The witness added that from 1964-65 all grants were shown in separate accounts.

3.64. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that certain conditions were attached when the grants were made. One of the conditions was that in each case the Director of Commercial Audit should be able to audit the accounts and the other condition was that the further grant was subject to the utilisation of the grant made

earlier. The only difficulty was in respect of the three grants mentioned above.

3.65 The Committee are unable to appreciate the plea that due to certain difficulties accounts could not be maintained in respect of certain grants. It is not understood as to how in the absence of separate accounts, the Corporation is in a position to furnish utilisation certificates. The Committee were however, assured during evidence that efforts were being made to introduce financial checks and to see that the accounts were properly worked out on the basis of actual non-plan and plan expenditure, the progress and the growth of the scheme and the ceiling of expenditure given by the Planning Commission. The Committee would like to be informed of the outcome of these efforts.

IV

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Children's Film Society—Para 100, page 135.

Mention was made in paragraph 93 of the Audit Report (Civil), 1963 [Paras 48—53, 20th Report of P.A.C. (Third Lok Sabha)] of certain irregularities in the maintenance of accounts of raw stock of films, non-verification of stocks and high cost of production, etc. The Society was reorganised in May, 1963 with a view to improving its working.

4.2. The Committee asked about the progress made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in making a thorough and impartial enquiry to fix responsibility for the financial irregularities of the Society for a number of years and to ascertain the amount of loss suffered by the Society as a result of inefficient and inapt handling, as recommended by P. A. C. in para 51 of their 20th Report (1963-64). The Joint Secretary of the Ministry stated that the main defects related to the absence of accounting procedures, certain defalcations and financial irregularities and defects in the verification of stock. In regard to all of these things, in 1962 a special study team was appointed for the re-organisation of the society. In May, 1963, with a view to reorganisation a number of steps were taken *viz.* to lay down accounting procedures to evolve financial delegation to appoint an accountant, a treasurer, a finance sub-Committee—in short to lay down regular procedures for the conduct of the financial transactions of the society. Besides, the Controller of Films Division was appointed in December, 1964 to conduct a thorough enquiry into all these financial irregularities which had been noticed and to submit a detailed report on each item so that definite steps could be taken not only to see that these did not recur but also to fix responsibility. That report of the Controller was received on 15th July, 1965 and was under study.

4.3. Asked why there was a delay of about 10 months in appointing the Committee (PAC recommended in February, 1964, the Committee was appointed in December, 1964) the witness agreed that it should have been done earlier. He added that the Report of the

Committee was received on 15th July, 1965. The Public Accounts Committee desired to be furnished with a copy of this Committee's report which has since been furnished.

4.4. The Committee feel perturbed to note the findings of the Controller of Films Division. The following portion from the conclusion drawn in the Enquiry Report is revealing :

“All the key persons who were responsible for sanctioning expenditure and maintaining accounts have left the Society long back. The General Secretary left the Society in June, 1962. The Director-in-Charge left the Society in January, 1963. The Production Manager left the Society in January, 1963. The Assistant Production Manager and Accountant of the Bombay Office left on 2nd October, 1964. The Stenographer-cum-Accountant of the Delhi Office left the Society in January, 1960. The Accountant left the Society in February, 1963. Similarly practically no members of the Executive Council for the period from 1955 to 1962 are at present on the Executive Council. If timely investigation had been done, some action could have been possible.”

It is significant that all the key persons who have been found responsible for the irregularities etc. left the Society towards the end of 1962 or beginning of 1963, by which time they must have been aware of the Audit objections which were later on incorporated in Audit Report (Civil), 1963. The Committee would also like to point out that the findings of the Controller of Films Division that the General Secretary left the Society in June, 1962 is not correct, as in para. 5.3 of the same Report it has been clearly stated that his resignation was to take effect 180 days after 13th June, 1962 when the leave granted to him expired, i.e. in December, 1962. When all this is borne in mind the delay in appointing the Enquiry Committee by 10 months and the grant of 6 months leave to the main delinquent before accepting his resignation assumes great importance as by these actions, the authorities have allowed the guilty to escape punishment.

4.5. According to the findings of the Enquiry Report a loss of Rs. 102, 068.11 and 1,000 dollars was caused to the Society by the General Secretary and Rs. 61,117.25 by the Director-in-Charge. The Committee suggest that the possibility of recovering these large sums from the persons concerned by legal action or otherwise may be examined. In this connection the findings of the Enquiry Committee are reproduced below:

“To conclude, I find that the Society's affairs were mismanaged and inefficiently handled. There was considerable, irregular,

avoidable and superfluous expenditure. Too much power was wielded by the Secretary without any control and supervision. Almost everything was left to the Secretary. He and the Director-in-Charge managed the affairs carelessly and inefficiently. They have put the Society to a considerable loss."

4.6. As regards the recommendation of the P.A.C. that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should examine the question of entrusting the production of children's films to the Films Division, the witness stated that it had been considered in very great detail. The Ministry felt, that the Films Division was not equipped to undertake the production of children's films. The Ministry had been thinking whether the Children's Film Society which was set up in 1955 and which was now 10 years old, by virtue of the number of steps that had been taken or were being taken, could deliver the goods.

4.7. Explaining in detail the reasons which weighed with Government in deciding that the Films Division was not properly equipped for production of children's films, the witness stated that the Controller of Films Division was not equipped for it. It needed some special technique. Documentation was the main concern of the Controller of Films Division. Also the Ministry felt that a lot of improvement had to be done for this. The Ministry had been trying their best to obtain the services of foreign experts under the Colombo Plan in order to have them as consultants to improve our documentaries. In this field the knowledge of the Ministry was very little. The quality of the children's films which had been produced needed a lot of improvement.

4.8. The witness stated that apart from the irregularities which had been committed which needed corrections and for which there was no justification, the Society had been showing signs of growing. Its revenue which was Rs. 4742/- in 1955-56 had grown to about Rs. 3½ lakhs.

4.9. As regards the reduction in the expenditure on production etc., from Rs. 10.95 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 2.78 lakhs in 1963-64, the witness stated that it was due to the re-organisation of the Society in 1963 as certain items of expenditure on pay, allowances, rent etc., were booked under administration rather than production. Further a letter was issued from the Ministry to the effect that no new item of expenditure and no new items of production should be undertaken till the Society had been re-organised. The

witness gave the figure of production as follows:

	No. of the Films produced	Footage
1956-57	2	14,734
1957-58	2	1,946
1958-59	3	15,481
1959-60	7	21,691
1960-61	7	19,094
1961-62	5	17,487
1962-63	3	18,107
1963-64	6	14,651
1964-65	7	27,384

4.10. In reply to a question, the witness gave the figures or revenue of the Society from sources other than Government but including subscriptions from the States, as follows:—

1955-56 Rs. 4,742; 1956-57 Rs. 7,417; 1957-58 Rs. 78,536; 1958-59 Rs. 1,40,306; 1959-60 Rs. 1,77,068; 1960-61 Rs. 1,81,525; 1961-62 Rs. 1,78,235; 1962-63 Rs. 2,93,997; 1963-64 Rs. 2,14,535; and 1964-65 Rs. 3,42,628. The steep fall in the revenue receipts in 1963-64 as compared to 1962-63 was stated to be due to the fact that Rs. 40,000 worth of films were purchased by the Plan Publicity Unit in 1961-62, which was accounted for in 1962-63. There was no such large sale in 1963-64.

4.11 About the increase of income of the Society in 1964-65, the witness stated that in 1963-64 the membership subscription was Rs. 72,150 and in 1964-65 it was Rs. 85,000; sale of prints in 1963-64 was Rs. 62,816 and in 1964-65 it was Rs. 1,05,991; commercial films shown of 30 mm version was Rs. 72,848 in 1963-64 and in 1964-65 it was Rs. 1,44,752. These were the main causes under which income increased in the year 1964-65.

4.12. While noting the increasing trend of the figures of revenue of the Society from sources other than Central Government and the figures of production of films, the Committee feel that serious and sustained efforts are necessary to make the Society function more effectively. The Committee hope that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would keep a careful watch over the working of the Society especially in view of the fact that its past performance had left much to be desired.

Sub-para (a)

4.13. An analysis of the receipts and expenditure of the society for the two years ending March, 1964 is given below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Receipts	1962-63	1963-64	Expenditure	1962-63	1963-64
Grants received from Government	9.24	6.00	Pay and allowances of staff	0.44	1.59
Subscriptions received from members (States)	0.95	0.70	Other Expenditure	10.95	2.78
Other receipts (including sale of prints)	1.99	1.45	Depreciation		2.20
TOTAL	12.18	8.15	TOTAL	11.39	6.57

The Society made a provision for Rs. 4.93 lakhs in its budget for 1963-64 for production of 11 films, but only 5 films were completed, and the remaining six were in process of production. The expenditure incurred on the production of films amounted to Rs. 2.74 lakhs.

4.14. The receipts on account of sale of prints had gone down considerably from Rs. 1.42 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 0.63 lakh in 1963-64, though the receipts on account of exhibition through commercial theatres had slightly gone up from Rs. 0.43 lakh to Rs. 0.76 lakh during the period. Out of the grant of Rs. 6 lakhs given by Government during 1963-64 and other receipts of Rs. 2.15 lakhs, the actual expenditure of the society amounted to Rs. 4.37 lakhs, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 3.78 lakhs. The society has, however, set off Rs. 2.20 lakhs on account of depreciation of assets against the unspent balance, which is irregular.

4.15. The Committee desired to know if it was expected that the Society would be able in the near future to collect by way of donation, sale of tickets, prints etc., at least 50% of the total annual expenditure, as originally envisaged. The witness stated that the percentage had gone up from 14 to 31 during the period 1961 to 1964. Therefore, there was a reasonable expectation that they might be able to meet 50% of their expenditure from the above receipts. He added that a number of steps were being taken in this direction.

4.16. Asked about the large increase in administrative expenditure (Rs. 1.15 lakhs) in 1963-64 while other expenditure showed a reduction from Rs. 10.95 lakhs to Rs. 2.78 lakhs, the witness stated that prior to 1963-64 the expenditure on pay and allowances of

staff was only in respect of staff employed in Delhi. The total expenditure on Bombay Office was debited under the head Production. In 1963-64 when the office of the Society was shifted to Bombay from Delhi, a new system of budgeting was adopted by the Society by which expenditure which was previously shown under Production was now debited under Administration and only expenditure on production of films was included under the head-Production. There were now four heads Production, Distribution, Exhibition and Establishment.

4.17. According to the witness the actual receipts of the Society during the year 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 7,89,029.85, while the expenditure was Rs. 7,24,102.34 leaving the unspent balance of Rs. 64,927/-. and according to the Audit Report for the year 1963-64, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4.37 lakhs as against the receipt of Rs. 8.15 lakhs. The witness stated that this difference in the figures was due to the fact that the figures given by the Ministry were on the basis of receipts and payment system while the figures given by the Audit were on the basis of Income and Expenditure Account. Both were signed by the same Chartered Accountant. Asked whether the figure of Rs. 7.89 lakhs given as expenditure included the figure of Rs. 2.21 lakhs of depreciation, the witness stated that it did not.

4.18. Clarifying the details, another Joint Secretary of the Ministry stated that the financial pattern of the assistance as approved by the Ministry of Finance was that the Ministry released 50% of the assistance straight away on the commencement of the year. Then at the end of June on receipt of the audited statement of account for the previous year and the programme of the shooting, the Ministry released the balance of 50% by the end of September. The Ministry had furnished two sets of accounts. One was based on commercial system of accounting signed by a firm of chartered accountants and the other based on receipt and payment accounts signed by the same company.

4.19. Since the amounts of grants given by the Government to the Society are quite heavy and further the Society also acquires certain assets out of these grants, the Committee feel that the Society should prepare annually and income and expenditure account and balance sheet. The Committee understand that both receipt and payment account and income and expenditure account are maintained in some of the other institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology. They, therefore, feel that the existence of two sets of accounts should not by itself be a cause for confusion. They, however, suggest that the Ministry should discuss and work out the details in this connection in consultation with Audit so as to remove any doubt and ambiguity.

4.20. The Committee wanted to know the reasons for charging Rs. 2.20 lakhs to depreciation when the annual expenditure was met from Government grants. The witness agreed that since the Society was subsisting mainly on Government grants, there was no justification for taking the depreciation into account while releasing the Grants.

4.21. The Committee desire that the question of charging depreciation should be reconsidered in consultation with Finance and Audit in view of the fact that the annual expenditure of the Society is met mainly from Government grants.

4.22. The Committee desired to know whether there was any periodical evaluation about the standard of the Films produced and their usefulness in view of the huge amount of Rs. 64,51,373 spent on the Society upto the end of June, 1965. The Committee were informed that so far there had been no system by which the standard of the films could be judged and no yardstick had been prescribed. There had neither been any evaluation so far. It had not been done in respect of other information media as well. But evaluation was very essential because unless evaluation was done as to the effects of children's films, it was very difficult to pronounce any judgement on the matter. As regards checks exercised in the matter of quality of films, the only method of evaluation could be two fold. One was to assess the effects of the films to find out whether the films were having the proper kind of effect. The other was to assess whether the quality of Films had been of proper standard. But as the Society had worked for about ten years and the number of films available was also quite large and the Society was also enlarging its activities, the films would be shown at many more places than they had been shown till then, the Ministry felt that the time for evaluation was overdue and some kind of organisation should be set up for evaluation and for advising the Society and also the Government. The Ministry was also considering the attachment of a research cell with the Society in order to obtain the reactions of the audience and to recommend in what directions improvements were necessary.

4.23. As regards improvement in the quality of the films produced, the witness stated that the Ministry had been thinking of enlisting the co-operation and assistance of the private producers to produce children's films. Children's Film Society was the one source and the private producers might be another source to get better results. That avenue was also being explored. The Ministry was taking steps to encourage the private producers to pro-

duce children's films. They were also trying to obtain the services of two experts to advise them on children's films, documentary films and on the Film Institute, Poona. The question of streamlining the production of children's films, whether through the Children's Film Society or through private producers was receiving their earnest attention.

4.24. The Committee were further informed that Ashok Chanda Committee had been appointed to look into the working of all the media units including the Children's Film Society and evaluate their performance and suggest what improvements could be made.

4.25. The Committee are not sure whether the Chanda Committee would specifically undertake evaluation of the working of the Children's Film Society. In case they are unable to cover this point, the Committee suggest that the Ministry should undertake a detailed evaluation of its working, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

4.26. About the exhibition of the children's films, the Committee were informed that apart from the arrangements that the Society had in Sapru House, New Delhi, there were arrangements at Tara Bai Hall at Bombay, Information Centre at Calcutta and a hall at Madras. The Government had been thinking of constructing a chain of auditoria all over the country for different purposes, namely, exhibition of films produced by the Children's Film Society, exhibition of films financed by Film Finance Corporation, art films for which private producers were also unable to get suitable halls. In these auditoria, the Ministry proposed to hold film weeks of films of different countries. Considering the sum total of requirements, the Ministry was thinking of constructing their own auditoria to start with at least in big cities of Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The Ministry was trying to secure provision for this in the Fourth Plan, and if the Ministry succeeded, then the problem would be solved. Apart from these four cities, the films had already been shown at Bangalore and Hyderabad and the Society was negotiating for exhibition at Patna and Lucknow. During April to December, 1964, 1,700 commercial shows were arranged and were attended by 6,80,000 persons. The Committee were further informed that the Ministry had got a field publicity organisation which operated in the field in different states. They had got mobile vans also and they showed films. So far the field publicity organisation had purchased 12 films from the Society. These films had been supplied to the publicity vans and they were operating in the field for the last 3 years. The details of the exhibitions by vans were supplied by Director of Publicity every month along with those of other activities. The films were being shown to the children in rural

areas but whether they had benefited from them was a matter of evaluation. Upon this the Committee desired to be furnished with the statement indicating (i) rural areas where children's films had been exhibited; (ii) films purchased from the Society by the State Governments for being shown in Community Development Blocks; and (iii) names of the States which had been showing those films. A note has been furnished by the Ministry (Appendix IX).

4.27. The Committee are surprised to note that the Ministry have no information as regards children's films shown in the rural areas and these will have to be collected from the States. It has also been stated by the Ministry that "it is not possible to state categorically that such films are being shown in the Community Development Blocks." The Committee feel that without such information the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would never know if the films produced by the Children's Film Society are serving the purpose aimed at by the Society or not.

4.28. In reply to a question the witness stated that these films were originally produced in 35mm., but later on blown down to 16 mm. The Society had a 16 mm. library. It was open to schools to become members of that library and borrow the films for exhibition. The present membership of the library was 60. The Centres were located at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. But membership was not confirmed to the four metropolitan towns only. The Ministry felt that by more concentrated efforts and by greater publicity, they could improve and have more members. The system of library was started in 1960-61. The witness added that a member had not only to pay the subscription fee but also had to bear the freight charges. It was a matter of consideration as to how many schools were prepared to meet the expenditure involved.

4.29. The Committee regret to note that even though the Children's Film Society has been in existence for over a decade and that the Government has spent approximately Rs. 65 lakhs on this Society during the above period, the results achieved are far from satisfactory. The whole project of the Society appears to the Committee, to be badly planned and inefficiently executed. The Public Accounts Committee (1963-64) in paras. 48—53 of their 20th Report have already dealt with serious irregularities pointed out by Audit in the Audit Report (Civil), 1963. As a result of the recommendation of the Committee, Shri Limaye was appointed to hold an enquiry for fixing responsibility for financial irregularities in the Children's Film Society for a number of years and to ascertain the amount of loss suffered by

the Society. Shri Limaye's report, which was submitted in July, 1963 is very revealing and shows how the entire working of the Society was mis-managed. The Committee suggest that immediate action should be taken on that report.

In evidence the Committee were assured that some steps were taken in May, 1963 for the reorganisation of the Society. The Committee find that these steps mainly relate to the streamlining of financial and accounting procedures. No vigorous steps appear to have been taken to produce more popular and useful films by the Children's Film Society. Further, films produced so far by the Society have also not been utilised to the fullest extent due to paucity of auditoria. Number of schools which are members of the Film Library of the Society is very small. The Committee, therefore, suggest that concrete steps should be taken to ensure that the Children's Film Society is able to produce good and useful films. For this purpose, the advice of the experts already in the line may be sought. It should also be ensured that these children's films are exhibited to the largest number of children. The various schools in the country should also be encouraged to become members of the Film Library of the Society.

Avoidable expenditure—sub-para 6(b), page 136.

4.30. A sound recording truck was purchased in March, 1963 for Rs. 30,880 with a view to economising the expenditure on the hiring of sound equipment while on outdoor shootings. A further sum of Rs. 17,105 was spent on body building etc., in November, 1963. The van, however, could not be put into operation even after a lapse of more than one year mainly for want of certain gadgets and accessories. The failure to make timely arrangements to complete the equipment of the van resulted in an avoidable expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 being incurred during February, 1964 by way of hire charges of a similar van for shooting of a film at Lucknow.

4.31. The Committee was informed that according to the Society the chassis of sound equipment van was acquired in March, 1963. In April, 1963 the quotations were invited from other firms. It was decided in May, 1963 to award the work to a firm which completed the work in December, 1963. The truck had been brought into use since October, 1964. The representative of the Ministry admitted that "the manner in which the construction of the entire thing has been done, has been in such an unimaginative and slipshod manner that I do not have any defence to offer."

4.32. On the question of expenditure of Rs. 15,000 on hiring another van, the witness stated that the camera available in the Society

was not suitable for the sound truck. That camera could not be used for the preparation of puppet films. So whether looking from the point of view of expenditure involved in the preparation of puppet film or on hiring a sound truck, in any case, expenditure would have to be charged to public exchequer. While admitting that delay had occurred in this case, the witness added that the avoidable expenditure of Rs. 15,000 was, however, not really of that order. Actual charges incurred were Rs. 12,920. When the Society took this sound truck to Lucknow for shooting, they would have to hire a camera and to pay at the rate of Rs. 100/- per day. The Society had a sound truck with the camera and that was used for puppet film. As the Society had only one camera, that expenditure of Rs. 3,000 was inevitable, whether they undertook it for the puppet film at Bombay or at Lucknow. Moreover, the puppet film was at Bombay and they were, therefore, in a position to detach the sound camera and use it for the puppet film and hire one for shooting at Lucknow. So whether they hired one camera or whether they took their own Mitchell camera to Lucknow, the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 was involved.

4.33. The Committee desire that the Ministry may furnish a detailed note explaining the exact position duly vetted by Audit.

Purchase of equipment—sub-para 6(c), page 136.

4.34. The following equipment was purchased by the Society in 1962:—

Name of the equipment	Date of purchase	Value
		Rs.
Sound Recording Machine	January, 1962	26,806
Play-back Machine	March, 1962	10,450
Mitchell Camera	March, 1962	76,434

The justification for these purchases was not clear as the studio, which was taken on hire, was already provided with the sound recording machine and cameras, etc.

4.35. It has been explained (December, 1964) that "at one stage in 1962, the society was negotiating to buy a studio, for which all these equipment would have been necessary, but unfortunately

before the negotiations could be finalised, the re-organisation of the society was taken up and the proposal was dropped." It has also been intimated that in the hired studio, the society uses its own equipment as the equipment provided in the studio is not upto date and that this has resulted in improvement of the quality of the films, decrease in the number of shooting days and slight economy in expenditure.

4.36. The Committee referred to a letter dated 15-12-62 from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting wherein it was stated that the Society was given the use of the studio at the concessional rate of Rs. 650 per shift while the normal rate even as early as 1952 was Rs. 750/- per shift. The representative stated that there were three rates of hire charges. The Society used Shantaram's shed for which it paid Rs. 1,000 per month; for Shri Sound Studio the rate was Rs. 650/- per day on the days on which the studio was used; and the rate for Shrikant Studio was 650/- whenever the studio was used. The difference was that whereas in case of Shantaram's shed the Society paid Rs. 1,000/- per month, in case of the other two studios the Society paid Rs. 650/ per shift. The Committee pointed out that in spite of the fact that the Society had the equipment, they hired the studio for Rs. 650/- per day. The representative stated that they used their own equipment in Shantaram's shed. The equipment in Shri Sound Studio was outdated so far as Mitchell camera was concerned. When the Committee pointed out that if the equipment was outdated, there was no justification for paying Rs. 650/-, as it was of no use to the Society, the representative stated that entire equipment was not useless. Certain things were useful. He added that it was really a question of getting studios where the Society could use most of the equipment at concessional rates. Not all the studio owners were prepared to give concessional rates. These were the only two studios who were prepared to give this facility to the Society at concessional rates. For others the rate was Rs. 900/-.

4.37 In reply to the specific question whether there was any occasion when they required more than one studio in Bombay, the representative answered in the negative. Asked what was then the necessity of hiring a second studio when they already had Shantaram's studio, the witness stated that the shed of Shantaram was used for shooting of a puppet film and other studios were used for other films. Puppet films could not be shot at these studios. The Society was engaged in the production of puppet film for the last 1½ years. It was a time-consuming process and so far 1500 feet

of the film had been shot. Thereupon the Committee desired to be furnished with:

1. Statement indicating for how many shifts the Shrikant studio and Shri Sound studio were in use for producing the puppet film.

2. A detailed note indicating:

- (a) The time since when the Shantaram's studio had been used by the Society.
- (b) when the puppet film project was started.
- (c) Since when the shooting of the puppet film had been going on.
- (d) What was the expenditure incurred so far on the puppet film; and
- (e) What was the present position of this project.

3. A statement indicating:—

- (a) Dates on which Shrikant studio was on hire by the Society and dates on which it was actually utilised by the Society.
- (b) On what dates the studios belonging to Shantaram were utilised and for what purpose.
- (c) On what dates each was hired.
- (d) Whether the sum of Rs. 1,000/- paid to Shantaram as rent represented the rent of both these studios. If not, what was the rent of the second studio.

A statement has been furnished (Appendix X.)

4.38 Asked when the idea to purchase the 'Ranjit' studio was dropped and why, the representative of the Ministry stated that the idea was dropped in 1963 at the time when the re-organisation of the Society was taking place. He added that the Children's Film Society had been considering the purchase of the equipment since 1959. The Society was producing a large number of films and they thought that they should have their own equipment as well as studio. Necessary foreign exchange was obtained, orders for the equipment were placed in 1961 and the equipment was received by March, 1962.

4.39. In this case the Society imported some equipment for use in the studio which the Society was going to purchase. Since the Se-

ciety did not purchase the studio, this equipment became practically surplus. Thus, this expenditure on the import of the equipment was a drain on the foreign exchange reserves of the country. The Committee feel that the Society should exercise proper care to avoid such imports in future. The Committee would also like to know what use the equipment has been put.

Sub-para (d) (i) & (ii), pages 136-137.

4.40 (i) Physical verification of stores conducted by the society in December, 1963 disclosed shortage of stores amounting to Rs. 19,000. One Gold Medal won at the Children Sectional International Festival in Venice was also missing. No investigation was made to fix responsibility for the shortage.

(ii) An amount of Rs. 1,320 is outstanding against the ex-General Secretary of the Society.

4.41 The Committee enquired as to whether responsibility for the shortage of stores amounting to Rs. 19,000 has been fixed. The witness stated that as a result of the observation of the P.A.C. contained in para 51 of their 20th Report (Third Lok Sabha) Shri Limaye was appointed in December, 1964 to enquire into the irregularities mentioned by Audit. Shri Limaye submitted his report on 15th July, 1965 and the report has indicated the responsibilities of the persons involved. The Report was being examined by the Ministry. If the Ministry accepted the findings of Mr. Limaye, then it would issue instructions to take action against the person at fault.

4.42. As regards the amount of Rs. 1,320/- outstanding against the General Secretary of the Society, the witness stated that the findings of Mr. Limaye were that the entire amount was recoverable from him.

4.43. The Committee desire that prompt action should be taken on the recommendation of the Limaye Committee for the losses of stores and for recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,320/- from the General Secretary.

4.44. From the Enquiry Committee's Report relating to the missing articles valued at Rs. 19,016.66 p., it is observed that apart from small articles, missing, articles include cameras, watches, gramophones, sarees, almirahs, typewriters, shawls, dunlopillo mattress, Divans, book cases, steel cupboards, tea sets, etc. etc.

Moreover 65% of the English books and 45% of the Hindi books are also missing. The Committee feel that such a large list of missing articles gives only an indication to the fact that there was a large scale attempt to defraud the Society. Further the only gold medal which the Society won in an international award is also missing. The Committee take a serious view of this and suggest that Government should institute criminal proceedings against persons who have been held responsible by the Enquiry Committee. The Committee also feel that this case shows that the supervision of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on this Society was very lax. The Committee desire that in addition to fixing of responsibility on the persons responsible for thefts of the missing articles, responsibility for laxity in supervision by officers of the Information & Broadcasting Ministry may also be fixed.

4.45 The Committee were informed in reply to a question that the gold medal which the Children's Film Society had won at the Children Sectional International Festival in Venice had been missing and was still not recovered. The Medal had been lost from the Society and the loss came to the notice for the first time from the Audit Report.

4.46. It is indeed surprising that articles of such importance as a Gold Medal which were not too many won at an International Film Festival should be missing and it never came to notice of the Government till Audit brought it out in their Report. This is yet another eloquent testimony of the manner in which control was being exercised over the Children's Film Society whose main source of sustenance is Government grants. The Committee desire that responsibility for the loss of gold medal should also be fixed.

Audit Report (Commercial), 1965.

Infructuous Expenditure—Section XXXIX, pages 194-195

4.47 An Italian film producer came to India for shooting his film "India Today". Subsequently, as the Ministry had a programme of production of a feature film and some documentaries in colour, it was decided in February, 1957 to assign to the Italian film producer the production of 12 documentary films, having in view the possibility of a new and fresh approach to the subjects dealt with therein. The Films Division was accordingly asked to provide facilities to him for the production of these documentaries as well as for his own film "India Today". An agreement with the foreign producer was, however, executed several months later on

18th October, 1957, and was deemed to have come into force on 18th February, 1957.

4.48. The Producer left India abruptly on 20th October, 1957 and has not since returned to India to fulfil the contract. Only two documentaries have been delivered by him after much persuasion through diplomatic channels. Both these documentaries were, however, not found acceptable, as one was without the commentary and the other was not upto the standard. His assistant who came to complete the work shot 149 reels of film between April, 1958 and December, 1959, which are still in the custody of the Consulate of his country at Bombay. Negotiations with the Producer did not produce any results upto 1961 and the matter was not pursued thereafter as it was thought that the film rolls might have become useless by then.

4.49. The expenditure amounting to Rs. 92,909 which Government had to bear under the agreement on the pay and allowances of the staff, living and travelling allowance or the unit, etc. has become infructuous. The agreement did not contain any provision to safeguard the financial interests of Government in the nature of a bank guarantee or otherwise. In addition, customs duty amounting to Rs. 20,584 which has been paid by the Films Division, Bombay, on behalf of the Producer for the clearance of raw film imported by him (which was outside the terms of the agreement), became irrecoverable and was written off in August, 1964.

4.50 The Committee enquired about the reasons for delay of about eight months in executing the agreement. Explaining the back-ground of the case, the representative of the Ministry stated that the Ministry had a programme of shooting 12 documentaries and when the Italian Film Producer came here to India to shoot his own film "India Today", the Ministry thought that he would bring a new angle and so the Ministry had authorised him to shoot 12 documentaries and asked him to go ahead. An understanding having been reached, the Films Division had been asked to draft an agreement. They took about a month in consultation with the Solicitor in Bombay and then sent it to the Ministry who sent it to the foreign producer. He made certain amendments in it. These amendments were again examined and sent to Law and Finance Ministries. These were the reasons for the delay in this case in executing the agreement. The Committee have been furnished with a detailed note indicating the reasons for the delay in executing the agreement with the film producer (Appendix XI).

4.51 The representative of the Ministry added that there was no proposed period of stay of the foreign producer but the Ministry

had fixed Rs. 15,000/- as the total expenditure for his stay. The Comptroller & Auditor General informed the Committee that the Italian film producer met the Prime Minister and the then Secretary General, Ministry of External Affairs, during their visit to Italy in July, 1955. Later, he requested for a visa to visit India for shooting his film "India Today". In pursuance of that in November, 1956, the Ministry of External Affairs agreed to the grant of visa to the Producer for four months stay in India. Subsequently he approached the Ministry for permission to produce a feature film on India and about a dozen documentaries. It was decided in February, 1957 to assign to him the production of 12 documentary films because of the possibility of a new and fresh approach to these subjects. The Films Division were asked to provide the necessary facilities to him pending the signing of a formal agreement with him. The Ministry had no information as to when he finished his own work and subsequently left India, without fulfilling his contract with the Films Division.

4.52 The Committee asked whether the matter was taken up with the Foreign Embassy concerned who had given an assurance about the financial position and integrity of the foreign producer, due to which no provision for safeguarding the financial interest of Government was incorporated in the contract. The witness stated that the Ministry took up this issue with the Embassy but they could do nothing more than to say that they could not take up the matter any further because when they got in touch with the Producer, he repudiated all this. Pressure was also brought to bear on him through diplomatic channels but it was found to be difficult to persuade him to come to India. The Ministry also thought of legal action, but the Law Ministry did not consider it to be advisable.

4.53. The Committee then desired to know if the bills for customs duty for the parcels were sent to the Producer immediately after the receipt of the consignments for payment, as agreed to by him in his letter dated 18th February, 1957. The Committee were informed that these parcels were cleared between April and June, 1957 under the Note and Pass system under which the Ministry could clear them and the Customs Department could prefer their claims later on. The parcels were sent c/o Films Division and since the Ministry were interested in the work being done quickly and since it was also provided in the agreement that the Producer would pay the customs duty to the Customs Department, these were cleared by the Ministry. On 3rd July, 1957 Films Division wrote to the producer to let them know the contents of the packages so that the customs authorities could assess the duty payable. In spite of

reminders he did not reply. In January, 1958 customs authorities intimated that the duty payable was Rs. 26,066. A demand was made on the Producer on 29th May, 1958. When the Committee pointed out that the Ministry took four months in this matter, the witness agreed that much time had been wasted.

4.54. The Committee pointed out that the special procedure adopted for Government imports was used in this case by not paying the duty then and at the same time getting the parcels released. If at that time, the Films Division got it released under the normal procedure, the customs would not have released the parcels without actual payment, and the Films Division would have known the actual amount recoverable from the foreign producer. As it was, the Films Division had it released by the customs on the basis of Government procedure and took time to find out the amount.

4.55. The witness stated that the parcels were booked for the producer c/o Films Division as desired by him. The producer had asked Films Division to pay and send the bills to him. So the Films Division did that which was a wrong procedure. The Films Division put it as if it was on Government Account and the customs accepted it as such. The agreement signed on 18th October, 1957 contained a clause [clause 6(a)] to the effect that customs duty would be payable by the producer.

4.56. In reply to a question, the witness added that no enquiry had been held and no responsibility fixed about the payment of customs duty and the delay involved in this case. The witness agreed that the Ministry should have preferred the claims against the Producer immediately without waiting for the bills from the customs authorities. He further agreed that the Producer being a private producer, he could not be treated as a part of a foreign Government, but only as an individual.

4.57. Asked whether the Films Division considered the expenditure on customs duty justified the witness stated that they were anxious to get the films released as quickly as possible and their action would have only contributed to the speed with which the work would have been done.

4.58. The Committee regret to note that the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting unnecessarily took upon themselves the responsibility of making payments for customs duty when it was clearly the responsibility of the foreign film producer as per the agreement. Further even the 'Note and Pass system' of getting goods

cleared which applied to Government goods alone, was resorted to in this case. The Committee feel that the Ministry did not take adequate step to safeguard their financial interest in this case.

4.59. Asked why the agreement did not provide for any time limit within which the documentaries were to be produced and delivered, the witness replied that no clause was included in the agreement to specify a time limit. This omission was intentional. The intention of the Ministry was to bring in the element of time in a covering letter with which the agreement was to be forwarded to the Producer for signature. But on the advice of the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting did not issue that covering letter which contained the provision and the only way in which the Ministry could enforce the time limit was that the Ministry had laid down in clause 5(b) of the agreement that a sum of Rs. 15,000 would be the total amount for living expenses for himself (foreign producer), the cameraman irrespective of the period of stay and the actual expenditure incurred by the Producer. In clause 8 there were certain suggestions from which it followed that a time limit was to be set. The Ministry of External Affairs was consulted about taking the bank guarantee and fixing the limit because the Producer was a foreigner and had come on the assurance of External Affairs Minister. So it was at the diplomatic level that all the negotiations were carried out. For that purpose the Ministry of External Affairs came into the picture. The witness agreed that even if the Ministry acted under the advice of the Ministry of External Affairs, the responsibility was of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. He, however, added that the facts narrated by them were some of the justifications and extenuating circumstances under which the Ministry acted.

4.60. The Committee desired to know the reason for continuing expenditure on pay, allowances etc. of the unit for a long period (the Producer was in India only for about 9 months) without Government inspecting the work done from time to time and prescribing time limits. The witness stated that Rs. 92,909 were spent on pay, T.A., D.A. contingencies and living expenses, petrol and oil charges, engagement of artists and animals and other sundry charges. As regards the inspection, under the agreement only shooting and processing was to be done in India. Thereafter he was to take away the material to Italy, prepare rough cuts and commentaries there and then send them to the Ministry for their comments and approval of Government, after which the Ministry were to return them to him at Italy. Then he was to finalise the film in Italy and supply

the Government of India the necessary negatives and positives. As far as that portion of the work was concerned, the shooting and processing in India had been done. One of the directors of the Films Division was also attached to him all the time. When the Ministry found that there was some difficulty or uncertainty about the Producer fulfilling his part of the agreement, the Ministry took some action. When his assistant wanted to take out 149 reels which the Producer had shot, the Ministry prevented him from doing so. Those reels were deposited with the Consulate General of Italy at Bombay by the assistant of the Producer. When the Ministry contacted the Consulate they took the legal view and said that that belonged to the Producer and so they could not hand over them to the Ministry without his authority. The Embassy of the Foreign Country took the stand that it was the custodian of that property of the Producer and so immune from legal action. So the Ministry could not take any legal action.

4.61 The witness added further that those reels could be used only by the Producer in the picture. No body else could make use of them. So, if the Ministry had moved a court of law and got them impounded or released, the Ministry would only have to incur infructuous expenditure. Later on the Ministry tried to find out if the reels were available and if any use could be made of them. But it was thought that no body could make use of them, specially when they were not accompanied by negatives.

4.62. The Committee do not feel happy over the manner in which this whole case had been dealt with as a result of which an expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,13,593 became infructuous. In the opinion of the Committee there was failure in not getting the formal agreement signed by the foreign film producer, before ordering the grant of various facilities to him. The second failure was with regard to safeguarding of financial interests of Government. The omission to fix a time-limit for the production of the films and the desire to bring in the time element in a forwarding letter (which was never issued) cannot also be justified.

4.63. The Committee also do not appreciate the reasons advanced for the clearance of the raw films for which customs duty was payable by the Director, under the Note-Pass system, which is applicable to Government Departments only. The abnormal procedure followed in this case in getting the goods cleared by the Films Division, which is not justifiable, resulted ultimately in the failure to recover the sum of Rs. 20,584 from the foreign film producer.

4.64. Lastly the failure of Government to get hold of 149 reels of films which were shot by the assistant to the Producer, in spite of the fact that one of the Directors of the Films Division was attached to the Producer all the time, is another testimony to the negligence with which the whole case has been dealt with.

4.65. The Committee hope that in future while giving contracts to foreigners in similar cases, Government will take precautions to ensure that their financial interests are adequately safeguarded.

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MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund—Pages 61-62, Para 49:

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund was constituted under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 and is intended to provide amenities such as medical, educational and recreational, housing, etc. to labour employed in mica mines in different fields. The Fund is financed by the levy of customs duty on all mica exported from India at such rate not exceeding 6½ per cent. *ad valorem*, the present rate being 2½ per cent.

The proceeds from the cess after deduction of collection expenses are allocated for expenditure among the mica producing areas of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan in proportion to their average production.

5.2. A summarised account of the receipts and payments of the Fund for the three years ending March, 1964 is shown below:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Opening balance	Receipts	Payments	Closing balance
1961-62	207.40	24.63	27.41	204.62
1962-63	204.62	20.12	27.25	197.49
1963-64	197.49	30.81	35.58	192.72

5.3. The Committee desired to know (i) whether the Ministry had conducted an enquiry as to the extent to which the expenditure could be usefully incurred out of the Fund each year and (ii) whether they had drawn up any concrete schemes for execution. The Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment stated in evidence that the income in the earlier years in Mica Mines Welfare Fund was much higher than the expenditure. Later on from 1961-62 onwards, the expenditure was overtaking the annual income.

The Advisory Committees had drawn up plans for further development of amenities. Under the circumstances, the expectation was that the accumulated amount would be used up in the course of the next few years. The estimated income during 1964-65 was Rs. 27 lakhs and estimated expenditure was Rs. 37.66 lakhs.

5.4. The Committee pointed out that the present levy of duty was only 2½ per cent, though the Act authorised the levy of duty upto 6½ per cent and enquired whether the Ministry had considered the desirability of increasing the percentage in view of the rise in the expenditure including administrative cost. The witness stated that since the reserves were still fairly considerable, that stage had not come. On being asked as to how the money was invested, the witness stated that the money was not invested separately. It was a part of the Government fund and had been treated as part of the General Revenues and only a proforma account was maintained.

5.5. The continued heavy closing balance of the Fund year after year indicates that the Fund has not adequately discharged the various functions assigned to it by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946. The Committee feel that if the funds collected by the levy of duty with the object of financing welfare schemes for the mica miners largely remain unutilised, the continuance of the duty will be looked upon as an unnecessary burden. They, therefore, suggest that the Ministry should address themselves more earnestly to utilise the funds increasingly for the purpose intended.

5.6. The Committee also suggest that a thorough review of the working of the Fund and also of the various amenities so far provided should be undertaken immediately and plans drawn up for the improvement of the various amenities already provided and also for the provision of additional amenities to the labour class.

5.7. The Committee desired to know whether the quantum of expenditure on pay and allowances was not out of proportion to the expenditure on Welfare activities. The Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment explained that the pay and allowances also included the pay of medical and Welfare Staff and the cost of equipment and medicines. The pay of Doctors, orderlies, nurses etc. were really welfare expenditure. The picture would be more clear if the administrative part of the expenditure, namely the expenditure on office staff and supervisory staff was shown separately. The witness added that a break up of those figures had been attempted from the year 1964-65 and the administrative expenditure and the expenditure on Welfare measures in respect of the

three states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan were as follows:

Name of the State	Administra- tive expenditure	Expenditure on Welfare measures	Percentage of col. 2 to col 3.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Andhra Pradesh	37,689	5,49,000	6.8%
Bihar	2,54,800	22,48,200	11.2%
Rajasthan	70,316	3,69,172	19%

5.8. From the above table the Committee observe that the administrative expenditure is not uniformly related to welfare measures in the three regions; the percentage being highest in Rajasthan. The Committee suggest that the position may be reviewed and suitable steps taken to achieve economy in regard to the administrative expenditure particularly in Bihar and Rajasthan regions.

5.9. The Committee desired to know the details of the other activities apart from the medical, housing and education for which the fund was being utilised. The Secretary informed the Committee that the water supply was one such important item. Other items were the promotion of Cooperatives and recreational activities etc.

5.10. On being asked whether the Ministry had conducted any survey in regard to water supply in order to know the needs of water supply in the mica mining areas, the Secretary stated that the Advisory Board, which was a tripartite body consisting of labour leaders, employer representatives and the representatives of the Government was seized of the matter and funds were provided to dig wells, and wells had actually been sunk at various places. In reply to a question, the witness stated that in many of the regions, water supply position was very bad.

5.11. In reply to a question, the witness stated that 23,000 workers were employed in the Mica Mining Industry. The amount spent on 23,000 workers was about Rs. 37 lakhs. In a note furnished at the instance of the Committee it has been stated that the number of drinking water wells together with the number of persons covered

by them are as follows:

State	No. of Wells	No. of persons covered
Bihar	55	16,500
Andhra Pradesh	12	1,400
Rajasthan	8	900

(These wells are village-based and serve non-mica miners also)

5.12. The Committee find that out of 23,000 workers only 18,800 are at present covered by the Scheme. They suggest that a survey should be conducted immediately and suitable steps taken to provide water supply facilities where they do not exist at present and to improve the provision where it is unsatisfactory.

Housing:

5.13. The Committee referred to the note furnished by the Ministry (Appendix XII) and desired to know the reasons for not having any housing scheme in Rajasthan even though that state was one of the main producers of mica. The Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment stated that although the funds were available mica mine owners were not coming forward partly because unlike the coal mines the life of the mica mine was short. The average life of a mica mine was said to be under 15 years. He added that the progress of housing was not satisfactory even in Andhra Pradesh and other places. A new scheme had been however sanctioned under which the Fund itself would build Houses. The Committee desired to know the concrete results achieved in Bihar under the Scheme of "Departmental Colonies" "Low cost Houses" and "Build your own house" Scheme. The Secretary stated that no progress had been made under the last two schemes. For the housing Colony, a Colony of 50 houses had been constructed while four more were under construction. A sum of Rs. 1,23,000 had so far been spent. In regard to housing in Andhra Pradesh, a scheme had been sanctioned. In Rajasthan, even the site had not been selected.

5.14. One of the main objectives of the Fund is the improvement of standards of living including housing. The Committee are sorry to note that no such progress has been made in the direction of providing suitable housing for the workers. Progress made in Bihar

under the "Departmental Colonies" "Low cost Houses" and "Build your own House" Scheme is not encouraging. The Committee are surprised to note that even the site has not been selected for this purpose in Rajasthan. They regret to note that on the whole efforts of the Organisation for providing minimum housing facilities to mica miners have not met with the desired response. They hope that suitable steps will be taken expeditiously to provide the Housing facilities of the prescribed standard to the workers.

Education:

5.15. The Committee desired to know the amount that had been provided for, out of the Fund, every year for educational activities. The Secretary stated that the sanctioned grants in respect of the three States for the year 1964-65 in regard to educational activities were as follows:

1964-65		
Andhra Pradesh	..	Rs. 1,80,000
Bihar	..	Rs. 3,40,000
Rajasthan	..	Rs. 82,900

5.16. On being asked about the basis of allocation of funds to the three areas, the witness stated that it was on the basis of production of mica in the different areas.

5.17. In reply to a question the witness stated that the production of mica in the three States were as follows:

Andhra Pradesh	5,845 tons
Bihar	11,625 tons
Rajasthan	6,093 tons

The Committee pointed out that the production of mica in Rajasthan was a little more than half of production of mica in Bihar, but the amount granted did not bear the same ratio. The Secretary explained that the actual expenditure depended on the budget. It was left to the Advisory Committee concerned to decide as to how the amount made available for each area was to be spent. In some cases expenditure might be more on medical aid, in other cases a little more might be on education. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that item wise allocations namely, medical, educational, etc., were not made by the Central Government. The total

available credit to each region was according to production and that amount was available for that particular region. The sanctioned allocations for the year 1963-64 in respect of Rajasthan for medical and educational facilities were Rs. 3,08,915 and Rs. 83,000 respectively. The witness further added that every year on the basis of the estimated revenues, allocation according to production was made and the State Government as well as the Chairman of the respective Boards were informed of the position.

5.18. On being asked as to how soon the Labour Commissioner and the Chairmen of the various Boards would come to know the allocation each year, the Secretary stated that as soon as the estimate of production came from the Chief Inspector of Mines it was compiled in the Ministry and the information regarding allocations sent to the Chairmen of Boards. (This was round about July). In reply to a question, the witness stated that the unspent balance was credited to their account. The balance in the Fund as on 31st March, 1962 in respect of Rajasthan was Rs. 45,33,000. The estimated balance at the end of the Financial year 1964-65 was about Rs. 43 lakhs.

5.19. The Committee desired to know as to why Rajasthan had not been making any progress in any direction viz., in providing education, drinking water or housing facilities.

In regard to education, the witness stated that in the beginning there was some difficulty about staff. Now there was no difficulty. There were two primary schools started in 1955 and one middle school. There was also a scheme for scholarships to the children of mica mine workers and grants had also been given to colleges in those areas. Further there was one hostel where facilities for lodging and boarding were provided for the children of mica mine workers. In addition there were 24 adult education Centres and 9 reading rooms and libraries. During 1963-64 an amount of Rs. 50,000 had been spent as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 83,000.

5.20. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India, informed the Committee that the Ministry had informed Audit that in Rajasthan, working in a mica mine was a subsidiary occupation of a large number of agriculturists and they were not a permanent population. Further factors like non-payment of wages, irregular working of mines by the owners resulting in non-permanency of employment in the mica mining industry, did not allow the mica miners to fall

into a suitable and permanent labour force and to some extent that was the reason for the non-utilisation of the amount fully. The Labour Commissioner stated that the reason furnished to Audit was mostly in regard to low expenditure on housing. The Secretary of the Ministry added that though it had a large bearing on housing, it was true that it had bearing on all other aspects also.

5.21. The Committee desired to know whether the Ministry had examined this problem of low expenditure incurred for the amenities to be provided to the labour force. The Secretary of the Ministry stated that they had been aware that the progress of the provision of amenities had not been very fast. This was partly because of the fact that there had been difficulties in the progress of construction of buildings. In certain areas there had been difficulties in getting the staff i.e., medical staff. He, however, added that the Ministry had been depending upon the Advisory Committees (for the provision of amenities) because they were tripartite bodies consisting of majority of non-officials including the representatives of labour as well as management and therefore the expectation was that they were aware of the needs of the people of the locality and that within the bounds of possibility they would themselves be pressing for the necessary expenditure (according to the felt needs). He also added that a Co-ordination Committee of the Chairmen of these Advisory Committees had been set up for effecting greater co-ordination. He further added that special efforts would be made to see that these Advisory Committees functioned more effectively.

5.22. From the facts placed before them and also from the note furnished by the Ministry, the Committee find that some educational facilities have been provided to the children of mica miners by opening schools, granting scholarships and supply of books free of cost. The Committee, however, have not been able to appreciate why an amount of Rs. 50,000 was only spent on education in Rajasthan as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 83,000 during the year 1963-64. This only shows that targets fixed in respect of education facilities for mica miners for the year 1963-64 have not been achieved. Significant progress has also not been made in the field of adult education. The Committee feel that not only the number of adult education centres should be increased but also the scope of education at these centres should be made more broad based. Steps also should be taken to find out whether the scholarships granted are adequate to meet the needs of children of the workers and if necessary the number of scholarships should be increased and they should be granted to all the eligible children. The Committee suggest that the working of the Advisory Committees should be examined with a view to making them more effective.

Transport:

5.23. In regard to provision of transport facilities, the Secretary stated that transport had not been provided mostly because the workers came from the neighbouring villages. In Bihar, particularly, the workers lived within two or three miles of the place of work and also there were no roads and workers had to walk cross country. So apart from the need not being felt it was also not feasible. In Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan also the position was not dis-similar. The workers lived within walking distance of the mines.

5.24. The Committee are surprised to note that no attempt has been made in regard to the provision of transport to the workers. One of the objectives of the Fund is the provision of transport to and from the place of work. The Committee suggest that a fresh survey should be conducted to find out the needs of the workers in regard to transport in the three regions, and suitable steps should be taken in that direction.

5.25. From the notes (Appendix XII) furnished at the instance of the Committee it is noted that the *per capita* expenditure on welfare of mica miners is as follows:

Year	<i>Per capita</i> expenditure on mica miners		
	Bihar	Andhra	Rajasthan
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	4.2	14.1	..
1950-51	3.2	9.7	..
1951-52	6.1	9.7	..
1952-53	13.5	14.1	..
1953-54	15.6	17.2	.
1954-55	20.1	29.4	24.4
1955-56	17.3	28.1	59.8
1956-57	20.7	34.1	32.1
1957-58	20.7	28.7	32.6
1958-59	25.0	70.6	32.1
1959-60	56.8	43.6	29.2
1960-61	82.0	58.5	71.3
1961-62	95.2	64.6	74.9
1962-63	131.5	85.1	89.3
1963-64	208.8	81.6	78.0

5.26. The Committee desired to know the reasons for the wide variations in the *per capita* expenditure on the mica miners in the three States. The Secretary stated that actually the welfare amenities provided in the Bihar area were much better than in the other two areas.

5.27. The Committee note that there has been overall progressive increase in *per capita* expenditure on welfare activities of Mica Miners from the year 1949-50 to 1963-64. They, however, find that variation in *per capita* expenditure in case of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan on one side and Bihar on the other is very wide. The Committee suggest that an attempt should be made to increase welfare facilities for mica miners in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan so that the same are brought more or less on par with Bihar. The Committee also find that there has been a steep increase in *per capita* expenditure on welfare of mica miners from Rs. 131.5 in 1962-63 to Rs. 208.8 in 1963-64 in Bihar where as there has been a fall from 85.1 to Rs. 81.6 in case of Andhra Pradesh from Rs. 89.3 to Rs. 78.00 in case of Rajasthan over the same period. These anomalous fluctuations need careful examinations.

MEDICAL

(i) X-ray Plant:

5.28. An X-ray plant purchased at a cost of Rs. 42,000 in 1962 had not been commissioned so far for want of dark room, electricity, etc., and also due to some of its parts being damaged|missing. The Ministry informed Audit in December, 1964 that the damaged|missing parts of the plant had been supplied by the company and that it was expected that the plant would be finally test checked and handed over very shortly.

5.29. In reply to a question, the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment stated that in the case of X-ray plant, there was some defect in the dark room which was first constructed and it had to be set right. He added that the construction of the dark room was done according to the specifications and the defect was of a comparatively minor nature, which had since been rectified and the plant had now started functioning. The witness added that there was also some delay in getting the electrical connection from the State Electricity Authorities. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that the order for X-ray plant was placed in March, 1961 and the electricity connection was received in June, 1964.

5.30. On being asked about the justification for ordering the equipment, when they were not sure of getting electric connection, the Secretary stated that being a hospital, there was no doubt about getting the electric connection but probably the Electricity Board had their own problems and difficulties and some time was consumed.

5.31. The Committee desired to know whether any action had been taken to find out as to where actually the fault lay. The Secretary, stated that the matter had been enquired. The Collector of the District was himself trying his best. Various authorities had to be chased and some delays had occurred.

5.32. In reply to a question the Secretary stated that the machinery was received in a crate. It was not opened till the electric connection was obtained. When the crate was opened, it was found that small parts like nuts and bolts were missing. Some other small parts were not functioning. These were replaced by the company at their cost. Within four or five months, it was in working order.

5.33. The Committee desired to be furnished with a note showing, (i) when was the work for the construction of the dark room entrusted to PWD (ii) when was the actual construction undertaken by the PWD (iii) when was the work completed by the PWD (iv) when was the defect in the dark room detected for the first time; and (v) how long did it take to rectify that defect.

5.34. In a note since submitted by the Ministry it has been stated that a new dark room as such was not required to be constructed for installation of the X-ray plant. The dressing room already available in the building of the Hospital was to be converted into a dark room by making certain alterations.

5.35. It has been further stated that X-ray plant was received from the company on 21st March, 1962. On 26th April, 1962, they suggested provision of certain electrical fittings and a beam. The Central Public Works Department (Elec.) was addressed on 29th April, 1962 to provide these. This work was completed by the Central Public Works Department on the 31st October, 1963. In Feb. 1963 the C.P.W.D. were also asked to attend to the conversion work of the dark room. This work was completed by CPWD on 14th July, 1963. The State Electricity Department provided electrical connection in June, 1964. The Company thereafter set up the

plant and in December, 1964 gave demonstration of its working. It was put into use on 21st December, 1964 but went out of order on 3rd February, 1965. The Assistant Inspecting Officer (Engineering) Madras inspected the plant on 22nd February 1965 and noticed certain defects which were rectified by the Company and the machine was handed over in working order on 23rd July, 1965.

5.36. The Committee feel concerned to observe from the above note that there was lack of co-ordination and abnormal delays which resulted in the X-ray equipment purchased in 1962 not being installed and put into use till January, 1965. The Committee cannot understand why the C.P.W.D. which was asked to provide the electric connection on 29th April, 1962 took more than 18 months to provide the same. They feel that the work could have been expedited by better planning and co-ordination with the C.P.W.D. and the State Electricity Department. They trust that such lapses will be avoided in future.

(ii) Hospital Building :

5.37 A building for a 30 bed hospital was constructed at Gangapur in February, 1962 at a total cost of Rs. 4.11 lakhs. While the outdoor ward of the hospital was started after two years in January, 1964, the indoor ward has not so far (December, 1964) been started for want of water supply and delay in construction of staff quarters.

5.38 In reply to a question, the Secretary Ministry of Labour and Employment stated that the hospital building was completed by the P.W.D. in 1962. The building was not taken over because the sanitary fittings and other things were not ready. The building was actually ready for use in January, 1964. The outdoor department was started in 1964 and the indoor in 1965. Even new various items of work were still to be completed.

5.39. The Committee are of the opinion that this case indicates lack of proper planning. They desire that efforts should be made to complete the remaining items without any further delay.

(iii) Medical Units:

5.40. In Rajasthan, three medical units could not function effectively for periods varying from one year to six years during October, 1958 to June, 1964 due to delay in the posting of doctors. The

maintenance expenditure towards salary of the driver and rent of the garage, incurred during the period amounting to Rs. 10,437 on these units proved nugatory.

5.41. The Secretary informed the Committee that out of the 5 medical Units three were not functioning and the two namely one in Bhilwara and one in Kishengarh were still not functioning because it had not been possible to get doctors. On being asked about the three medical units in Rajasthan mentioned in the Audit Report, the witness stated that two out of these three were functioning. In reply to a question the witness stated that the medical practitioner did not want to go to those regions. The salary scales were also not attractive. Now the posts had been included in the central Health Service and it had to be seen as to how far it would be possible to get doctors. The witness added that this problem was being faced by the whole of Rajasthan where there was a shortage of about 800 doctors.

5.42. The Committee desired to know the steps taken by the welfare fund to make those medical units function effectively. Secretary informed the Committee that certain inducements such as grant of advance increments had been tried. Some times people had left the posts because the living conditions were not to their satisfaction.

5.43. The Committee regret to note that the medical units which are an essential part of the amenities provided to the workers are not functioning properly. They hope that efforts will be made by the Department for the proper functioning of medical units by giving proper incentives to the doctors to work in these remote regions.

*Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund—Pages, 62-63.
para 50:*

5.44. The Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund constituted under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, is financed by the levy of an excise duty on despatches of coal and coke at rates fixed from time to time by the Central Government. The present rate is Rs. 49·21 paise per metric tonne, the maximum that can be fixed under the Act.

The receipts and payments relating to the Fund for the three

years ending March, 1964 are shown below:—

(In crores of Rupees)

Year	Opening balance	Receipts	Payments	Closing Balance
1961-62	3.58	2.90	1.76	4.72
1962-63	4.72	3.04	2.69	5.07
1963-64	5.07	3.53	3.27	5.33 *

NOTE.—In addition to the closing balance of Rs. 3.83 crores as at the end of March, 1964, investments of the face value of Rs. 6.65 crores have been made in Intermediate Treasury Bills.

The unspent balance in the Fund is large and is continuous increasing, even though in 1961 the Ministry had stated in a note to the Public Accounts Committee that all the available money in the Fund would be utilised during the Third Plan period.

5.45. The Ministry informed Audit that they were going slow on the welfare activities in view of the limited funds available and also they were considering the question of enhancement of the rate of welfare cess. The Committee desired to know as to why the Ministry had to go slow on the welfare activities, when there were over Rs. 10 crores in the Fund. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that at that time the tempo of expenditure was increasing and it was felt that if the tempo had been kept up and the scheme had been followed up according to the Third Plan, there would have been a very large deficit, unless the cess was increased. This estimate, the witness stated came out to be incorrect. In reply to a question, the witness stated that in respect of nearly 50 per cent of the activities in regard to housing, whatever amount could have been spent, was not spent because of the serious practical difficulties about industrial housing in the country. On being asked whether the short fall in spending was only under the head Housing, the witness stated that the short-fall was also under the head 'General Welfare' and added that wherever actual construction was involved there were enormous difficulties in the coal fields.

*Includes Rs. 1.50 crores drawn in 1961-62 for investment but adjusted in the accounts for 1964-65.

5.46. The Committee desired to know as to why there were short-falls under other heads. The representative stated that there were two parts of the Fund, one was housing (50 per cent.) and the other was General Welfare (50 per cent.). Under the General Welfare, one of the main activities was the construction of hospitals, in which there was a good deal of delay. In Coal fields, as most of the land was coal bearing, land was not available for construction purposes. There was the same difficulty in regard to water supply scheme. There was short fall in respect of capital expenditure because of various technical and other difficulties. In reply to a question, the witness stated that a Committee with the Chief Inspector of Mines had surveyed the whole area to find out where the Colonies could be set up. Those areas were limited in the Coal fields, such as Jharia, Raniganj etc. Then there was the question of land acquisition, the shortage of cement and other building materials. On being pointed out that such difficulties were not known, the representative of the Ministry stated that those difficulties were known and added that "what is known as a barrier Survey" was conducted in the Coal mines area and suitable sites were located. Much of the land did not belong to the Collieries, but was private property and this gave rise to the question of land acquisition. Nearly, 50,000 houses for the miners had been constructed.

5.47. The Committee feel that the difficulty in regard to construction of buildings etc., which has been stated to be one of the reasons for the short falls in the expenditure under all the heads are not of such a nature as could not be overcome. They are of the opinion that those difficulties are already known when the schemes are prepared and funds are allocated for that purpose. They therefore cannot appreciate this reason as the cause for shortfall. The Committee cannot understand why the Ministry had to go slow when the balance in the fund was over Rs. 10 crores. This over cautious attitude on the part of the Government have not been helpful in achieving the main objectives of the fund.

The Committee in this connection invite attention to the earlier observation contained in para 13 of their 20th Report (Second Lok Sabha) and again point out that the fund has not adequately discharged the various functions assigned to it by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 and has not adequately tackled the housing and other welfare problems for which it has been set up. The facilities provided are inadequate and have not achieved the basic minimum in the direction of provision of various amenities to the workers.

5.48. From the notes (Appendix XIII) furnished at the instance of the Committee it is noted that the implementation of some of the schemes/projects included in the Third Five Year Plan will be delayed by two/three years. The main reasons for the delay in taking up the schemes are stated to be:

- (i) Delay in land acquisition process.
- (ii) Difficulty to secure accommodation for implementation of certain schemes. Colliery managements in such cases were responsible to provide accommodation.
- (iii) Difficulty in securing cements, iron, A.C. sheets etc. and other building materials.
- (iv) Shortage of technical staff.
- (v) Expiry of mining leases before 40 years for which period land has to be leased out by mine owners to the Housing Board for construction of houses. The Housing scheme has since been amended to enable colliery owners to lease out the land for the unexpired portion of the lease period.
- (vi) Non-availability of suitable sites for construction of miners' houses.
- (vii) Lack of desired response from the colliery owners for construction of houses specially under the 'Low Cost Housing Scheme' perhaps due to low ceiling cost of construction of such houses.

5.49. The Committee hope that vigorous steps would be taken to overcome these difficulties with a view to expeditious completion of the schemes/projects.

5.50. The Committee desired to know the checks exercised over the dispensaries for which grants were given to the colliery owners, who were maintaining dispensaries of a certain standard. The representative of the Ministry stated that there was a cess of 8 pies per ton of coal dispatched from a particular Colliery. That amount was available to the Colliery for the running of the dispensary. The system was either to give that amount or to give the actual expenditure whichever was less. Elaborate details in regard to medicines, service and the qualifications of doctors had been laid down. A sum of Rs. 90,000 per year which was the maximum to any dispensary, had been given to Bengal Coal Companies Sanatoria.

5.51. The Committee drew the attention of the witness to the observation contained in Para 32 of their 20th Report (Second Lok Sabha—1958-59) regarding providing of medical facilities to coal miners and desired to know further progress made in that direction. The witness stated that two large central hospitals and a number of regional hospitals had been set up from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund. The witness added that, even though there was no provision for making grants for the construction of a hospital by the colliery, a recurring grant was made on the basis of beds maintained by a colliery. Grants were also given to the T.B. Sanitoria which maintained beds for coal mines workers.

5.52. The witness informed the Committee that about Rs. 8 crores were lying unspent in the Housing Board. On being asked about the basis of investment, the witness stated that most of it was invested for short terms. At the last meeting of the Advisory Committee, the question was considered and it was thought that quite a considerable part could be invested in medium term securities. The Housing Board, which was an autonomous body made the investment on whatever advice it received. In reply to a question regarding the investment of funds, the Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment stated that the question as to what should be the liquid assets immediately available for construction, and what should be invested in long term securities would be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

5.53. The Committee would invite in this connection the attention of the Ministry to their earlier observation contained in para. 17 of their 20th Report (Second Lok Sabha) and point out that if the funds collected with the object of financing welfare schemes for the coal miners remain unutilised, the continuance of the levy will be looked upon as an unnecessary burden by the tax payer. The Committee trust that the organisation and the Ministry will address themselves more earnestly to utilise the funds increasingly for the purpose intended.

Protective Footwear and Uniforms

5.54. The Committee were informed during the course of evidence that under a National Tribunal Award, the Employers were requested to furnish foot-wears to under ground miners of certain categories for health and safety reasons. According to the award, the employers had to meet 50 per cent of the cost and the other half was to

be borne by the employees. For a long time, there was no progress in that regard.

5.55. Government then appointed a Committee (Coal Miners Boots Committee) to lay down certain safety specifications for foot-wear. The Committee had made certain recommendations in regard to specifications which were approved by the Government. In order to facilitate the supply of foot-wear, the Committee also had recommended a sort of a bi-partite set up. For this purpose a Committee was set up on a voluntary basis consisting of representative of employers and workers. Earlier the Chairman was selected by the employers, but on the request of workers the Government had agreed to provide the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner as the Chairman. Now the Chief Inspector of Mines was the Chairman. The functions of the Central Purchase Committee which was a voluntary organisation without any statutory powers were to lay down general procedures and directions for the supply of foot-wear to miners and to make arrangements to see that the boots were of requisite quality and were at reasonable prices. The Purchase Committee was a continuing body. The witness added that the Committee was not concerned with the actual purchase of foot-wears. Each individual colliery management was responsible for the purchase and supply of foot-wears to its employees. In reply to a question, the witness stated that the Committee received monthly progress reports from the colliery managements regarding the purchase and supply of foot-wears. So far 1,82,475 pairs have been supplied from 1962 onwards. He further added that there was no break-up as to whether one colliery had supplied more than once or whether all the collieries had supplied.

5.56. The Committee desired to know as to why the amount from the Fund was not utilised for the supply of shoes. The Secretary informed the Committee that it was not the responsibility of the Fund. Under the Tribunal Award, it was the responsibility of the management to supply shoes and to share the cost with workers on a fifty-fifty basis.

5.57. On being asked as to why the amount out of the Fund could not be utilised to pay the workers share of 50 per cent the witness stated that at the moment there was another Committee sitting with the Chairman of the Industrial Tribunal as Chairman. That Committee (Merchant Committee) had been charged with the responsibility of reconsidering the whole matter and one of the terms of reference

was the sharing of the cost of the foot-wear. The witness further added that the Fund had never considered the question of subsidising the foot-wear. In reply to a further question, the witness stated that the implementation of the scheme had been slow due to various reasons. Every miner with an income of less than Rs. 100 per month was entitled to a pair of shoes. Now the wages had increased and the whole question was under consideration.

5.58. From the facts placed before them, the Committee regret to note that no serious attempt was made by the Government to see that the award of the Industrial Tribunal of 1956 was implemented in full and expeditiously. This concession was to come into effect as from the date 2 years beyond the date of publication of this award. Further, no action has been taken against the collieries who have failed to supply footwear to the miners in accordance with the provision of the award. One of the main reasons given for non-implementation of the award was that the workers did not pay their share of the cost of footwear. The Committee fail to understand as to why the workers' share of the cost of footwear was not met out of the Coal Miners Welfare Fund as provision of protective footwear is essentially a welfare and safety measure. The non-supply of footwear (due to whatever reasons) has only resulted in an unintended benefit to the colliery owners who have saved 50 per cent. of their share. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the cost representing workers' share for the supply of protective footwear should be met from the Coal Miners Welfare Fund.

5.59. The Committee desired to know the position about the Uniforms. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner informed the Committee that initially tenders were invited and specifications in regard to the strength of the cloth, colour and its stitching were laid down. Two companies had tendered to supply and the agreement was that the companies would approach the colliery managements and get orders for the supply of uniforms. There was some trouble with these companies and steps had been taken for forfeiting the security deposits. Now it had been decided that the managements could purchase from any supplier of their choice provided the cloth was according to the specifications. According to the terms of the Award which was previously given, colliery owner was not bound to supply uniforms to miners whose pay was not less than Rs. 100 per month. Since the minimum wage was now more than Rs. 100 per month, a reference had been made to the Government to consider the question of setting up a committee to decide whether a statutory provision could be made for the supply of uniforms, irrespective of the wages. In reply to a question, the Secretary stated that in respect of

non-coal mines, the matter had been referred to the Merchant Committee. In regard to coal mines, the matter was still under consideration.

5.60. The Committee desired to be furnished with further information on the following points:

A detailed statement showing the, (i) collieries who have supplied uniforms to workers; (ii) collieries who have not supplied the Uniforms; and (iii) what was the type of uniform suggested.

The information has since been furnished and is enclosed in Appendix XIV.

5.61. From the statement the Committee note that the number of collieries which have supplied one set of uniforms during 1963-64 is only 26* and the number of those which have supplied two sets of uniforms is only 21. The number of collieries which have not supplied the uniforms is 773. These figures depict a very unsatisfactory position. In this connection the Committee would like to invite a reference to para 824 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Collieries disputes), 1956 (Volume I) which says ".....In the circumstances we direct that all the manual workmen whose normal total emoluments are less than Rs. 100 per month should be supplied one footwear, 2 shirts and 2 shorts at a concessional rate of 50 per cent of the cost once in a year. This concession should come into effect as from the date 2 years beyond the date of the publication of this award." The Committee regret to note that in spite of this award a large number of collieries have not supplied uniforms to the miners who are getting less than Rs. 100 per month. If the workers were not in a position to get the uniforms at 50 per cent. of the cost, then the possibility of financing their share from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund should have been explored. The Committee, therefore, suggest that as in the case of protective footwear the cost representing the workers' share for the supply of uniforms should be met from the Coal Miners Welfare Fund.

NEW DELHI;
December 4, 1965.
Agrahayana 13, 1887 (Saka)

R. R.MORARKA,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

*These figures do not include information in respect of 9 collieries in the State of Maharashtra.

APPENDIX I

(Ref. para 2.14 of Report)

Statement indicating instances of cases where purchase orders were split up by hospital authorities in Delhi.

Article	Date of local purchase	No. of times the purchases were made	Quantity purchased each time	Amount of each purchase order
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs.
<i>Safdarjang Hospital</i>				
Plastic Adhesive 3" x 5 yards	11-12-61	4	6 dozen	188.38
	25-1-62	10	Do.	188.38
	19-3-62	6	Do.	188.38
	7-4-62	5	Do.	188.38
Injection Turbine 5 cc.	1-11-61	3	20 vials.	183.87
	2-2-62	2	Do.	183.87
	12-2-62	2	Do.	183.87
	2-4-62	2	Do.	183.87
	24-4-62	2	Do.	183.87
Injection Dextraven	25-7-61	2	17 vials.	184.76
	3-8-61	2	Do.	184.76
	5-9-61	2	Do.	184.76
	23-9-61	2	Do.	184.76
	21-12-61	4	20 vials.	190.32
Injection Liver Extract 10 cc.	10-6-61	2	(i) 200 vials.	187.20
			(ii) 165 vials.	154.46
	28-8-62	2	200 vials.	187.20
Injection Igraphyrine	4-11-63	2	150 vials.	198.99
Injection Largelal (Chloropromazine)	7-8-62	2	350 vials.	200.00
	31-8-62	2	350 vials.	200.00
Injection Nitrogen Mustard	14-1-63	2	35 vials.	192.20
	5-3-63	2	Do.	192.20
	29-4-63	2	Do.	192.20
Injection Prema-Vin (IV)	23-3-63	3	10 vials.	168.00
<i>Willingdon Hospital</i>				
Injection Aminophilin 10 cc.	9-5-64	and 2	500 vials.	178.50
	12-5-64			
Dextravin Transfusion 540 cc.	10-4-61	3	(i) 15 vials.	160.94
	10		(ii) 18 vials	187.20
	26-4-61		(iii) 15 vials.	172.80
	25-5-64 and 27-5-64	2	16 vials.	184.32

APPENDIX II

(Ref. para 2.46 of Report)

Instances showing medicines purchased from the same firm at different rates by different hospitals in Delhi in a given period.

Name of the medicine	Period of purchase	Name of supplier	Rates paid for 100	
			Irwin Hospital	Safdarjang Hospital
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Injection Scolin	June to October, 1963.	M/s. Glaxo Lab.	67.78	70.52
2. Injection Methergin	June to November, 1963.	M/s. Sandoz Lab.	69.56	66.08 & 62.40
3. Injection Insolin Zinc	April, 62 to March, 63.	M/s. Delhi Medical Stores	220.00	301.72
	April, 63 to March, 64.	Do.	214.66 to 220.00	304.50 to 305.06
4. Inj. Vit. 'B' Complex, 10 cc.	April, to Sept., 62.	Do.	75.00	78.00
	April to Sept. 63.	Do.	84.00	72.80 to 73.50
Inj. Vit. B1 10 Mg.	December, 1963	M/s. Gurco Pharma.	62.00	90.30
6. Inj. Vit. B12 500 Mgm.	April, 63 to March, 64.	Do.	223.00 to 236.00	252.00
7. Inj. Vit. 'C' 500 Mg.	April, 63 to March, 64.	M/s. Kanti Lal R. Parikh	15.77 to 16.00	18.33
8. Inj. Vit. 'D'	April, 63 to March, 64.	M/s. Delhi Medical Stores	25.00	31.50

APPENDIX III

MINISTRY OF HEALTH (Ref. para 2·79 of Report).

Additional information required by the Public Accounts Committee, Audit Report (Civil) , 1965.

*Page 181, Appendix I—Part I—Defective Planning in regard to Mental
Hospital, Shahdara*

A NOTE GIVING FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHEME STATING *inter-alia* THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE O.P.D. BLOCK AND THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, SEPARATELY.

Brief

During the time of the erstwhile Delhi State Government, the schemes for the construction of a Mental Hospital and staff quarters at Shahdara at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,63,100 and Rs. 4,09,000 respectively and the construction of the O.P.D. Block of the General Hospital at Shahdara at a cost of Rs. 1,32,600 were approved by the Government in 1954. The total cost for the construction of the General Hospital, including the O.P.D. Block, was estimated to be Rs. 6,27,286 excluding departmental charges. The site for these constructions was selected by the then Health Minister, Delhi State, and the Director of Health Services of that State. It was subsequently inspected by the Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D., Executive Engineer, representative of the Improvement Trust and the Senior Architect, who approved the site for the construction of 100-bed Mental Hospital and 50-bed General Hospital. An area measuring 325 Bighas in Tahirpur was transferred to the Chief Commissioner by the Improvement Trust in May, 1955. These two schemes were included in the Second Five Year Plan as continuation schemes from the First Plan and a sum of Rs. 15·83 lakhs for the Mental Hospital and Rs. 13·25 lakhs for the General Hospital were allocated for them. These amounts included the cost of construction of the buildings, recurring expenditure, purchase of equipment and stores etc. for the Plan period.

The C.P.W.D. in the first phase undertook the construction of staff quarters of the Mental Hospital and the O.P.D. Block of the General Hospital. The estimate prepared by them for these works was Rs. 4,09,000 and Rs. 1,32,600 respectively.

The construction of the staff quarters and the O.P.D. Block was completed in early 1957 at a cost of Rs. 2·11 lakhs and Rs. 1·05 lakhs respectively. Although construction work of these two blocks was completed in 1957, connections of water and electricity could not be made available. Water supply to Shahdara was the responsibility

of the Shahdara Municipal Committee and the Joint Water and Sewage Board. Since they were still not ready with their schemes for augmenting water supply to Shahdara for which they had been working since long, water connection could not be made available by that Body. Electricity to Shahdara was being supplied by Upper Jamuna Valley Electricity Supply Co., Limited, Meerut. They, also expressed their inability to make available electricity to these buildings. As such these buildings were not transferred to the Department and remained under the charge of the C.P.W.D.

Besides these difficulties, the area where these buildings had been constructed became flooded during the rainy seasons of 1956-58. In this connection it may also be mentioned that inspite of the construction of a Bund along the Jamuna River in 1955, the protection awarded to Shahdara area against the flood was not adequate. This Bund was remodelled in 1958-59 and it is now found to give complete protection to Shahdara area. In the circumstances these buildings remained vacant from 1957-59. But from 1960 onwards most of the staff quarters have been utilised.

Meanwhile the Delhi Municipal Corporation was formed in early 1958 and the Shahdara Municipal Committee was merged with it. The Municipal Corporation made several trial borings for Tube-wells in this area but water was found to be brakish. It was, therefore, decided by them to obtain water from the Tube-wells at Dilahad Garden. With regard to electricity, the Upper Jamuna Valley Electricity Supply Co., Ltd., has been wound up and the supply of electricity also became the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation then proposed to complete the construction of the General Hospital and undertook the work. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 3.67 lakhs and the Hospital started functioning from January, 1964. The Plan for the Mental Hospital has been revised and the Hospital is under construction in the vicinity of the General Hospital.

The Directorate of Social Welfare was formed in Delhi Administration in 1958-59. Under the Beggars Act persons suffering from leprosy and found begging were arrested and were confined. It was decided to segregate the healthy children of these leprosy-affected parents to prevent them from remaining in contact with the leprosy patients. It, therefore, became necessary to provide accommodation for these children. In February, 1960, the O.P.D. block and 31 staff quarters were transferred to the Director of Social Welfare without the amenities of water and electricity, since there was no other accommodation under the Delhi Administration. Had these quarters

not been taken over by the Director, Social Welfare, they would have had to hire accommodation for the purpose. Twenty more quarters were handed over to the Directorate of Social Welfare by the C.P.W.D. in August, 1963 when the O.P.D. block of the General Hospital was released by the Social Welfare Directorate and was transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The remaining three quarters are being used as office, stores, etc. by the C.P.W.D.

The number of children occupying the O.P.D. block was 120 in February, 1960 and it increased to 185 in 1963. The quarters are of the following categories:—

(1) Three-roomed quarters	.. 3
(2) Two-roomed quarters	.. 8
(3) One-roomed quarters	.. 43

Out of these 54 quarters, 23 are being occupied by the staff of the Children's Home and 27 are occupied by the Children. One quarter is being used as office of the Superintendent, Children's Home. The remaining three quarters are being used by the C.P.W.D. as office, store-room etc.

No rent was being collected from the staff occupying these quarters and no house rent allowance was being paid to them. It was decided by the Delhi Administration on 6th May, 1965 to recover the rent from the staff of the Children's Home who are *not entitled to rent-free accommodation, with retrospective effect*. The recovery of rent has actually been started from 1.6.65 onwards. The amount on account of arrears of rent from the date of allotment is being worked out and the same will be recovered from the staff shortly. Since none of the staff who have been allotted the quarters, has left the service, no difficulty is envisaged in recovering the rent from them.

APPENDIX IV

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Audit Report (Civil), 1965

(Ref. para 2.104 of Report)

Pages 159-160. Para 119—Unauthorised occupation of Public land:

A detailed note on the case of unauthorised occupation of land by Bawa Glass Company, stating:—

- (i) The expenditure incurred by the D.D.A. in getting the land vacated from the Company;
- (ii) the amount recovered from the company so far;
- (iii) special considerations for allotting the land to the Company soon after it had been resumed; and
- (iv) whether the Authority had other plots in the vicinity? If so to whom these were allotted and at what rate?

A detailed note about the case of Bawa Glass Company referred to in Para 119 of the Audit Report (Civil) 1965 is given below:—

Shri applied to the Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust on 1st July 1954, for allotment of 500 sq. yds. of land in Bela Estate on temporary lease on the ground that his residence had caught fire incurring a loss of Rs. 20,000 and that there was no accommodation to store the material.

2. On 8th July 1954, he was allotted 500 sq. yds. land in Upper Bela Road on temporary monthly lease on the condition that he will pay Rs. 50 per month as rent and deposit Rs. 500 as security for fulfilling the conditions of the lease which were:—

- (i) that no construction even of purely temporary nature shall be made without the prior sanction of Delhi Improvement Trust;
- (ii) that the lease can be terminated at any time on one month's notice;

- (iii) that no compensation will be payable on account of structure or anyother matter in the event of lease being terminated;
- (iv) that the land shall not be used for anyother purpose except for the godown of the glass company.

3. Instead of taking over possession of this allotted area of 500 sq. yds. of land, a subsequent request for allotment of 2,000 sq. yds. was received from Shri on 21st July, 1954. The erstwhile D.I.T. vide resolution No. 316, dated 31st August 1954 (copy enclosed for ready reference) agreed to lease on monthly basis 1,200 sq. yds. (inclusive of 500 sq. yds. already allotted) of land in Bela Estate adjoining Nigambodh Ghat for the purpose of godown @ Rs. 10 per 100 sq. yds. p.m. As incorporated in the above resolution, the conditions of lease were:—

- (i) No construction even of purely temporary nature will be made without obtaining prior sanction of the Trust.
- (ii) No compensation for any structure or on anyother account will be paid to the lessee in the event of termination of the lease.
- (iii) The lease will be purely temporary and can be terminated at any time on one month's notice.
- (iv) The land shall not be used for any other purpose except as a godown.
- (v) The lessee shall have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 2,000 for fulfilment of the terms of allotment and for peacefully handing over the possession of the land on termination of the lease.

4. With regard to the deposit of the security, the perusal of the file reveals that Tehsildar Nazul accepted Rs. 500 as security as in almost all similar cases the maximum amount of security accepted by the Delhi Improvement Trust was Rs. 500. The file is silent with regard to the reasons for acceptance of Rs. 500 as security by the Tehsildar against the decision of the Authority for a deposit of Rs. 2,000. The only reason that can be drawn from the noting on the file as mentioned above is that in similar cases, maximum amount of security to the extent of Rs. 500 was accepted. The Chairman was authorised to grant leases upto an area of 500 sq. yds. The leases for area more than 500 sq. yds. used to be put up before the D.I.T. The security for 500 sq. yds. was usually Rs. 500. In case No. S. 8(60)/54, regarding grant of lease to Shri Satya Narain, the security of Rs. 500 was obtained from him. The security of

Rs. 500 was paid by lessee on 14th December 1954. The possession of 1,200 sq. yds. was handed over to him on 16th December 1954. Another request of dated 12th October 1954, for allotment of an additional 1,200 sq. yds. of land was, however, not agreed to.

5. From the perusal of file No. S. 8(8)/56, it transpires that the lease was granted to Shri vide D.I.T. Res. No. 316, dated 31st August 1954 and the party was required to pay the money for the execution of lease-deed but in the year 1956 the file was wrongly consigned in the Record Room vide the then Tehsildar Nazul's orders, dated 6th April 1956. Soon after it was again withdrawn from the record room in August, 1956 and the money deposited by Shri was withdrawn for embossing the lease deed. But before it could be executed, the lease clerk pointed out in his note dated 1st March 1957, whether the execution of lease deed was still essential in view of the fact that the land under lease had been shown under the alignment of National Highway. Later on, the Tehsildar reported that the land in question did not form part of the Highway. But before the lease deed could be executed, Shri vide letter dated 18th November 1957, was asked to surrender the land as the same was required for the clearance of Jumna Bazar Area. This explains the non-execution of the lease deed. This notice was in the first instance not received by the party. It was then ordered to be posted at site. The notice stood served on 18th December 1957, as is clear from the fact that the same day the party filed an objection. In pursuance of the execution of this notice, symbolic/constructive possession of the land was taken on 28th January 1958. It is upto this date that the lease rent was recovered from the party and hereinafter he was assessed to damages in the capacity of an encroacher.

6. Since he did not hand over the physical possession, proceedings for his eviction under section 4 of P.P. (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 were initiated against him and a show cause notice was issued on 17th July 1961, as per provisions of the said Act. As regards delay for the period 28th January 1958 to 17th July 1961 in eviction case, the delay from 28th January 1958 to the end of the year is explained in view of the fact that the old Act then stood repealed and the new Act came into force in September 1958 whereas the Rules thereunder came into force in December, 1958. There is inexplicable delay from January, 1959 to July 1961 in the eviction case, which can only be explained on the ground that there were only one or two Estate Officers in this period and they could not cope with the work with them. An order for his eviction was passed by the Estate Officer on 11th April 1962. Shri.....

.....preferred an appeal against this order on 6th July 1962, in the court of District Judge, Delhi which was dismissed *vide* order dated 11th June 1963, of District Judge, Delhi.'

7. Thereafter physical possession of the premises was taken on 1st July 1963, by locking and sealing the godown. He was served with a notice to remove his goods lying in the godown within a period of 14 days as required under section 6 of the said Act. He was also intimated that a request in writing for extension of time for removal of goods would be considered only on a temporary basis in case he was unable to vacate the premises within 14 days.

8. On a request dated 5th July 1963, from Bawa Glass Co., Delhi and on his written acceptance of the said proposal, the possession of the goods was restored to him on 5th July 1963. However, on 12th November 1962, damages assessment proceedings had already been started against him.

9. On a representation from him that his possession may not be disturbed till he was provided with alternative accommodation and his undertaking to vacate the site along with the other unauthorised encroachers, the period of 14 days was extended to six months on 26th July 1963 by the Vice Chairman on the direction of the Chief Commissioner. This was done on representation dated 6th July 1963, of the party which was received along with a D.O. letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner, for giving him more time and shifting him along with other encroachers. The Delhi Development Authority *vide* resolution No. 395 dated 24th August 1963, (copy enclosed for ready reference) resolved that the time allowed for vacating the site may be extended from 6 months to one year on the condition that damages recoverable under rules be recovered for this period.

10. During the period from 16th July 1964 to 2nd January 1965, the file remained pending with the Dealing Assistant. His explanation was obtained for non-action during this period. He has taken the plea that during this period he verified from the Damages Section, whether or not the damages for the past period had been recovered from the unauthorised occupant, Shri Bachittar Singh Bawa. He has also explained that the case got mixed up with other papers, and therefore, action could not be taken during that period. His explanation was found unsatisfactory; he was warned on this ground and an entry to this effect made in his character roll.

11. On 2nd January 1965, Shri was asked to vacate the site within a week of the receipt of the letter. Upon this M/s Bawa Glass and Crockeries (Pvt.) Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi through Shri Managing Director preferred an appeal under section 9 of the P. P. Act which was dismissed by Additional District Judge, Delhi vide order dated 8th April 1965. About the period between 8th April 1965, (when the second appeal was dismissed) and 30th June 1965, the file shows that a representation was received from the party on 13th March 1965, whereon Vice Chairman ordered on 23rd March 1965, that since the area ought to be cleared only when required for some particular scheme of development, as otherwise there was always a possibility of re-squatting, the request of the party for extension of the lease for one year be considered and examined. As the second appeal as still pending the papers remained pending. On dismissal of the appeal and after ascertaining the fact that the area was to be transferred to the Corporation for a park and open space, Vice Chairman ordered on 26th June 1965, for sealing of the godown and for taking over its possession. In pursuance thereof the possession of the premises was taken by sealing the same on 30th June 1965. The security of Rs. 500/- deposited by M/s Bawa Glass Co., is still with the Authority.

12. With regards to assessment and recovery of damages, a show cause notice was issued to M/s Bawa Glass Co., on 12th November 1962, for recovery of damages amounting to Rs. 16014-60np. for the period 1st January 1952, to 31st March 1962, for unauthorised occupation of 1240 sq. yds. @ Rs. 15-00 per 100 sq. yds. p.m. at post—August 50 rates. As for the delay in damages proceedings, the case was taken up on receipt of a note from Lands Section dated 11th July 1962, and alongwith other Sikni Girdawari 1959 cases, Bawa Glass Co. being entered at serial No. 1882 of Bela Estate. Notice was however, issued on 12th November 1962, after the report of Patwari/T.N. about the measurement of the area was received. This file was not traceable and as such he was assessed in a duplicate file on 27th November 1963. As the formal possession had been obtained on 28th November 1958, and the rent stood recovered M/s Bawa Glass and Crockeries (P) Ltd., were assessed to damages on 27th November 1963, amounting to Rs. 12672-80 paise for 1240 sq. yds. area for the period from 29th January 1958, to 30th September 1963 at post—August, 1950, commercial rates of Rs. 15/- per 100 sq. yds. p.m. The amount was ordered to be recoverable in regular monthly instalments of Rs. 1000-00 each payable by the 10th of each month.

Including the above assessment, the total assessments so far have been as follows for the same area and at the same rate:—

Period	Date of issue of notice	Amount of notice	Date of order	Confirmed demand	Mode of payment.
1-1-52 to 31-3-62	12-11-62	16014.60	27-11-63	12672.80 (29-1-58 to 30-9-63)	Instalments of Rs. 1000/-pm.
1-10-63 to 31-3-64	17-10-64	1116.00	3-3-65	1116.00 (same)	Lump-sum
1-1-64 to 31-12-64	12-2-65	1674.00	17-5-65	1674.00 (same)	Lump-sum
1-1-65 to 30-6-65	1-7-65	1116.00	12-7-65	1116.00	Lump-sum

13. All the damages assessed i.e. Rs. 16,578.80 upto 30-6-65 have since been recovered as detailed below:

Sl. No.	Date of payment	Amount received
		Rs.
1	7-2-64	4000.00
2	13-3-64	1000.00
3	11-3-64	1000.00
4	13-3-64	1000.00
5	31-3-64	1000.00
6	11-5-64	1000.00
7	9-6-64	1000.00
8	30-6-64	1000.00
9	12-7-64	1000.00
10	13-9-64	672.80
11	19-2-65	1116.00
12	31-3-65	1674.00
13	19-7-65	1116.00
TOTAL		16578.80

Information on the specific points raised by the Public Accounts Committee is given below:—

- (i) No extra expenditure was incurred by the Delhi Development Authority in getting the land vacated from M/s Bawa Glass Company except on the additional watch and ward staff engaged for guarding the premises after the same had been sealed on 30-6-1965. The expenditure thus incurred is recoverable from the company under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

- (ii) The ground rent and damages recoverable from the Bawa Glass Company upto 30th June, 1965 have been recovered. Steps are being taken to recover the additional expenditure incurred on the watch and ward staff employed from 30th June, 1965 onward.
- (iii) After notice under section 6(i) of the P.P. Act was served on the party, Shri.....made a representation to the Chief Commissioner and the Delhi Development Authority requesting therein that his possession be not disturbed till he was provided alternative accommodation as was done in the case of other squatters and that he be evicted only when the other squatters in the area were removed. He also gave an undertaking to vacate the site when so needed.

Since the party was not eligible to get alternative accommodation, it was decided by the Vice-Chairman, under the direction of the Chief Commissioner, that the party be given six months' time to make alternative arrangements for the storing of their goods and vacating the site. This period of six months was subsequently increased by the Authority to 12 months.

- (iv) The particulars of the others plots in the vicinity leased out by the Delhi Development Authority are given below:—

YAMUNA VILLAGE SCHEME (BFLA ESTATE)

Ice factory 20 years lease

Name of lessee	Area	Premium	Annual rent	Rent for yds. p.m.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Shri Kishori Lal Sayal	1.58 acres or 7647.1 sq. yds.	1,19,248	2581.19	About Rs. 3.25

Perpetual Leases

Plot No.	Name of lessee	Area	Premium	Annual Rent	Rent for 100 sq. yds. per month
		Sq. yds	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5.	Lala	258.33	9,251.44	231.28	7.47
7.	Lala	258.33	10,866.00	271.66	8.78
8.	Lala	258.33	11,059.75	276.50	8.93
9.	Lala	258.33	13,691.50	342.30	11.05

RESOLUTION NO. 395 DATED 24-8-1963

SUBJECT:—*Eviction of Shri Bachhittar Singh Bawa from 1200 sq. yds. of land in Bela Estate given to him for the storage of his goods.*

The attention of the Authority is invited to resolution No. 316 dated the 31st August 1954 (*Appendix-D, page A-10*) of the erstwhile Delhi Improvement Trust vide which it was agreed to give on monthly lease 2,000 sq. yds. of land in Bela Estate adjoining Nigambodh Ghat to Shri Bachhittar Singh Bawa for being used as a godown at the rate of Rs. 10/- per 100 sq. yds. per month. Subsequently it was found that the area available was only 1200 sq. yds. and as such its possession was handed over to him on 16th December, 1954.

2. Since the site was needed for the clearance of the Jamuna Bazar Area, therefore, the lessee was given one month's notice to vacate the site vide this office letter dated 18th November 1957. He, however, did not hand over the possession as directed in the notice. Hence proceedings for eviction under section 4 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, were initiated against him and were finalised on 11th April 1962, by the Estate Officer of the Authority. The appeal preferred by him against these orders was also dismissed by the learned District Judge on 11th June 1963 and in consequence thereof the possession of the premises was taken over on 1st July 1963 by locking and sealing them. The ex-lessee was also served with a notice to remove his goods lying therein within a period of 14 days, failing which they were liable to be auctioned in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. He was also asked to apply to the Authority if he could not remove the goods in time and that his request would then be considered on its merits on purely temporary basis.

3. He gave his acceptance to the said proposal and the possession of the goods lying on the premises was accordingly restored to him on 5th July 1963 (*Appendix—E, page A-11*).

4. Shri Bachhittar Singh Bawa has now sent a representation that his possession may not be disturbed till he was provided with alternative accommodation as was being given to all unauthorised

squatters at the time of their eviction. He has given an undertaking to vacate this piece of land along with other unauthorised occupiers of land.

5. It may be submitted that alternative accommodation is provided to unauthorised squatters for residential purposes (and not commercial purposes) under the Jhuggi-Jhonpuri Scheme by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi if they fulfil the following conditions:—

- (1) Have an income of less than Rs. 250/- per month.
- (2) Do not own any residential accommodation in Delhi.
- (3) Are not Government servants or employees of Corporate bodies.

6. However, on his representing once again to the Chairman of the Authority, he has been allowed to vacate the site within a period of 6 months after making alternative arrangements for himself. He has also been informed that the Authority cannot agree that he be permitted to vacate the site in question along with other occupiers.

7. The Standing Committee considered the matter in its meeting held on the 17th August 1963 and resolved to recommend that the action taken in this case be approved with the modification that the time for vacating the site may be extended to one year from six months already allowed.

8. The matter is now submitted before the Authority for according their approval to the recommendation of the Standing Committee as in para 7 above.

[No. L. 9(167)-62]

RESOLUTION

Resolved that the time allowed for vacating the site may be extended from six months to one year but damages as under rules be recovered for this period.

APPENDIX D TO ITEM NO. 395
DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

COPY OF RESOLUTION NO. 316 PASSED AT AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE
DELHI IMPROVEMENT TRUST HELD ON 31ST AUGUST, 1954.

**SUBJECT:—Temporary allotment of 2,000 sq. yds. of land in Upper Bela
Road Scheme to Bawa Bachittar Singh.**

A request for allotment of 500 sq. yds. of land for storage of Crockery etc. on Bela Road in the Upper Bela Road Scheme was received from Bawa Bachittar Singh. As the land was not required immediately by the Trust for execution of the Scheme it was decided to allot the land on terms applicable to such leases and on payment of Zonal rate of Rs. 10 per 100 sq. yds. per mensem.

2. Bawa Bachittar Singh has now put in a revised demand for 2,000 sq. yds. of land (inclusive of 500 sq. yds. referred above). The land applied for is shown in the sketch laid on the table and is not likely to be required by the Trust in the near future. It is therefore proposed that the land measuring 2,000 sq. yds. be allotted to the applicant on payment of rent at Rs. 10 p.m. per 100 sq. yds. and on the following principal terms and conditions:—

- (i) No construction even of purely temporary nature will be made without obtaining prior sanction of Trust.
- (ii) No compensation for any structure or on any other account will be paid to the lessee in the event of termination of the lease.
- (iii) The lease will be purely temporary and can be terminated at any time on one month's notice.
- (iv) The land shall not be used for any other purpose except as a Godown.
- (v) The lessee shall have to deposit a cash security of Rs. 2,000 for fulfilment of the terms of allotment and for peacefully handing over the possession of the land on termination of the lease.

3. Approval of the Board to the proposal is requested.

[File No. L/12(55)/54]

RESOLUTION

Resolved that temporary lease of a total area of about 1,200 sq. yds., be granted on the conditions proposed but the allotment be not conveyed till plans of the proposed construction on the land have been scrutinized by the Superintending Engineer, Delhi State and approved.

APPENDIX E TO ITEM NO. 395

The possession of the goods in full and good condition taken over from the Delhi Development Authority today on 5th July 1963 at 2 P.M. through Shri Amrit Lal, Nazul Tasildar the locks have been opened.

(Sd.) Illegible.

APPENDIX V

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

(Ref. para 2-145 of Report)

Statement showing the information on point 15.1) required by the P.A.C.

Year by year purchases of Quinine and Quinine Subts—Accounts.

(In rupees)

Year 1	Opening Balance 2	Purchases 3	Sales 4	Loss(—) 5	Profit(+) 6	Closing Balance 7	
1947-48	29,12,112	49,72,767	5,21,714	4,36,669	..	69,37,920	—(includes stocks of other antimalarial drugs, like Meincac etc.
1948-49	70,19,085	7,31,983	14,19,730	..	2,10,729	65,59,871	
1949-50	65,59,871 (—)	35,47,727+	2,07,216	..	32,17,806	60,42,864	+Adjustment of excess credits.
1950-51	64,41,351 (—)	74,85,194**	4,84,333	..	71,98,177	60,47,028	**Adjustment of credit of Rs. 75,77,623 at Bombay on a/c of excess debit raise during previous year.
1951-52	60,47,028	2,22,071	7,21,976	4,45,427	..	55,69,614	
1952-53	55,67,239	2,68,545	7,01,185	4,06,210	..	48,99,045	
1953-54	48,99,045	8,95,073	4,31,107	77,546	..	54,33,946	
1954-55	54,33,947	1,97,200	4,52,767	1,89,664	..	52,05,823	
1955-56	52,05,823	2,60,576	4,31,116	1,59,638	..	51,19,681	
1956-57	51,19,681	3,36,935	5,57,910	1,46,250	..	54,92,850	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	54,92,850	13,89,331	3,83,714	1,35,712	..	66,07,665
1958-59	73,28,201*	44,370	3,70,313	2,84,531	..	70,00,198
1959-60	70,32,933	35,25,645	3,27,723	8,05,747	..	1,01,99,072
1960-61	1,01,99,072	24,31,327	4,75,741	8,54,487	..	1,23,52,466
1961-62	1,23,52,466	3,90,768	3,41,066	9,22,788	..	1,23,23,759@
1962-63	1,19,43,685	13,99,322	16,68,086	53,85,896	..	70,46,878
1963-64	70,46,878	11,141	11,82,271	34,96,451	..	27,88,902

*Value of opening stock revised.

@Do.

Note :— The figures taken from the audited Profit and Loss a/cs of Medical Store Depots.

APPENDIX VI
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

*Note on certain points arising out of Para 46 of Audit Report
(Civil) 1965.*

(Ref. Para 3.2 of Report)

PARA 46: *Large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.*

Question 1.—A detailed note on the scheme of 'large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi' which was sanctioned in May 1961 may be furnished.

Answer.—The details of the scheme of large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi are contained in a statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 23rd March 1961 in reply to the notice under rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb. A copy of the statement is enclosed. (Annexure I).

Question 2.—What were the annual targets for (i) acquisition, (ii) development and (iii) disposal of land and what were the achievements against each?

Answer.—A statement is enclosed (Annexure II).

Question 3.—What were the criteria for letting out developed land on lease-hold basis to the various categories of persons, namely, local bodies, private parties including co-operative societies, industrialists, etc.

Answer.—The information is contained in para 2, Section III of Annexure I.

Question 4.—It has been stated in the Audit para that the land was to be developed through the agencies of C.P.W.D., the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Municipal Corporation and Co-operative Societies.

- (i) What percentage of land was given to each of the agencies?
- (ii) What has been their performance?
- (iii) What was the basis for entrusting the work to different agencies instead of giving it to the authority?

(i) The total area of land allotted to various agencies upto 31st March 1965 is 9068.35 acres. The percentages of land allotted to each agency are given below:—

(a) Delhi Development Authority	..	4975.10 acres. (54.9%)
(b) Delhi Municipal Corporation	..	1475.93 acres. (16.3%)
(c) Government Departments	..	(1329.36) acres. (14.6%)
(d) Co-operative Societies	..	1267.96 acres. (14.2%)

(ii) (a) *Delhi Development Authority*.—4759 plots covering an area of 1335 acres.

(b) *Delhi Municipal Corporation*.—17,126 Camping sites of 25 sq. yds. each, 3863 plots of 80 sq. yds. each under Jhuggi-Jhompri Removal Scheme and 5121 two-roomed tenements comprising an area of 560 acres.

(c) *Government Departments*.—Responsibility for development of land allotted to various Government Departments rests with these Departments. Information about the area developed by them has been called for and will be furnished later.

(d) *Co-operative Societies*.—71.94 crores.

(The Cooperative Societies are given 3 years period to complete the development in accordance with the provisions of the scheme).

(iii) The development of land has been entrusted to four agencies, namely, Government Departments, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Development Authority and the Co-operative Societies. The nature of development in the first three cases differs from each other. In the case of Government Departments, allotment of land was mainly for purposes of housing of Government servants and provision of office accommodation. The development of land in this case follows the pattern of group housing and development of areas for large office buildings. In the case of the Delhi Municipal Corporation which has been entrusted with the work of slum clearance in Delhi and the resettlement of squatters in Jhuggis and Jhompris on Government and public lands, the development is of a different kind, namely, where tenements are built it is on the basis of austerly group housing pattern, and where 25 sq. yds. camping sites are provided, the area is developed with essential facilities, like water supply and lavatories

being provided not individually but collectively for a certain number of camping sites. In the case of the Delhi Development Authority which develops land for disposal to the public, land is developed to provide for individual residences.

In order to encourage the cooperative sector and to utilise the resources available in that sector, undeveloped land was made available to such Cooperative House Building Societies and the Industrial Cooperatives as had the necessary resources to develop such land.

Question 5.—To what extent has the aim of controlling and stabilising land prices been fulfilled by the implementation of this Scheme?

Answer.—The disposal of plots to the public both by auction and by allotment under the Scheme has operated as a check on the land prices in Delhi. The prices showed a downward trend in the successive auctions held by the D.D.A. Against the average prices fetched in auctions by the D.D.A. in Safdarjung and Naraina area of Rs. 73·38 and Rs. 48·48 respectively in October, 1963, the prices were Rs. 54·88 and Rs. 37·52 during the period October and November 1964. In the Naraina area the auction price in the case of certain plots during November 1964 to January 1965 almost touched the reserve price, namely Rs. 33·50 as against Rs. 32·00. In Safdarjung area when a further auction was held in March 1965 the average price fetched was Rs. 72·40, the highest price being Rs. 110 and the lowest price Rs. 53·57.

The process is continuous and as more plots are made available, the prices may come down further.

[Approved by Secretary (U.T.)]

ANNEXURE I

Statement in reply to the notice under rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb regarding the allotment of acquired land in Delhi.

During the debate in Parliament on the Delhi Rent Control Bill, the Union Home Minister stated that the question of introducing some measure of control on land values would be considered. In accordance with the statement, a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to study the problem of and suggest measures of control on land values and stabilising land prices in the urban areas of Delhi.

2. One of the main recommendations of the Committee was that the Government should acquire all vacant land within the urbanisable limits of Delhi, develop the same in accordance with pre-determined ideas about the nature and extent of the desired future development and put on the market every year a minimum of 5,000 plots. In pursuance of this recommendation, the following scheme has been approved regarding acquisition, development and allotment of land in Delhi:—

I. Acquisition of Land:

About 8,000 acres of land will be acquired in the first instance under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

II. Development of Land:

This 8,000 acres of land will be developed by the following authorities:—

	ACRES
(i) The Central Public Works Department for housing of Government employees	1,200
(ii) Delhi Development Authority for providing housing (including plots for those whose land has been acquired, for industrialists and manufactures, shopping centres and business premises, public and private institutions, community facilities	4,000
(iii) Delhi Municipal Corporation for slum-clearance and jhuggi jhopri schemes and shifting of industries from the congested urban areas of Delhi	1,950
(iv) House-building co-operative societies and industrial co-operatives (provided the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that these co-operative societies have the necessary resources for such development and subject to the condition that if the development is not completed within three years of allotment, the land will be resumed by the Government subject to a penalty of 10% of the premium paid)	850
TOTAL	8,000

The Delhi Development Authority will proceed expeditiously to develop about 2,500 acres of land already notified as 'development area.' To augment the pace of development, the question of declaring more areas as "development areas" will be considered in consultation with the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation will take urgent steps to provide trunk municipal services to the areas to be developed under this scheme.

About 2,000 plots are expected to be made available for disposal by auction by October, 1961.

III. Allotment of Land:

Undeveloped land will be made available to the Central Public Works Department, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority for development as well as to such co-operative house-building societies and industrial co-operatives as have the necessary resources to develop such land.

All land given by the Government, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority to private parties, including co-operatives, will be on leasehold basis.

Over and above the actual cost of acquisition and development a small additional charge, to be merged in the price of the land, will be recovered on a suitable basis so as to provide funds for subsidizing low-cost housing, expenditure on overheads and future financing of similar projects.

As a general policy, disposal of developed land will be made by auction, the premium being determined by the highest bid, and the reserve price being the cost of acquisition and development plus the additional charges referred to in the previous paragraph. While fixing the reserve price, the location, size and the demand for plots in the particular area in question will be taken into account by the disposing authority.

Land will be allotted at the reserve price to—

(a) the individuals whose land is acquired as a result of acquisition proceedings for the planned development of Delhi. In these cases—

(i) if residential plot is to be allotted, the size of such plot, subject to the ceiling prescribed, will be determined by the Chief Commissioner taking into consideration the

area and the value of the land acquired from the individual and the location and the value of the plot to be allotted.

- (ii) If industrial plot is to be allotted, its size will be determined with reference to the requirement of the industry to be set up, provided that the setting up of such industry is in accordance with the Master Plan and the industrialist concerned has the capacity to establish and run such industry and provided further that the extent of land allotted at predetermined rates should not exceed the area acquired from the industrialist concerned. In making such allotments for industries, the Chief Commissioner will be advised by an Advisory Committee to be nominated by him.
- (b) industrialists who are being asked to remove their factories from their present locations. Allotments in this case also will be subject to the same conditions and in consultation with the Advisory Committee mentioned in the previous sub-paragraph.
- (c) the individuals in the low income group. These allotments will be made by drawing of lots under the supervision of an Advisory Committee to be nominated by the Chief Commissioner. A suitable percentage of the area development for private housing by the Delhi Development Authority may be reserved for this purpose.
- (d) house-building co-operative societies and industrial co-operatives.

The ground rent will be charged at the nominal rate of Re. 1 per annum per plot for the first five year. Thereafter, the annual ground rent shall be payable at 2½ per cent. of the premium originally paid. The rate of ground rent will be subject to revision after every 30 years.

The following conditions will govern the allotment of land, whether by auction or otherwise, to individuals (including those whose land has been acquired):—

- (a) No plot will be allotted to any person already owning a residential plot of land or house in Delhi, New Delhi or Cantonment either in his own name or in the name of his wife/husband or other dependent relations including unmarried children. The question of making an exception in the case of persons living in a congested locality or whose family has outgrown would be considered after

some experience has been gained of the working of the scheme.

- (b) The allottee of a plot will be required to construct the house in accordance with the sanctioned plans within two years of the date of allotment, failing which the land would be liable to be resumed.
- (c) The allottee of a plot shall not sell or transfer his rights in the plot or part thereof for a period of 10 years from the date of allotment except with the previous approval of the Chief Commissioner which will be given only in exceptional circumstances. Thereafter, the permission to sell will be given by the Chief Commissioner. In both the cases, 50 per cent of the unearned increase in value of the plot will be paid to Government before the transfer is permitted.
- (d) Lease deeds will, among other things, contain the following conditions:—
 - (i) due observance of municipal bye-laws;
 - (ii) use of the land for the purpose for which it is allotted;
 - (iii) construction within the stipulated time;
 - (iv) requiring permission before transferring any interest in the land;
 - (v) sharing with the Government fifty per cent of unearned increase on transfer of the land;
 - (vi) obligation to pay ground rent regularly; and
 - (vii) re-entry and forfeiture of premium in part or in full if any of the above conditions is not fulfilled.

It is not always possible for every individual to build a house for himself and there are a large number of families both in the higher and the lower income groups who have to or would prefer to live in rented accommodation. After providing for the requirements referred to in the previous paragraphs a sufficient number of plots will be allotted by unrestricted public auction each year on a leasehold basis. The auction price in such cases will be the premium and ground rent will be charged at 2½ per cent of such price from the date of allotment of the plot subject to revision after every 30 years. The other conditions of allotment mentioned in the previous paragraph will apply.

IV. Co-operative Societies:

In the case of the following three categories of co-operative house-building societies, namely—

- (i) societies which had been dispossessed of their land by the acquisition in 1957 by Government of about 1,200 acres of land;
- (ii) societies which had themselves bought land prior to the 13th November, 1959, otherwise than through acquisition proceedings, and whose land is being acquired; and
- (iii) societies for which the preliminary notification under section 4 for acquisition of land had been issued before the 13th November, 1959, and the estimated cost of acquisition was deposited before that date,

it has been decided that—

- (a) the additional charge over and above the cost of acquisition will be charged at half the rates;
- (b) the ground rent will be recovered at Re. 1 per annum for a period of 10 years and thereafter at 2½ per cent of the premium originally paid subject to revision after every 30 years.

In view of these concessions, these societies will be allotted undeveloped land subject to the condition that if they fail to develop the land within a period of three years, the land will be resumed by the Government subject to a penalty of 10 per cent of the premium originally paid. If the society concerned is not in a position to develop land, developed land will be allotted as stated in III above.

V. Finance:

A revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores will be provided for the purpose.

VI. Organisation and Control:

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, will be responsible for the implementation of the scheme. The Ministry of Home Affairs will be in overall direction of this work.

3. A copy of the report of the Committee on Land Values and a note containing the decisions taken on the other recommendations of the Committee are attached. (Enclosures I and II).

ENCLOSURE I

Report of the committee appointed to consider the question of introducing some measures of control on land values in Delhi.

During the debate in Parliament on the Delhi Rent Control Bill, the Union Home Minister indicated that the question of introducing some measures of control on land values would be considered. In accordance with this statement the Government of India appointed a committee by their order No. 32.1 59-Delhi, dated the 5th February, 1959, consisting of the following members:—

- (1) Shri A. D. Pandit, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi—*Chairman.*
- (2) Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University—*Member.*
- (3) Shri P. R. Nayak, I.C.S., Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation—*Member.*
- (4) Shri M. R. Kothandaraman, Adviser, (Sec. Service) Planning Commission—*Member.*
- (5) Shri G. Mukharji, Vice-Chairman, Delhi—*Member.*
- (6) Shri D. P. Karnik, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply—*Member.*

Terms of reference

2. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

- (a) to study the problem of introducing some measures of control on land values; and
- (b) to suggest measures of control of land values and stabilising land prices in the urban areas of Delhi.

3. The Committee was required to submit its report before the 31st March, 1959, but as some members of the Committee, particularly the Chairman and the Vice-Chancellor were otherwise busy, it was not possible to hold the first meeting before the 11th March, 1959. Subsequent meetings could only be held on the 11th April and the final meeting on the 7th May, 1959, at which the Committee's recommendations were formulated.

4. The attainment of independence and the partition of India were two events which affected Delhi profoundly. Delhi acquired a new

status as the Capital of an independent country, destined to play a significant part on the world stage. Instead of being the headquarters of an authoritarian foreign Government, mainly concerned with preserving the *status quo*, it became the Capital of a Nation on the march in the political, social and economic fields. As a result of tremendous growth in the sphere of activity of a government, striving towards the ideal of a welfare state, there was an enormous increase in the number of offices and people working in them. Other nations soon established their missions in Delhi, and, this meant an additional demand for office and residential accommodation in more select areas. Owing to the imposition of economic controls in the interest of orderly implementation of the successive Five Year Plans, various commercial houses found it necessary to establish branches or to post representatives in Delhi, for securing various facilities, such as import licences, foreign exchange and supplies of controlled raw materials. Several industrialists, up-rooted from the Punjab after the partition set up new industrial units in and around Delhi; and the importance of Delhi as a commercial and distributing centre grew from day to day. The increase in the number of industries brought a large number of people to the capital in search of employment from all over the country, including a large number of labourers from the villages of neighbouring States, in search of a living, on account of the tremendous spurt in building construction that followed independence. The total population of the Union Territory of Delhi, which was only 9·17 lakhs in 1941 rose to 17·4 lakhs in the next census, an increase of 90 per cent as compared with the increase of 44 per cent in the previous decade, and thereafter the population began to grow steadily at the rate of about one hundred thousand a year. This increase in population and the growth in governmental activities, trade and commerce, led to a tremendous increase in the demand for land and land values began to rise steeply after 1954. The restrictions imposed under the Delhi Control of Building Operations Act, 1955, put the private colonisers more or less out of the field; and further availability of the land depended entirely on the rate at which government or the local authorities would develop land and provide sites for residential and other purposes. After a temporary drop, land values again began to rise in the middle of 1956 and have now reached in some areas fantastic levels.

5. After partition, the only areas developed by public authorities for general housing are Sunder Nagar, Golf Links, Jor Bagh and a part of the Diplomatic Enclave. A few thousand plots available in these areas were sold out and auctions for the remaining plots which were not more than 2 or 3 hundred were suspended in 1953, when the demand from displaced persons for housing in Delhi had, by and large, passed its peak and the prices of fetched at auctions were lower

than those obtained in previous years. Neither the Improvement Trust nor the Delhi Municipal Committee developed and made available sites for providing housing or for small scale industries until 1958, when the government provided hired premises for small scale industrial units in the Okhla Industrial Estate. All this led to a scramble for whatever land was available, including much speculative buying and cornering of land; several cooperative societies, some of them genuinely anxious to secure plots for residential purposes and other formed by speculators merely to take advantage of compulsory acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, were in the field; and owners of what was a few months earlier agricultural land readily parted with their holdings to buyers from urban areas at the inducement of high prices or the threat of compulsory acquisition as the alternative.

6. It has not been possible to make a detailed study of variations in land values during the last 10 or 12 years, as this would require collection of vast data from government agencies and local authorities. However, a few figures, which will give an idea of the trends have been furnished to the Committee by the Statistical Officer of the Delhi Administration. These are shown in the statement 1, 2 and 3 annexed to this report along with an explanatory memorandum.

7. As regards the measures to control land values, prices of land rise and fall generally, according to the fluctuations in the general price level. But in Delhi there have been special factors mentioned elsewhere in the report, which operate so as to raise land values out of all proportion to the general price level. We are of the opinion that it is not possible to impose statutory control on the price of land, even if legislation of such a nature is assumed to be protected by the provisions of the Constitution. The prices of land depend on various factors, such as location, the size and shape of the plot, the physical nature of the land etc., and it would be impossible to draw up a comprehensive table of ceiling prices for lands in different zones of the urbanisable area. The only practicable measure to control land values in a growing city is to relieve the pressure of demand as much as possible. It is well-known that, while Delhi has grown tremendously in importance during the last 10 years, many other provincial cities, which were once quite flourishing towns of manageable size, have been declining in importance. Some of these cities do not have physical limitations such as inadequacy of water supply as Delhi has; and if persons for whom it is not obligatory to settle in Delhi could be persuaded to settle down in some other smaller cities of India, the pressure on land in Delhi must ease and this will have a wholesome effect on the prices of land.

8. The pressure of demand can also be relieved by the acquisition of all vacant land within urbanisable limits by the government, provided the necessary funds can be made available. If all urbanisable land is owned by government, there will be no private speculative transactions in such land and land values are bound to drop. The land so acquired may be developed by Government as and when funds are available for development, and in accordance with pre-determined ideas about the nature and extent of desired future development. This, therefore, is a recommendation we make with all the emphasis at our command. We believe that such a course is essential for the orderly implementation of the Master Plan for Delhi now nearing completion. It will, however be necessary to ensure, in the event of such large scale acquisition of land, that no squatting takes place on the acquired land, because there is an impression all round that no squatter in Delhi will be evicted, without being provided with a built up house or a plot of land on no-profit no-loss basis.

9. In this connection, we would refer to the various proposals drawn up by government from time to time regarding the transfer of offices, whose existence in Delhi is not absolutely necessary for the efficient functioning of Government, to other parts of the country. This question has been considered on more than one occasion during the last 10 years and decisions announced, but not more than half a dozen very minor offices, employing only a few persons, have actually been moved out of Delhi. On the other hand, everyday, land continues to be allotted to new institutions, private and public, of an academic, social or cultural character, though these could, in fact carry on their work much better in a small quite provincial town. We recommended to the government that the proposals drawn up from time to time for the transfer of offices from Delhi should be implemented with determination. Further, no new institution should be given any allotment of government land, unless it sub-serves the interests of the population of Delhi directly, or it is established that the nature of the work to be carried out is such that it cannot, with equal efficiency be carried out elsewhere than in Delhi.

Many persons, who have to stay in Delhi in connection with their work for a number of years and who formerly would have returned to their States of origin, now decide, in increasing numbers, to make Delhi their permanent home. They are in the market for land, along with those for whom it is necessary to live in Delhi, in connection with their business. Even the government has been providing special facilities for such people by encouraging them to form co-operative societies and acquiring land for them. A whole colony was developed by government for officers of the armed forces, who had

served in World War II. Had such facilities been provided elsewhere than in Delhi, the land problem in Delhi would not have become so acute, and a number of new town-ships could have been established.

10. We have been informed that in various colonies, developed by private enterprise during the last 10 years, there are about 6,000 plots which have not yet been built over. The number of such plots in the colonies developed by government are stated to be about 150, but action against the lessees of those plots in terms of the lease, which prescribes a period during which the lessee must construct a building on the plot, has already been taken. In the case of plots in private colonies, which are held on a freehold basis, however, there is no legal provision either in the Punjab Municipal Act or in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, whereby the owner can be compelled to build on a site within a fixed period. We understand, in the Madras Corporation Act, there is a provision under which House Tax on vacant building sites rises with continued failure to build on them. According to the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, no general property (or house) tax is in effect payable on a vacant building site, the whole of the tax levied being refundable on application. In Bombay, on the other hand, only 2/3 of the tax levied is refundable. We are of the opinion that the refund provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, should be amended at least to conform to the Bombay Act, if not made more stringent (e.g. a refund of only 50 per cent).

The Commissioner, Delhi Municipal Corporation, informed the Committee that in several cases buildings have not been constructed on free-hold sites, because the Corporation cannot sanction building plans, as the sites have not been developed to the minimum specifications prescribed by the Corporation for building plots. But it is believed that a number of plots have been held against a rise in prices of land and have changed hands frequently. We are of the opinion that the local authorities concerned should be empowered by law to issue a notice to the holders of these plots to construct a building according to a sanctioned plan on such plots as have the minimum services within a specified period. If the owners do not comply with such notices, their entitlement to any refund of taxes paid should cease and, in addition, such plots should be liable to acquisition and further disposal. For furthering this objective, we recommended that local authorities should carry out a detailed survey of their areas immediately, with a view to taking action as suggested in this paragraph. Necessary legislation should also be enacted speedily.

Merely making a few plots so acquired available to those genuinely desirous of building their own houses in Delhi will not,

however, solve our problem. The shortage of housing in Delhi at present is of the order of about 1,10,000 units. It is, therefore, necessary that each year a minimum of 5,000 plots should be put on the market by Government and local authorities or a statutory Housing Board, specially established for the purpose of developing and disposing of land. The advantage of the last-named institution would be that it will be in a position to raise money from intending buyers as well as raise finances from the market, and will require government finance initially only for the purpose of starting its activities.

The minimum plot areas for future development, envisaged by the Delhi Authority and generally insisted upon by the Delhi Municipal Corporation is 200 sq. yds., and the maximum plot area, as recommended in the ensuing paragraph, should be 800 sq. yds. Plots of sizes varying between these two limits should be made available in various developed neighbourhoods year after year by auction or by direct allotment to persons eligible under the low-cost housing scheme, so as to meet the demand of persons desiring to live in their own houses. In this connection, it must be pointed out that owing to the existence of Rent Control legislation, there is very little likelihood of financiers investing in construction of houses for persons with incomes below 1,000 P.M. and the shortage of housing is felt particularly by this class of persons. In future, housing for persons, who are unable to afford their own houses, will have to be undertaken almost entirely by government or local authorities. Although a fairly generous provision has been made for loans to low and middle income groups for house-building purposes, it has not been possible for these classes to take full advantage of such provision, in the absence of adequate number of developed plots. Loans under these schemes can be granted only to those persons who already own developed plot.

11. In a city where the pressure on land is so heavy and the cost of development of new land beyond the existing urban limits so exorbitant, it is necessary to make more intensive use of the existing developed areas. The capital cost of providing services, such as water mains and sewers per unit of housing can be cut down, if the plot area is reduced. The resulting increase in density can, however, be compensated for by providing more open spaces, such as parks and playgrounds which are woefully inadequate generally all over Delhi, and even in the newly developed areas. With the rise in the cost of living, high taxation and limitation on incomes and expenditure, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain large houses and large gardens. In some areas, such as the Civil Lines, the owners of large house-sites are anxious to sub-divide and utilise them for building more than one residence. We are of the opinion

that large tracts of developed land, which can immediately be put to use to relieve the shortage of housing sites for low and middle income groups, should be beneficially utilised. In the existing developed areas, the maximum plot area should be 1,200 sq. yds. and owners or lessees of plots should be required to sub-divide the plot on these lines. To the sub-divided plots would attach the same liability to build to pay penal property taxes or incur liability to acquisition as in the other cases, we have mentioned earlier. A scheme on these lines will have to be carefully worked out, in consultation with the Town planners, after taking into account the size of water-mains, sewers etc. It may be that the sizes of existing sewers and water-mains are such as not to permit the construction of additional houses and services may, therefore, have to be augmented. Intensive development on these lines may not be advantageous, if the enlargement of existing services proves more expensive than the cost of laying new sewers and water-mains in the newly developed areas. But this will be counter balanced by the greater convenience of location and the lesser demands on other essential needs, such as transport.

12. For the forgoing reasons, we are of the opinion that in future schemes of development for residential purposes, whether private or public, the maximum plot area permissible should be 800 sq. yds. We have been informed that an area of 800 to 1,000 sq. yds. is the most popular plot area at present in Delhi. This area permits of the construction of two flats with 3 bed rooms on each floor with adequate setbacks as well as a little garden. It may be necessary to frame legislation for the purpose of imposing ceiling on plot area for residential purposes. The ceiling, of course, will not apply to certain public buildings occupied by persons holding high offices, whose duties make it necessary for them to occupy large houses with spacious grounds.

13. It has already been mentioned that Delhi has grown as an industrial centre since partition. There is a demand from industrialists for more land to be developed for industries in and around Delhi. It has been urged also that there should be no restrictions on the number and type of industries that should be allowed in the neighbourhood of the city. In our opinion, it would be a serious mistake to provide facilities for more industries in Delhi than are absolutely necessary to support the local economy. We consider that, by and large, the proposals submitted by the Town Planning Organisation for restricting the number and type of industries in and around Delhi should be adopted and should be rigorously adhered to. We do not, for instance, see why the Industrial Estate need have been located

in Delhi, when it could easily have been located in towns like Faridabad in the Punjab or Ghaziabad in the U.P. where adequate facilities exist. It is more difficult to check the growth of houses and shops in a city, but under the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the licensing provisions therein, it is easy for government to control the location of industries. Town Planners have warned against the huge social and other costs of cities with more than a million inhabitants. There may be people who wish to see Delhi developed into a London or a Bombay or a Calcutta. But none of these is regarded as an ideal city to live in. One author has described this desire as a "traditional form of vanity which identifies the city's greatness with its numbers of heads". In England, the government realised the importance of a systematic policy or urban dispersal as a means of preventing future growth of conurbations round the principle cities of London, Birmingham and Manchester; and under the New Towns Act, setellite towns, with a population of 20 to 50 thousand and room for as many more, were developed. To these were moved both the industries set up in congested areas and the workers who worked therein. We are aware that the control of industries in large cities is a delicate and intricate matter. But experience else-where emphasises, that in highly congested area it is desirable, as far as possible, to prevent new industrial growth. In general, industrialists are anxious both to enjoy the amenities of large cities, and to have their factories within easy motoring distance from their residence for purposes of supervision. We do not think that industry or industrialists will in any way suffer, if new factories are situated at a distance of 50 miles or more from Delhi.

A Note on the Land Values in Delhi Since 1945.

The average land values which stood at Rs. 80.00 per sq. yd. in 1952 in the D.A.G. Scheme rose to Rs. 164.00 (though the unofficial quotation was over Rs. 250.00) in 1957 and land prices on the Najafgarh Road (Industrial area) increased by 5 to 7 times of what the prices were in 1950-51, as the two areas have attained much importance in the commercial and the industrial field respectively.

The data collected during the course of investigation have been summarised in Statements I, II and III. Statement I depicts the changes in average prices in the main localities of Delhi whereas Statement II gives further details about these prices and the III shows the average prices in the outer areas of Delhi since 1955 onward.

The position as reflected from a perusal of these statements is given in the following paragraphs.

New Delhi.—(Central Areas around Connaught Circus and Parliament Street).

Much data could not be got from the office of the Registrar which may show the trend of land prices in these areas during all these years. The only figure which was available, shows that the land value during 1952 was Rs. 89·95 per sq. yd. on the Parliament Street. However, information from the unofficial sources reveals that the land prices on Prithvi Raj Road rose from Rs. 55,000 per acre in 1945 to Rs. 1,70,000 in 1949. As compared to this, a plot of 1 acre area on Curzon Road was sold at Rs. 3,50,000 in 1958.

New Delhi II.—(Southern Ridge area, Jungpura, Nizamuddin, Kilokri and private colonies such as Hauz Khas, Green Park, Kotla Mubarakpur, Kailash, Sunlight Estate etc.).

There was an increasing trend in the average prices of land from 1945 to 1950 during which period the prices increased from Rs. 9·78 per sq. yd. in 1945 to Rs. 16·00 per sq. yd. in 1950. With the coming into existence of some new colonies after 1949 and 1950, this increasing trend of land values was arrested and the prices have almost remained constant fluctuating around Rs. 19·00 per sq. yd.

New Delhi III.—(Diplomatic Enclave, Jorbagh, Golf Link, Sunder Nagar).

The prices in this area also showed an increasing trend upto 1952. The prices rose from Rs. 16·28 per sq. yd. in 1949 to 24·45 in 1953. The available quotations for the years 1953 and 1956 indicate that the prices have not been rising after 1952. The average price of the land in 1956 was Rs. 21·50 per sq. yd.

New Delhi IV.—(Yusaf Sarai and other undeveloped lands).

The land values in this area did not show an increasing trend from 1949 to 1955 and were actually declining—as this area was not sufficiently developed. However, the prices started to increase in 1957 when they rose to Rs. 9·00 from Rs. 4·97 per sq. yd. in 1955. The price level was at its peak in 1958 when the land values were Rs. 9·68 per sq. yd.

Darya Ganj.—

2-11

Since the area is located in the heart of the city, the prices fetched in this area were much more higher as compared to the prices in the other parts and there was an increasing trend in prices from 1946 and 1952-53 after which the prices started to decline. The average price for the whole of Darya Ganj increased from Rs. 21·35 per sq. yd. in 1945 to 109·92 in 1953 and came down to Rs. 64·77 in 1957.

In the south of Darya Ganj the prices increased from Rs. 28·20 per sq. yd. in 1948 and reached their peak i.e., 119·33 per sq. yd. in 1958. Although the prices remained above Rs. 100·00 during the year 1955 and 1956 also. The prices came down to Rs. 67·27 per sq. yd. in 1957.

In the North of Daryaganj also the prices increased from Rs. 20·10 per sq. yd. in 1945 to about Rs. 120·00 per sq. yd. in 1950 and 1951. The prices in the later period seems to have come down and stood at Rs. 81·90 per sq. yd. in 1956.

In the Old Daryaganj the prices show almost a continuous increase from Rs. 35·00 per sq. yd. in 1946 to Rs. 100·00 in 1953 after which as in case of South Darya Ganj the prices after showing a decline in 1954 again rose to about Rs. 85·00 during the years 1955 and 1956. The prices declined to Rs. 62·27 in 1957.

Karol Bagh.—(Devnagar, Rehgarapura, Shidipura, Rohtak Rd, W.E.I., Anand Parbat, Pusa Road, Model Basti.).

The prices in the Karol Bagh area show almost a continuous increase from 1945 to 1953 during which it increased from Rs. 15·18 in 1945 to Rs. 40·00 in 1953 after which there was fall upto 1956 when it came down to Rs. 28·00 per sq. yd. There was an abnormal rise in the prices during the years 1957 and 1958. The land was being sold at the rate of Rs. 125·00 per sq. yd. during the year 1958 which was the maximum price fetched in Western Extension Scheme.

Subzimandi.—(Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Premnagar, Shakti Nagar, Rana Pratap Bagh, Roshan Ara Extension Sodura Kalan, Malka Ganj, Sohan Ganj, Rajpura etc.).

The prices of land in Subzimandi area show a fluctuating trend. The prices were almost the same during the year 1945, 1946, 1948, 1953, 1955 and 1957. The maximum price during the year 1958 in Roshan Ara Extension Scheme (Shakti Nagar and Prem Nagar) was Rs. 61·10 per sq. yd. whereas the average price during the year 1958 was Rs. 49·77 per sq. yd.

Shadara I.—(Shadara Town, Rohtas Nagar, Navin Shadara, Dilshad Garden, Sunlight Estate etc.).

The average prices were the same during the year 1948 and 1956. The prices during the years 1948 and 1956 were Rs. 7·3 and Rs. 5·57 per sq. yd. respectively. The average prices during the year 1958 and 1945 were exactly the same i.e., Rs. 3·36 and Rs. 3·37 per sq. yd.

Shahdra II.—(Areas between Jamuna and Shahdara i.e., Gandhi Nagar, Krishan Nagar, Dhuranji Khas, Gokal Nagar etc.).

The average prices show a fluctuating trend between 1946 and 1953. In some of the farflung areas the land was sold at the cheapest rates, for example in Gokal Nagar the price was Rs. 0·33 per sq. yd. even during the year 1954. During the year 1950 the prices fetched per sq. yd. in Krishan Nagar was Rs. 4·00 where as the land was sold in Krishna Nagar at the rate of Rs. 22·90 per sq. yd. during the year 1957, as compared to the average for the whole area which stood at Rs. 11·74. The average prices show a continuously rising trend after 1953. The average prices increased from Rs. 3·20 in 1954 to Rs. 11·74 in 1957.

Pahar Ganj.—Between the years 1945 to 1955 the land prices in the area fluctuated between Rs. 40·00 to 50·00 per sq. yd. The low average price during the year 1950 is due to the low prices fetched in the Nabi Karim Area. During the year 1957 the average price for the whole area was Rs. 73·32 per sq. yd. as compared to maximum price during 1957 which was Rs. 91·58 per sq. yd.

Area near Pusa Institute.—The average prices during the years 1952 to 1955 were almost constant fluctuating around Rs. 9·00 per sq. yd., after which the prices show an increasing trend. The average price during the year 1958 was Rs. 14·52 being 1·5 times higher than that of the prices during the year 1952.

D.A.G. Extension.—The area covered under this Scheme lies around the old boundry line of the city of Mughals and extends from Delhi Gate to Ajmeri Gate. As the area has been developed by the Delhi Improvement Trust, (now called as Delhi Development Authority) for catering to the needs of business houses, the price of the land were bound to be higher as compared to other places. The auction of the sale of the plots in this area at that time was Rs. 86·73 per sq. yd. This average remained practically constant during the years 1952 and 1953. In 1954, there was big spurt in prices when the rate rose to Rs. 164·00 per sq. yd. Since then the rate has remained the same except for a sudden decline as Rs. 40·00 per sq. yd. in 1956. The rate in 1958 was Rs. 165·00 per sq. yd.

Sarai Rohilla and Kishan Ganj.—In this area in which at one time the land values were at their lowest except for Shahdra region in Delhi the values have been steadily increasing since 1945 when the rate was Rs. 4·44 per sq. yd. The rate in this area was thus the highest in 1957, when it stood at Rs. 33·24.

Outer Delhi Areas (Suburban Areas).—The rates for these areas were available from 1955 onward. The rates in the nearer areas like Rajouri Garden, Basaiderapur, Titarpur, Tihar and Chowkri Mubarkpur, on the Najafgarh Road, and Madipur, Shakurpur on the New Rohtak Road, which have been developed are much higher than these in other areas. However, the trend is a rising one for all the areas. West land is still lying in these low-priced areas which can be developed and released for further colonisation. The average rates in Rajouri Garden which extends from Basaiderapur on one side to Titarpur on the other were Rs. 21·52 per sq. yd. in 1958 as compared to Rs. 7·99 in 1955. In Tihar the rates went from Rs. 4·89 per sq. yd. in 1955 to Rs. 2·36 and Rs. 3·60 per sq. yd. in 1957 and 1958.

PROFORMA I

Average prices of land in the various parts of Delhi during the years 1945—58

	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
New Delhi-IV	..	..	..	..	6.83	5.14	4.26	..	..	..	4.97	..	9.00	9.68
II	9.78	16.19	19.00	16.90	24.91	29.16	18.01	23.51	19.98	19.71	19.08	22.75	16.70	19.98
III	..	..	..	..	16.28	..	21.99	24.45	20.20	..	..	21.50	..	..
Parliament Street (New Delhi-I)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darya Ganj	21.35	35.00	76.50	49.23	77.48	87.56	67.64	..	109.91	67.56	89.67	76.75	64.77	..
Karol Bagh	19.08	17.62	21.32	29.64	30.38	28.61	30.17	30.63	39.76	36.59	29.92	28.04	55.85	125.00
Subzimandi	18.00	18.54	33.22	18.87	36.46	21.19	26.66	12.43	19.60	23.66	18.40	20.84	17.62	49.77
Shahdra I	3.63	2.24	..	7.35	3.16	2.28	2.32	3.39	5.28	2.93	4.57	5.57	3.75	3.37
II	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.21	..	3.96	7.85	3.20	5.26	6.52	11.24	..
Pahar Ganj	42.32	40.17	43.61	52.43	42.06	20.85	49.59	32.63	51.29	47.01	37.64	28.08	73.32	..
Areas near Pusa In- stitute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.13	8.56	9.36	9.60	12.32	11.77	14.52
Outer Delhi Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.19	8.47	8.61	..	..	19.34	26.67
Civil Lines	..	4.65	9.85	15.65	20.00	..	50.71	60.00	..	31.17	5.38	..	16.25	..
City Areas	41.74	28.60	157.48	21.95	65.35	..	..	..	127.68	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar	31.99	32.50	35.10	40.00	20.24	..	20.22	23.00	37.71	34.88	..	20.82	71.87	..
S. R. & K. Gunj	4.44	5.11	9.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.85	13.86	33.24	..
D. A. G. Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	86.74	82.57	86.54	164.00	120.00	160.00	164.00	165.00

PROFORMA II

Average prices of land in the various parts of Delhi during the years 1945—58

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
I. New Delhi:														
Parliament Street	89.95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunder Nagar	16.28	..	21.94	24.92	..	..	..	25.83	..	..
Golf Link	29.00	24.57	..	..	25.74	..	..
Jorbeg	25.49	19.35	..	..	20.84	..	..
Diplomatic Enclave	18.40	13.18	..	..	17.88	..	..
Kailash Extension	8.02	8.45	8.00	9.00	18.11
Lajpat Nagar	15.46	25.15	22.50
Jungpura Nizamuddin	7.56	10.37	15.00	23.79	..	22.04	20.63	..	17.50	..	..	11.75	14.00	..
Southern Ridge	12.00	22.00	20.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	23.00	26.00	26.00	31.00	30.00	45.00	22.00	..
Hauzkhos	8.82	10.14	10.21	4.44	22.28
Green Park	10.45	12.95	15.59	19.38
Kotla Mubarak Pur & Factory Road	5.00	17.83	6.59	17.81	18.64	18.85	..	6.67	14.85	19.08	22.57
Yusuf Sarai etc.	6.88	5.14	4.36	..	..	..	4.97	..	9.00	..
Kilokri	8.00	..	18.74	..	..	9.11	10.79	15.00

II. Delhi Ajmeri Gate Scheme 86.78 85.00 88.00 164.00 100.00 160.00 164.00 145.00

III. Karol Bagh Area

New Rohtak Road .. 5.00 .. 39.00 30.75 .. 29.20

Western Extension Area .. 17.95 25.18 26.05 12.50 12.65 26.49 28.95 37.67 40.21 35.71 37.25 48.00 48.00 64.00

Pusa Road 13.63 25.00 .. 28.24

Karol Bagh .. 15.33 17.19 25.41 30.16 30.86 30.13 34.50 37.84 38.86 38.36 38.86 38.41 47.70 ..

Shidi Pura 91.53

Model Basti .. 10.28 16.00

IV. Subsimandi Area

Kamla Nagar 18.00 10.53 12.15 .. 27.48 .. 10.00 .. 42.38 .. 14.58 14.95 ..

Jawahar Nagar 19.36 10.00 10.45 42.00 14.96 22.93 11.95 21.58 21.00 .. 10.50 23.44 ..

Prem Nagar 29.00 21.00 .. 30.92 25.34 55.86

Shakti Nagar 23.32 .. 24.01 30.98 .. 22.19 17.75 25.93 35.35 .. 43.68

Rana Pratap Esgh 15.35 14.00 13.29 10.38 28.78 21.97 ..

Malika Ganj 6.00 18.30 10.75

V. Paharganj Area

Motia Khan/Nabi Karim 3.33 20.03 14.31

Main Paharganj 40.00 22.56 67.50 .. 121.00 120.38 81.50 .. 91.58 ..

Qadom Sharif .. 37.52 37.36 8.27 37.56 48.87 62.55 38.97 37.64 34.39

100

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Rana Nagar	..	..	..	..	35.25	..	..	..	40.03	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Sadar Area														
Sadar/Basti Harphool Singh	22.00	40.00	..	40.00	22.77	..	20.22	23.00	40.00	..	..	20.82	..	..
Bahadurgarh Road	41.97	..	35.09	..	17.70	..	..	..	35.41	34.88	..	..	..	..
VII. Other City Area														
Bazar Sita Ram/ Tushman Gate	80.00	..	21.19	23.03	65.35	..	..	..	80.00	..	..	..	71.	..
Bela Road Kash- miri Gate Hamilton Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.71	60.00	..	31.17	..	..	..	..
G. B. Road	..	36.00	157.48	..	..	..	..	..	175.38	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Darya Ganj														
Darya Ganj South	22.57	..	..	28.29	70.00	57.97	94.09	..	119.83	77.97	101.40	110.79	67.27	..
Darya Ganj North.	20.13	..	..	..	..	121.00	120.38	..	..	..	81.90	..	..	..
Darya Ganj Old	..	55.00	76.50	70.17	84.96	83.72	..	..	100.00	57.15	85.71	83.95	62.27	..
IX. Kishan Ganj Sarai Rohilla.														
Kishan Ganj	4.44	..	19.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.87	18.34	..	..

Serai Rohilla . . .	5.11	6.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.37	33.24	..
X. Civil Lines . . .	4.65	..	9.84	15.65	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.25	..
XI. Khamfur Shadi-Pur . . .	..	..	..	..	22.71	..	9.07	5.80	..	10.89	8.14	27.50	..	..
Inderpuri and Extension areas behind Pusa Road . . .	..	..	..	..	..	8.75	8.56	8.72	.36	18.96	10.12	10.50	14.52	..
XII. Extension East of Jamuna River														
Shadara . . .	3.36	2.98	..	..	3.16	2.28	2.54	4.21	5.28	4.90	4.14	7.50	..	..
Outer Sshadra . . .	..	1.43	..	1.80	..	..	2.09	3.46	..	..	5.00	4.00	4.76	3.73
Gandhi Nagar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4.21	..	..	6.00	4.56	9.14	10.00	9.47	..
Krishna Nagar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..	3.96	4.46	5.41	5.14	4.11	2.90	..
Khuranji Khas . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.50	3.55	5.45	9.45	..

PROFORMA III

Outer Delhi Areas and Suburban Areas

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Rajori Garden	7.99	8.28	8.31	13.62
Basai Darapur	5.90	7.16	7.04	14.48
Titar Pur	8.31	1.22	15.82	21.52
Chowkri Mub. Pur	5.60	8.49	10.00	10.52
Azad Pur . . . . .	..	5.40	3.56	3.00
Nangloi Jalali	4.40	5.63	4.08	4.86
Khiala	3.33	4.12	4.96	2.89
Navaza	0.56	3.27	..	..
Modipur	3.37	4.32	6.83	5.69
Bharola	3.44	5.43	3.41	6.68
Chankhardi	5.07	3.58	6.00	7.67
Wazirpur	10.39	5.00	..	..
New Rohtak Road	12.39	10.69	..	..
Saraswati	6.85	..	..	..
Hostal Village	2.43	2.68	2.08	2.24
Kashapur	3.06	5.67	3.40	3.16
Narsina . . . . .	..	..	2.98	..
Narela . . . . .	..	..	2.98	..
Shakur Pur . . . . .	..	..	4.98	6.47
Badli . . . . .	..	..	2.24	..
Dhirpur . . . . .	..	..	3.50	3.17
Nangloi . . . . .	..	..	2.36	3.60
Tihar	4.89	5.60	3.38	7.58

PROFORMA IV

Land Values in Private Colonies along with their Rates in 1958.
(Average rate per sq. yd.)

Name of colony	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Resale rate during 1958
1. Ashoka Park, Rohtak Road	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	..	11.00	16.00
2. Ashoka Park Extension, Rohtak Road	..	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.50	7.25	7.79	..	..	..
3. Shivaji Park, Rohtak Road	6.69	8.00	7.26	6.31	6.00	5.59	6.25	8.90	11.75	18.00
4. Kailash Colony, Kalkaji Road	8.29	9.29	8.29	8.29	8.29	8.80	8.89	..	..	35.00
5. Rajauri Garden Extension, Najafgarh Road	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.97	13.05	17.16	25.00
6. Model Town, Mall Road, Delhi.	13.00	13.44	14.31	14.69	15.00	14.31	15.00	..	..	22/- to 30/-
7. Hauz Khas Enclave	..	..	..	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.85	16.37	35/- to 40/-
8. New Delhi South Ext. I	..	..	..	..	..	17.42	18.61	No Sales	No Sales	..
9. New Delhi South Ext. II	..	..	..	..	..	17.33	17.33	19.24	No Sales	40/- to 45/-
10. Greater Kailash	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.00	17.00	23.85	24.00
11. Dilshad Garden Extension G.T. Road, Delhi.	..	..	..	..	4.81	4.81	4.83	4.81	..	..

ENCLOSURE II

Decisions taken on the Recommendations of the Committee on Land Values

1. Private investment in housing in Delhi should be facilitated. Setting up of colonies which could be located elsewhere should be discouraged.
2. No institution should be given allotment of Government land in Delhi unless it subserves the interests of the population of Delhi or it is definite that the nature of the work to be carried out is such that it cannot with equal efficiency be carried out elsewhere than in Delhi.
3. Provision should be made in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, limiting the refund of property tax on vacant building sites to fifty per cent.
4. Vacant plots in developed areas should be acquired if construction thereon is not completed within a period of two years.
5. A survey should be made of the already developed areas with a view to redensification.
6. Consideration of the recommendation relating to the location of industries in the urban areas of Delhi was postponed till the Master Plan for Dehli had been considered by the Cabinet.
7. The size of residential plots to be sold to individuals should not exceed 800 sq. yards. The ceiling would not apply to plots on which residential accommodation is constructed by Government. In the case of co-operative house building societies, the ceiling would be extended to 1,200 sq. yds. Even here, in respect of some of the co-operative societies, which had either acquired land for development under their own arrangement and had been dispossessed of that land in the acquisition proceedings by Government in 1957, or deposited money with Government before the 31st December, 1959, for the acquisition of land for housing purposes, or which had themselves bought land (otherwise than through acquisition proceedings) prior to the 13th

November, 1959, the ceiling would be relaxed upto 2,000 sq. yds. Care should, however, be taken to ensure that the total amount of land to a co-operative society does not exceed the real needs and that the co-operative societies which may be permitted to have a ceiling of 2,000 sq. yds. on individual plots are not allowed to apply for acquisition of additional land merely on the ground that larger plots are required for some of their members.

ANNEXURE II

Revised statements showing annual targets for (1) acquisition (2) development and (3) disposal of land and the achievements against each.

Year	Acquisition		Development		Disposal†	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1961-62 (and before)	3700 acres	10,013.89 acres	200 acres	..		
1962-63	2000 "		3,000 "	61.8 acres	910 Plots	240 plots
1963-64	2000 "	5,477.42 "	2,000 "	774.2	2,012 plots	1,226 plots
1964-65	300 "	3,757.43 "	2,000 "	499.0 "	1,387 "	717 plots
1965-66	..	..	800 "	..		
TOTAL	8,000 acres	19,248.74 acres	8,000 acres	*1,335 acres	4,759 plots	2,183 plots

† For the disposal of land no annual targets have been fixed. However it was anticipated that about 2000 plots would be made available for disposal by auction by October, 1961.

* This represents the area developed by the Delhi Development Authority. In addition, the Delhi Municipal Corporation had developed area of about 560 acres and the Co-operative Societies 71.94 acres. The total area developed is thus 1966.94 acres. Information about the area developed by Govt. Deptt. is not readily available. It has been called for and will be furnished as early as possible.

§ In addition to this, 1643 residential plots are reserved for allotment to persons dispossessed as a result of acquisition and Group Housing Schemes of the Delhi Development Authority, or for disposal. Arrangements to dispose of 933 industrial plots are in hand.

APPENDIX VII

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Ref. para 3.23 of Report)

Statement showing the total profits earned so far from the acquisition and disposal of land in Delhi

Answer.—The proforma accounts of the Scheme are maintained in accordance with the procedure laid down by audit. The balance-sheet of the scheme as on 31st March, 1964 *vide* Annexure 'I' shows that the gross profit upto that date was Rs. 1,76,51,120/- composed of the following items:—

- (a) Land Cost Equalisation Reserve Fund—Rs. 1,45,00,000/-
- (b) Development Reserve Fund—Rs. 13,50,000/-
- (c) Additional charges prescribed by Government—
Rs. 17,68,276/-.
- (d) Excess of income over expenditure—Rs. 32,844/-.

This figure is, however, provisional. It is not possible to indicate the actual profits for the following reasons:—

(i) The cost of land acquired is provisional and the final figures will be known only after the courts have decided the claims for enhancement of compensation.

(ii) The P.W.D. accounts relating to expenditure on the various schemes have not yet been finalised because in a number of schemes, small pockets are under stay orders from the Courts and some services are yet to be provided, namely, second wearing coat, carpeting of roads etc., which will be carried out after 50 per cent of the houses in the colony are built up.

(iii) Until 50 per cent of the buildings in the colony are completed, maintenance charges on street lighting, water supply and sewage disposal, storm water drains, roads, etc. are the responsibility of the developing agency and the accounts will be finalised only when these services are handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(iv) Other Expenditure on interim provision of services, such as water supply, sewage disposal and internal sewers will have to be incurred by the developing agencies.

APPENDIX VIII

(Vide para. 3.59 of Report)

Statement indicating the Grants-in-aid, loans and 'ad-hoc' grants given for certain specified Schemes to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
A.—Grants-in-aid	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Budget gap grant	59.40	..	..
Expenditure on transferred institutions	93.00	93.00	92.78
Second Plan schemes	8.36	8.36	4.18
Third Plan schemes	60.00	100.00	150.00
Fire services	5.00	..	9.63
Miscellaneous grants paid to erstwhile local bodies [ . . . . .	..	..	..
Maintenance of vital and health statistics	0.13	0.28	0.28
Improvement of sanitary arrangements in displaced persons colonies; and health services in rural areas	10.00	10.00	10.00
Education	55.77	74.23	95.00
General grant-in-aid on matching basis of Rs. 3 for every Rs. 7 raised as an additional revenue by new taxation by the Corporation . . . . .	..	..	3.00
TOTAL	291.66	285.87	364.87
B.—Assigned Taxes			
Terminal tax	169.69	171.58	191.46
Collection charges on Terminal tax	15.00	24.67	20.66
Motor Vehicles tax	17.59	20.03	29.18
Entertainment and Betting taxes	42.00	48.53	47.90
TOTAL	244.28	264.81	289.20
TOTAL 'A' AND 'B'	535.94	550.68	654.07

APPENDIX IX

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(Ref. para 4.26 of the Report)

Note on the exhibition of films in the rural areas by Children's Film Society.

(a) Statistics are not available for films shown in rural areas and will have to be collected from the States.

(b) The State Governments, etc., who are affiliate members of the Children's Film Society are supplied one free copy of each of the films produced by the Society during the period of their membership. The State Governments and their Departments concerned with social welfare and educational activities also purchase copies of films for non-commercial exhibition in their respective areas. It is not possible to state categorically that such films are being shown in the Community Development Blocks. However, as the State Governments are supplied free copies of the documentaries produced by the Films Division for exhibition in rural areas through their mobile vans, it is assumed that copies of the films of the Children's Film Society supplied free to, or purchased by the State Governments or their Departments, are also shown in the Community Development Blocks along with the Films Division documentaries. The Statistics however, will have to be obtained from the State Governments. A statement showing the list of films produced by each State Government is enclosed as annexure.

(c) No definite information in this regard is available. However, in this connection reference is invited to item (b) above. The States and Union Territories which have been supplied copies free of charge on account of affiliate membership or have purchased copies of the film from the Society are:—

Jammu and Kashmir

Uttar Pradesh

Orissa

Assam

Madhya Pradesh

Maharashtra

Kerala

Delhi

Lacadive and Minicoy Islands

Mysore

Tripura

Goa

Pondicherry

Punjab

Bihar

West Bengal

Rajasthan

Gujarat

Andhra Pradesh

Madras

Himachal Pradesh

Manipur

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Nagaland

Daman and Diu.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing prints of Children's Films purchased by the States for exhibition through their Publicity/Mobile vans, etc. in rural, slum and industrial areas.

S. No.	State	Films	Prints	Version
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chetak	1	Telugu
		Meera Ka Chitra	1	Telugu
		Bal Ramayan	1	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	1	Hindi
		Jaldeep	1	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	1	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Mardi & the Monkey	1	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	1	Hindi
		Crow & The Fox	1	Hindi
2	Assam (includes NEFA and Nagaland).	Ekata	3	Assamese
		Ekata	1	Hindi
		Idd Mubarak	2	Assam
		Bal Ramayan	1	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	2	Hindi
		Jaldeep	1	Hindi
		Char Dost	3	Hindi
		26th January	3	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	2	Assamese
		Crow & The Fox	3	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	2	Hindi
		Circus Boy	2	Hindi
		Mardi & the Monkey	2	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	1	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	3	Hindi
		To the Rescue	1	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Haria	1	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	2	Hindi
		Alladdin & The Magic Lamp	1	Hindi
		Chetak	1	Hindi
		Veer Purush	1	Hindi
3	Bihar	Savitri	2	Hindi
		Hamein Khelene Do	2	Hindi
		Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	2	Hindi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Nayaya	1	Hindi
		Raju Aur Gangaram	1	Hindi
		Maha Teerth	1	Hindi
		Stamp Album	2	Hindi
		Boond Boon d Se Sagar	1	Hindi
		Chatur Balak	2	Hindi
		Panch Putliyan	1	Hindi
		Pahadon Ki Pukar	1	Hindi
		Deepak	1	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	9	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	1	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	7	Hindi
		Chetak	2	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	7	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	8	Hindi
		Crow & The Fox	2	Hindi
		Bal Ramayan	6	Hindi
		Ekata	8	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	6	Hindi
		Jaldeep	6	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	4	Hindi
		Char Dost	6	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	5	Hindi
		Mardi & The Monkey	4	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	2	Hindi
		Haria	6	Hindi
		Yatra	6	Hindi
		Panchtantra ki Ek Kahani	6	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	6	Hindi
		Idd Mubarak	7	Hindi
		Scout Camp	2	Hindi
		To the Rescue	1	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	1	Hindi
		Veer Purush	1	Hindi
		Alladdin & The Magic Lamp 26th January	1 1	Hindi Hindi
4	Delhi	Jaldeep	1	Hindi
		Char Dost	1	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	1	Hindi
		Bal Ramayan	1	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	2	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	1	Hindi
5	Gujarat	Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	1	Gujarati
		Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	1	Hindi
		Veer Purush	3	Gujarati

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Chatur Balak	1	Hindi
		Jaldeep	5	Hindi
		Bal Ramsyan	3	Hindi
		Alladdin & The Magic Lamp	6	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	3	Gujarati
		Maha Teerth	1	Gujarati
		Gulab Ka Phool	1	Gujarati
		Gulab Ka Phool	5	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	5	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	2	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	8	Gujarati
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1	Hindi
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	8	Gujarati
		Scout Camp	4	Hindi
		Stamp Album	1	Hindi
		Pahadon Ki Pukar	1	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	7	Hindi
		Idd Mubarak	2	Hindi
		Idd Mubarak	3	Gujarati
		Chetak	2	Hindi
		Chetak	2	Gujarati
		Ekata	8	Gujarati
		Guru Bhakti	7	Gujarati
		Crow & The Fox	5	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	2	Hindi
		Char Dost	2	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	2	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	2	Hindi
		Haria	3	Hindi
		Yatra	2	Hindi
		26th January	3	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	3	Hindi
		Balko Sathe Vartalap	2	Gujarati
		Nyaya	3	Hindi
6	Himachal Pradesh	Bal Ramayan	1	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	1	Hindi
		Jaldeep	1	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	1	Hindi
		Char Dost	2	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	2	Hindi
		Scout Camp	2	Hindi
		Haria	1	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	2	Hindi
		Chetak	1	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	1	Hindi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Saral Biswas	1	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Hindi
		Ekata	1	Hindi
7	Jammu & Kashmir	Bachon Se Baten	4	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	5	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	2	Hindi
		Ekata	4	Hindi
		Ekata	1	Kashmiri
		Yatra	2	Hindi
		Alladdin & the Magic Lamp	2	Hindi
		Haria	2	Hindi
		26th January	2	Hindi
		Idd Mubarak	4	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	2	Hindi
		Jaldeep	3	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	3	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	1	Hindi
8	Kerala	Jaldeep	2	Hindi
		Bal Ramayan	2	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Alladdin & The Magic Lamp	1	Hindi
		Crow & the Fox	1	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	1	Malayalam
		Ekata	1	Malayalam
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1	Malayalam
		Chetak	1	Malayalam
		Saral Biswas	1	Malayalam
9	Laccadive & Minicoy Islands.	Guru Bhakti	1	Malayalam
		Idd Mubarak	1	Malayalam
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Malayalam
		26th January	1	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	1	Tamil
10	Maharashtra	Ganga Ki Laharen*	2	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	1	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	1	Marathi
		Guru Bhakti	1	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	1	Marathi
		Chetak	1	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	1	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Hindi
		Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	1	Hindi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Jaldeep	5	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	1	Hindi
		Bush Christmas	1	Hindi
		Secret Cave	1	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	1	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	1	Hindi
		Bal Ramayan	1	Hindi
		Alladdin & the Magic Lamp	1	Hindi
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1	Marathi
		Ekata	1	Marathi
		Idd Mubarak	1	Marathi
11	Madras	Meera Ka Chitra	1	Tamil
		Saral Biswas	1	Tamil
		Chetak	1	Tamil
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Tamil
		Ganga Ki Laharen	1	Tamil
		Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	1	Tamil
		Guru Bhakti	1	Tamil
		Yatra	1	English
		26th January	1	English
		Scout Camp	1	English
12	Manipur	Bal Ramayan	2	Hindi
		Jaldeep	2	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	3	Hindi
		Crow & the Fox	2	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	3	Hindi
		Char Dost	1	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	1	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Bush Christmas	1	Hindi
		Secret Cave	1	Hindi
		Circus Boy	1	Hindi
		To the Rescue	1	Hindi
		Mardi & the Monkey	1	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	1	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	1	Hindi
		Haria	3	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	2	Hindi
		Yatra	1	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	1	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	1	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Hindi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13	Mysore	Stamp Album	1	Hindi
		Yatra	4	Hindi
		26th January	2	Hindi
		Veer Purush	1	Hindi
		Veer Purush	1	Kannada
		Meera Ka Chitra	1	Kannada
		Chetak	1	Kannada
		Haria	1	Hindi
		Crow & The Fox	3	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	2	Hindi
		Mardi & The Monkey	2	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	2	Hindi
		Jaldeep	2	Hindi
		Ekata	1	Hindi
		Ekata	4	Kannada
		Saral Biswas	4	Kannada
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	4	Kannada
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	1	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Kannada
		14	Madhya Pradesh	Gulab Ka Phool	3	Hindi
Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1			Hindi
Chetak	2			Hindi
Veer Pursush	2			Hindi
Ekata	2			Hindi
Ganga Ki Laharen	4			Hindi
Saral Biswas	2			Hindi
Bachon Se Baten	2			Hindi
Crow & The Fox	2			Hindi
Char Dost	2			Hindi
Scout Camp	2			Hindi
Meera Ka Chitra	1			Hindi
26th January	1			Hindi
Dilli Ki Kahani	1			Hindi
Jaldeep	3			Hindi
Mardi & the Monkey	2			Hindi
Lu Brothers	2			Hindi
Bal Ramayan	1			Hindi
To the Rescue	1			Hindi
Secret Cave	1			Hindi
Circus Boy	1	Hindi		
Chuk & Gek	1	Hindi		
15	Orissa	Bal Ramayan	1	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	1	Hindi
		Circus Boy	1	Hindi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Crow & The Fox	1	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	3	Hindi
		Jaldeep	1	Hindi
		Char Dost	1	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Haria	1	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	1	Hindi
		Alladdin & the Magic Camp	1	Hindi
		Yatra	1	Hindi
		26th January	1	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	1	Hindi
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	1	Hindi
		Ekata	1	Hindi
		Idd Mubarak	1	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	1	Hindi
		Veer Purush	1	Hindi
16	Punjab	Jaldeep	1	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	1	Hindi
		Ekata	2	Hindi
		Ekata	1	Punjabi
		Yatra	1	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	1	Hindi
		Chetak	1	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	1	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Hindi
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1	Punjabi
		Veer Purush	1	Punjabi
		26th January	2	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	1	Hindi
		Crow & The Fox	1	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	1	Hindi
17	Rajasthan	Raju Aur Gangaram	2	Hindi
		Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	2	Hindi
		Hamein Khelne Do	2	Hindi
		Maha Teerth	2	Hindi
		Boond Boond Se Sagar	2	Hindi
		Chatur Balak	2	Hindi
		Pahadon Ki Pukar	3	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	3	Hindi
		Deepak	1	Hindi
		Panch Putliyan	1	Hindi
		Idd Mubarak	2	Hindi
		Savitri	3	Hindi
		Veer Purush	2	Hindi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Stamp Album	2	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	2	Hindi
		Ekata	3	Hindi
		Crow & The Fox	3	Hindi
		Bal Ramayan	4	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Char Dost	2	Hindi
		Chetak	2	Hindi
		Nyaya	2	Hindi
		Meera Ka Chitra	2	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	1	Hindi
		Bush Christmas	1	Hindi
		Secret Cave	1	Hindi
		Circus Boy	1	Hindi
		To the Rescue	1	Hindi
		Mardi & The Monkey	1	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	2	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	2	Hindi
		Alladdin & the Magic Lamp	4	Hindi
		Yatra	2	Hindi
		26th January	2	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	2	Hindi
		Panchtantra Ki Kahani	2	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	2	Hindi
		Jaldeep	2	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	2	Hindi
		Haria	1	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	1	Hindi
18	Tripura	Bal Ramayan	1	Hindi
		Chatur Balak	1	Bengali
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1	Bengali
		Jaldeep	2	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	1	Bengali
		Veer Purush	1	Bengali
		Yatra	1	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	1	Hindi
		Lu Brothers	1	Hindi
		Crow & The Fox	2	Hindi
		Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Bengali
		Chetak	1	Bengali
		Gulab Ka Phool	1	Bengali
		Alladdin & the Magic Lamp	1	Bengali
		Mardi & The monkey	1	Hindi

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19	Uttar Pradesh	Scout Camp	2	Hindi
		Haria	5	Hindi
		Guru Bhakti	4	Hindi
		Ekata	1	Hindi
		Bapu Ne Kaha Tha	2	Hindi
		Raju Aur Gangaram	1	Hindi
		Hamein Khelne Do	1	Hindi
		Boond Boond Se Sagar	1	Hindi
		Chatur Balak	2	Hindi
		Ganga Ki Laharen	5	Hindi
		Ramshastri Ka Nyaya	3	Hindi
		Crow & The Fox	3	Hindi
		Scout Camp	1	Hindi
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	2	Hindi
		Saral Biswas	3	Hindi
		Veer Purush	3	Hindi
		Savitri	2	Hindi
		Jaldeep	6	Hindi
		Nyaya	1	Hindi
		Stamp Album	1	Hindi
		Maha Teerth	2	Hindi
		Lu Brother	4	Hindi
		Bal Ramayan	3	Hindi
		Bachon Se Baten	4	Hindi
		Char Dost	3	Hindi
		Chuk & Gek	2	Hindi
		Gulab Ka Phool	1	Hindi
		Aladdin & The Magic Lamp	1	Hindi
		Yatra	1	Hindi
		26th January	1	Hindi
		Panchtantra Ki Ek Kahani	1	Hindi
Idd Mubarak	2	Hindi		
Meera Ka Chitra	1	Hindi		
Chetak	1	Hindi		
Dilli Ki Kahani	1	Hindi		
20	West Bengal	Saral Biswas	1	Bengali
		Meera Ka Chitra	1	Bengali
		Chetak	1	Bengali
		Veer Purush	1	Bengali

In addition to the above States who are affiliate members of the Society receive one print of each Children's film produced, free of charge, in lieu of their membership, for exhibition in rural and industrial areas through their Mobile vans.

APPENDIX X

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(Ref. para 4.37 of the Report)

Statement showing details of studios hired by Children Film Society for production of Films.

* • • • • • •

7. Shri Kant Studio and Shri Sound Studio were never engaged by the Society for the production of the puppet film. Only sheds (unfurnished and unequipped) from M/s. Rajkamal Kala Mandir Studios, were engaged.

8. (a) In the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, Rajkamal Kala Mandir Studios were engaged for nine shifts and one hour during the period from 14-5-1963 to 31-5-1963 for indoor shooting of the film "Rahul" at the rate of Rs. 650/- per shift. The total amount paid was Rs. 5931.25.

(b) Before taking up production of the puppet film, a test shooting was conducted in December, 1962—January 1963 and after the test was found to be satisfactory, it was decided to produce the film. The actual production commenced from September, 1963.

(c) Actual shooting of the puppet film started on 16-10-1963. Prior to that various tests (animation trolley test, exposure test etc.) were conducted. Shooting was interrupted in August, 1964 when the Society was asked to vacate the shed which was hired from M/s. Rajkamal Kala Mandir Studio and was required by them for their own use. Shooting re-started in March 1965 and was completed by the end of July, 1965.

(d) Total expenditure incurred on the puppet film since the beginning, excepting salaries of the staff and cost of special equipment, bulbs, etc., amounted to Rs. 54283.34 as accounted for in the books of the Society upto the end of July, 1965.

(e) Shooting of the film has been completed. Rush print in respect of the last lot has not been received from the laboratory. After this is received and edited, the rough cut will be shown to the Director of Music, for composing background music. Thereafter recording, final negative cutting, etc., will be undertaken.

9. (a) During the years 1963-64 and 1964-65, Shri Kant Studio was hired as under:—

From	To	Name of Picture	No. of shifts	Rate per shift	Amount
10-11-63	19-11-63	Rahul	3	Rs. 700	Rs. 2,100
8-4-64	11-4-64	Dhruvatara	3 1/2	600	2,100
10-11-64		Rahul	1	600	600

9. (b) & (c) Regard to the hiring of Shri Rajkamal Kala Mandir Studio reference is invited to item No. 8(a). As regards the sheds which were hired, the information is as follows:—

(i) First shed of size 20' x 30' for the period from 1-9-1963 to 13-8-1964 (about 11½ months):

(Rs.)

Rent of the floor area	400/- per month
Electricity charges for production of the film	100/- per month
Electricity charges for the air-conditioner	50/- per month

(ii) Second shed of size 30' x 35' for the period from 15-2-1965 to 14-9-1965 (7 months):

Rent of accommodation	
Electricity charges for the shooting of the film	} Rs. 12,000/- for 7 months.
Electricity charges for the air-conditioner	

(d) Both the sheds were not hired at the same time. As already mentioned above, the second shed was hired for shooting of the puppet film, as the first shed could not be spared by the Studios. The second shed was specially constructed by Rajkamal Kala Mandir for the Children's Film Society to enable it to complete its puppet film "As You Like It". A sum of Rs. 5,000/- was paid in advance and further payment is being made at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per month, that is, in all, Rs. 12,000/- for the period of seven months.

APPENDIX XI

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(Ref. para 4.50 of the Report)

A detailed note indicating the reasons for delay in executing agreement with the film producer.

Mr. had come to India on a visa for shooting his feature film 'India Today'. While in India, he approached the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for permission to shoot the feature film and about a dozen documentaries. As the Government also had in their programme for 1957-58 (1) the production of a feature length documentary and (2) 12 documentaries in colour, it was felt that instead of the Films Division producing these films, Mr. might be asked to produce them on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, the matter was discussed with him in January, 1957. He was prepared to collaborate on certain conditions and certain facilities being provided to him. The matter was considered in detail in consultation with the Ministry of Finance who concurred in such collaboration including its financial aspect. Thereafter, the developments took place as in the following chronological order:—

14-2-1957.

(a) Ministry of Information & Broadcasting asked Films Division to (1) provide necessary facilities to Mr. pending the signing of a formal agreement and (2) draw up a draft agreement in consultation with the Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay.

(b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued the necessary financial sanction.

30-3-1957.

The Films Division sent the draft agreement to the Solicitor to the Central Government for vetting.

6-4-1957.

The Films Division received the Solicitor's comments on the draft agreement.

20-4-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting received from Films Division a draft agreement vetted by Solicitor to Central Government at Bombay, to be entered into with Mr. Films Division simultaneously sent a copy of the draft agreement to Mr. also for approval.

21-6-1957.

Mr. wrote to Films Division suggesting a few changes in the draft agreement.

4-7-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting received a communication from Films Division about the changes suggested by Mr. to be made in the draft agreement.

6-8-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting referred to Ministry of Law the draft agreement as proposed by the former as also the draft agreement as proposed by Mr., for comments on the changes proposed by Mr. as well as the general wording of the agreement.

12-8-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting received the comments of Ministry of Law.

In the meantime, Mr. had been doing the work in connection with the production of feature film and the documentaries with the assistance of the Films Division as envisaged under the arrangements although signing of a formal agreement had not yet been possible. It, however, became clear that the feature film, as was being produced by Mr. would not be acceptable to the Government. It was, therefore, thought that Government should concern themselves only with the 12 documentaries and should drop out the feature film altogether from the agreement to be signed. Secretary General agreed that the Government should dissociate themselves from the feature film but he thought that in the light of the understanding already given to Mr. and our obligations as a Government and in the interest of our foreign relations, assistance to Mr. as promised to him, should be given in respect of the feature film as well.

5-9-1957.

The then Information and Broadcasting Secretary (late Shri R. K. Ramadhyani) discussed the matter with Mr.

9-9-1957.

The draft agreement, as revised after discussion with Mr., was sent by Information and Broadcasting Ministry to Law Ministry for vetting.

13-9-1957.

Law Ministry sent their comments on the draft agreement to Information & Broadcasting Ministry.

14-9-1957.

Information and Broadcasting Ministry sent the draft agreement to Finance Ministry for concurrence.

19-9-1957.

Finance Ministry made two queries—one being whether there was any guarantee that Mr..... would make over to Government the negatives, etc., referred to in the draft agreement.

20-9-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting suggested to Ministry of External Affairs that either a bank guarantee should be obtained from Mr. or the Italian Embassy should stand as a surety.

1-10-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting received a reply from Ministry of External Affairs that no bank guarantee or collateral surety was necessary.

4-10-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting referred the case to Ministry of Finance again.

11-10-1957.

In view of External Affairs Ministry's contention Finance Ministry concurred in the terms of the agreement.

12-10-1957.

Information and Broadcasting Ministry enquired from Law Ministry as to the amount of stamp duty that would be payable on the

agreement so that it could be decided whether the amount should be borne by Mr..... or Government.

14-10-1957.

(a) Law Ministry stated that the amount of stamp duty should be Rs. 1.50. But they suggested that the Collector of Stamp should also be asked for confirmation.

(b) Information and Broadcasting Ministry referred the matter to Collector of Stamps.

15-10-1957.

Collector of Stamps confirmed that the stamp duty would be Rs. 1.50.

17-10-1957.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting discussed the terms of the agreement with Mr. The latter accepted the terms

18-10-1957.

The agreement was signed.

APPENDIX XII

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(Ref. para 5.13 of the Report)

Additional information in respect of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

Item 1.—Machinery set up for operation of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund constituted under the Mica Mines Welfare Fund Act, 1946, is intended to provide medical, educational, recreational and other welfare amenities to workers in mica mines. The Act provides for the levy of a customs duty on all mica exported from India upto a maximum rate of 6½ per cent *ad valorem*. The present rate is 2½ per cent *ad valorem*. The collections are allocated for expenditure on welfare measures among the various mica producing areas in proportion to their average production.

There are three main Organisations of the Fund in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan which are the principal mica producing States in India. There are a few small pockets of mica mines in other States also like Madras and West Bengal. The Government of India have by notification framed rules for the administration of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in each of the three Organisations of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. An advisory Committee in each of the three regions *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan has been constituted for formulation and implementation of the Welfare Schemes and Administration of the Organisation. The Advisory Committees consist of the following members:—

I. Bihar

- (i) An Officer to be appointed by the Central Government called the Welfare Commissioner;
- (ii) The Mica Controller, Bihar;
- (iii) The Commissioner of Labour, Bihar;
- (iv) A member of the Bihar Legislative Council or Assembly nominated by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Government of Bihar;

- (v) Three persons nominated by the Central Government, in consultation with the associations, if any, representing mica mine owners of Bihar;
- (vi) Three persons nominated by the Central Government to represent the interests of workmen employed in the mica mining industry of Bihar;
- (vii) A woman nominated by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Government of Bihar, if no woman has been nominated under clause (vi).

The Welfare Commissioner shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the State of Bihar and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Central Government from among the other members.

II. *Andhra Pradesh*

- (i) The Collector of Nellore;
- (ii) The President of the District Board, Nellore;
- (iii) A Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly nominated by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Government of Andhra Pradesh;
- (iv) One representative of the Central Government;
- (v) Two persons nominated by the Central Government, in consultation with the associations, if any representing mica mine owners of Andhra Pradesh;
- (vi) Two persons nominated by the Central Government to represent the interest of workmen employed in the mica mining industry of Andhra Pradesh;
- (vii) A woman nominated by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, if no woman has been nominated under clause (vi).

The Collector of Nellore shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the State of Andhra Pradesh and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Central Government from among the other members.

III. *Rajasthan*

- (i) The Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan;
- (ii) One representative of the Central Government;

- (iii) A member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly nominated by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Government of Rajasthan;
- (iv) Two persons nominated by the Central Government, in consultation with the association, if any, representing mica mine owners of Rajasthan;
- (v) Two persons nominated by the Central Government to represent the interests of workmen employed in the mica mining industry of Rajasthan;
- (vi) A woman nominated by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Government of Rajasthan, if no woman has been nominated under clause (v).

The Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, shall be the Chairman for the Advisory Committee for the State of Rajasthan and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Central Government from the other members.

It is evident from the above that the Machinery set up for the operation of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund is tripartite in character which safeguards the interests of the parties (namely employers and workers engaged in mica mining). As also the Members of the Legislative Assembly in each State are being associated with the Advisory Committee. By keeping Woman Member in each Advisory Committee the interest of the female mine workers is also looked after.

Necessary staff has been provided in all the three Offices of the Mica Fund.

States in which the production of Mica is very small, the funds will be available to the concerned State in the ratio of their production for formulation and implementation of Welfare Schemes by the concerned State Government. This is because it is not possible to keep a full contingent of the staff in such regions where the production is very low.

Item 2.—Control of Central Government over expenditure out of the Fund.

This is not an autonomous Fund but is administered by the Government directly. The recoveries are part of the Consolidated Fund of India and expenditure is included in this Ministry's budget and is voted by Parliament. The Budget Estimates are scrutinised by the Ministry of Labour and Employment after they have been

approved by the Finance Sub-Committee and the Advisory Committee of the Fund. After the Budget Estimates have been scrutinised by the Labour Ministry they are submitted to the Ministry of Finance for inclusion in the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The entire expenditure on the Welfare Measures from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund is shown as deduct recoveries in the Demands for Grants so that there is no bearing on the consolidated Fund of India.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been declared as heads of Offices. They enjoy certain powers as such. Administrative Powers have also been delegated through the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules 1948 (under Rule Nos. 20 and 24) for the Recruitment of the Staff and implementation of Welfare Schemes. The rules provide as under:—

“Rule 20. *Staff of the Advisory Committee.*—(1) Subject to the budget provision, and the provisions of rule 24, the Chairman of each Advisory Committee may appoint technical and secretarial staff including a Secretary (who shall ordinarily be a whole-time officer paid from the Fund) to assist him in carrying out his duties, may fix the scale of establishment and the salaries and allowances and determine other conditions of service of officers and servants employed by him including the security to be taken from them:

Provided that the scales of pay of servants appointed by the Chairman under this sub-rule shall be in accordance with the scales sanctioned by the Central Government for similar posts.

* • *

(3) The Chairman may authorise the technical and secretarial staff to give technical and secretarial assistance to the finance sub-committee or to any other authority exercising advisory functions in connection with the Act or to any person or authority expending grants obtained from the Fund.

Rule 24. *Schemes of expenditure.*—(1) The sanction of the Central Government to the budget shall, if no specific mention is made to the contrary, be deemed to include sanction to expenditure on all schemes included in the budget.

(2) The Chairman shall have power, subject to the provision in the sanctioned budget, to incur expenditure on administrative staff and welfare schemes:

Provided

- (i) that he shall have no power to sanction any scheme not included in the budget and involving a non-recurring

expenditure exceeding Rs. 20,000 or a recurring cost exceeding Rs. 2,500 a year, and

- (ii) that any new scheme within these limits shall require the approval of the Finance Sub-Committee before any expenditure on it is incurred.

Thus it will be observed that the Mica Mines Labour Fund Organisations are under the control of Central Government and under Advisory Committee constituted by the Central Government and are entrusted with the control and the implementation of schemes in respective region.

COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

Unlike Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation where there is a Central Advisory Committee for the whole of the country, the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation is decentralized; it has three separate Advisory Committees for three predominantly mica mining States in which welfare measures for mica miners have been undertaken. There are obvious advantages in this decentralised administration by Committees which are aware and conscious of the requirements of the mica miners of the area.

A Co-ordinating Committee consisting of the Welfare Commissioner, Bihar, the Chairman Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, the Deputy Secretary (W), as members, with Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment as Chairman, has also been set up. The Committee is to meet from time to time to review activities of the Fund. So far six meetings have been held at Delhi, Nellore, Udaipur, Kodarma, Bhilwara and Nellore. The last meeting was held on 28th May, 1965. This Committee has been useful in reviewing the activities of the 3 regions and in coordinating them uniformly where necessary.

Item 3.—Details of expenditure incurred on staff engaged for the operation of the Fund during the financial years 1958-59 to 1964-65.

During the years 1958-59 to 1964-65 the expenditure for the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund was booked under only four units of accounts namely (i) Pay of Officers, (ii) Pay of Establishment, (iii) Allowances and Honoraria and (iv) Other Charges (Contingencies). 3 statements for each of the regions in respect of the above years are appended. All the establishment expenditure incurred by the Fund was classified under the 3 heads mentioned above and no distinct booking of amount was made, for example, in respect of salaries of medical officers, nurses etc. as distinct from headquarters'

office staff like clerks etc. Obviously the salaries of welfare staff like doctors and welfare officers, cannot be considered as purely administrative charges. The number of employees category-wise can be seen in the statements furnished under the next item.

Since 1965-66 the budget estimates for the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund have been split up in two parts namely (i) Administrative and (ii) Welfar Charges under each region separately.

Total expenditure on staff engaged for the head office and for the operated welfare schemes under the Fund during the Financial Years 1958-59 to 1964-65 is furnished below:—

ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Years	Pay of Officers	Pay of Establishment	Allowances Honoraria	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	1958-59	8584	49187	45575	103346
2	1959-60	5645	50053	47724	102422
3	1960-61	7419	62629	53340	123388
4	1961-62	6757	100117	47902	154776
5	1962-63	16026	104555	55777	167358
6	1963-64	20296	128682	56855	205833
7	1964-65	16430	201392	73411	291233

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bihar: Total Expenditure Incurred on Staff engaged for Head Office and for the Operation of the Welfare Schemes under the Fund during the Financial years 1958-59 to 1964-65.

Sl. No.	Years	Pay of Officers	Pay of Establishment	Allowances and honoraria	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	1958-59	15,548	1,35,878	1,40,461	2,51,887
2.	1959-60	12,437	1,45,037	1,55,637	3,03,111
3.	1960-61	13,435	1,76,728	1,57,850	3,48,013
4.	1961-62	34,848	2,92,397	1,15,365	4,42,610
5.	1962-63	90,832	3,49,550	1,45,942	5,86,324
6.	1963-64	82,417	4,13,967	1,63,389	6,59,773
7.	1964-65	95,000	4,71,200	1,98,800	7,65,000

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Rajasthan: Total Expenditure incurred on staff engaged for Head Office and for operation of the Welfare Schemes under the Fund, during the Financial years 1958-59 to 1964-65.

Expenditure incurred during :

S. No. Particulars of sub-heads.	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pay of Officers . . .	4,162	3,281	2,142	289	20,409	27,289	..
2. Pay of Establishment	57,492	67,830	77,881	1,40,278	1,58,559	1,60,376	..
3. Allowances & Hon. :							
1. D.A.	47,744	51,633	54,809	37,246	55,783	47,000	..
2 T.A.	10,745	8,407	10,911	8,333	9,986	18,410	..
3. O.A.	3,353	6,081	5,080	4,184	1,611	7,969	..
4. Other Charges . . .							
(i) Liveries	1,325	751	..	1,275	..	2,161	2,133
(ii) Washing & Uniform Allowance	358	684	1,072	1,710	1,052	1,344	1,714
TOTAL	1,25,179	1,38,667	1,51,895	1,93,315	2,47,400	2,64,619	| |

Item 4—Details of categories of staff employed.

Detailed statement showing the staff employed under the three Organisations of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund viz. Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar separately are appended.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND, ANDHRA PRADESH

Item No. 4

Number of Officers and Staff as on 1-4-1965

Details of Staff	Number
I. Officers:—	
(1) Secretary	1
(2) Assistant Surgeons Grade I.	2 (other posts vacant)
II. Staff:	
1. Head Clerk-cum-Accountant	1
2. Upper Division Clerks	2
3. Junior Clerks	8
4. Record Sorter	1
5. Vaid, Ayurvedic Dispensary	2
6. Compounders (Allopathic)	6
7. Compounders (Ayurvedic)	2
8. Staff Nurses	2

Details of Staff	Number
9. Electrician	1
10. Laboratory Technician	1
11. Projector—Operator	1
12. Jeep Drivers	2
13. Lady Health Visitor	1
14. Midwives	4
15. Assistant Labour Welfare Inspector	1
16. Junior Assistant Welfare Inspector	1
17. Head Master, High School, Kalichedu	1
18. Secondary Grade Assistants	13
19. Telugu Pandit Grade II	2
20. Hindi Pandit	2
21. Higher Grade Teachers	19
22. Headmaster, Middle School, Talupur	1
23. B. Ed., Assistants	3
24. Telugu Pandit Grade I	1
25. Physical Training Instructors	2
26. Craft Instructors	2
27. Tutors	3
28. Radiographer	1
29. Peons	12
30. Ayahs	5
31. W. C. C.	4
32. Nightwatchman (Base Hospital)	1
33. Sweeper, Ayurvedic Dispensary	2
34. Thoties	5
35. Gardner	1
36. Office Sweeper	1
37. Ward boys	6
38. Nightwatchman-cum-sweeper-cum-gardner	1
39. Night-watchman (contingent paid staff brought to regular establishment)	3
40. X-Ray Assistant	1

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND, BIHAR

Statement of sanctioned posts (Permanent) showing comparative studies for 3 year i.e.
1963-64-65 and 1965-66

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Proceeding financial year i.e. 1963-64	Current financial year i.e. 1964-65	Anticipated for the next financial year i.e. 1965-66
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS—II				
1	Welfare Officer	1	1	1
2	Assistant Engineer	1	1	1
3	Lady Doctor	1	1	1
CLASS—III & IV.				
1	Head Clerk-cum-Accountant	2	2	2
2	Correspondence Clerk	2	2	2
3	Sr. Clerk/Store-keeper/ Direct. Clerk/Clinical Clerk	7	7	7
4	Cinema Operator	1	1	1
5	Drivers	7	7	7
6	Peons and Orderlies	30	30	31
7	Sweeper (Male)	10	10	10
8	Night Watchman	12	12	12
9	Sweeper (female)	3	4	4
10	C. Asstt. Surgeon Gr. (Now upgraded Asstt. Surgeon Gr. I under Class II)	3	3	3
11	Compounder	16	16	16
12	Dresser	5	5	5
13	Jr. Clerk/Hindi Typist/ Store-keeper	12	12	12
14	Asstt. Welfare Inspector	1	1	1
15	Field Worker	4	4	4
16	Sevika	4	4	4
17	Adult Education Instructor	13	13	13
18	Overseer	2	2	2
19	Senior Draftsman	1	1	1
20	Midwife	12	12	12
21	Steno-typist	1	1	1
22	Lab. Tech./X'Ray Tech.	1	2	2
23	Divisional Accountant	1	1	1
24	Lady Health Visitor	2	2	2
25	Malaria Inspector	1	1	1
26	Insect Collector	1	1	1
27	Sister In-Charge	1	1	1
28	Staff Nurse	5	5	5
29	Tracer	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
30	Electrician	1	1	1
31	Nursing Orderly	2	2	2
32	Dhobi	2	2	2
33	Cook	1	2	2
34	Cleaner-cum-Attendant	5	5	5
35	Attendant for M.P.Is.	6	6	6
36	Aya	8	8	8
37	Ward & Kitchen Servant (Male)	9	9	9
38	Ward & Kitchen servant (Female)	6	6	6
39	Mali	1	1	1
40	Armed Guard	2	2	2
41	Electric Khalasi	1	1	1
42	Plumber	1	1	1

STATEMENT OF SANCTIONED POSTS (TEMPORARY) SHOWING COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 3 YEARS viz 1962-63, 1963-64 AND 1964-65

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Proceeding financial years i.e. 1962-63	Current financial year i.e. 1963-64	Anticipated for the next financial year 64-65 and 1965-66.
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1	2	3	4	5
CLASS—I				
1	Medical Superintendent	1	1	1
2	Physician	1	1	1
3	Gynaecologist	1	1	1
CLASS—II				
1	Lady Medical Officer	1	1	1
2	Medical Officer	2	2	3
3	T.B. Officer	2	2	2
4	Asstt. Surgeon Gr. I	20	21	21
5	Secretary to M.M.W.C.	1	1	1
6	Asstt. Medical Supdt	1	1	1
7	Assistant Secretary	1	1	1
CLASS —III & IV				
1	Mad Clerk-cum-Acctt.	2	2	5
2	Sr. Clerk/Asstt. Acctt. Store-keeper/Clinical Clerk	7	9	12
3	Jr. Clerk/Hindi Typist/Store-keeper	5	6	8

1	2	3	4	5
4	Cinema Operator	1	1	1
5	Compounder	9	11	11
6	Lady Health Visitor	2	1	6
7	Midwife	5	6	10
8	Vaidya	4	7	7
9	Ayurvedic Compounder	2	7	5
10	Adult Ed. Instructor	6	6	6
11	Asstt. Welfare Inspector	1	1	1
12	Field Worker	4	4	4
13	Seovika	4	4	4
14	Sister-In-charge	2	2	4
15	Staff Nurse	25	25	26
16	X'Ray Tech./Lab. Tech.	2	3	3
17	Senior Draftsman	1	1	1
18	Overseer	1	1	1
19	T.B. Helath Visitor	4	4	5
20	Driver	4	4	5
21	Cleaner	4	4	5
22	Peon and Orderly	14	18	18
23	Night Watchman/Chokidar	7	8	8
24	Armed Guard	1	1	1
25	Sweeper (Male)	21	22	24
26	Sweepers	5	6	8
27	Dresser	1	1	1
28	Attendant for M.P.Is.	2	2	2
29	Ayas	15	15	15
30	Cook	3	3	5
31	Dhobi	3	3	5
32	Ward & Kitchen Servant (Male)	7	11	12
33	Ward & Kitchen Servant (female)	3	4	6
34	Mali	2	3	2
35	Electric Khalsi	1	1	2
36	Laboratory Technician	1	1	1
37	X'Ray Dark Room Attendant	1	2	2
38	Games Supervisor	1	1	1
39	Welfare Organiser	1	1	1
40	Trained Teacher	17	22	25
41	Instructor in Basket making	1	1	
42	Master in tailoring	1	1	1
43	Stenographer	2	2	2
44	Yoga	4	4	4
45	Night Sister	1	1	1
46	Ward Sister	2	2	2
47	Home Sister	1	1	1
48	Steward	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
49	Masalachi	2	2	2
50	Nursing Orderlies . . . . .	..	..	2
51	Jr. Asstt. Welfare Inspector . . . . .	..	..	1
52	Dispensary attendant . . . . .	..	1	1
53	Asstt. Music Master . . . . .	..	1	1
54	Craft Instructor . . . . .	..	..	1
55	Co-operative Inspector . . . . .	..	..	1
56	Co-operative Supervisor . . . . .	..	..	1

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND RAJASTHAN

Statement showing the details of the staff employed as on 28-2-1965.

A. CLASS—I

1. Medical Superintendent 1

B. CLASS—II

1. Secretary 1
2. Medical officers 5

C. CLASS—III.

1. Head Clerk 1
2. S.A.S. Accountant 1
3. Senior Clerks 4
4. Jr. Clerks 7
5. Jr. Asstt. Welfare Inspectors 5
6. Vaidya 11
7. Up-Vaidya 11
8. Lady Health Visitors 2
9. Midwife 7
10. Compounders (Allopathic) 9
11. Cinema Operator 1
12. Games Supervisors 8
13. Lady Social Workers 7
14. Trained Teachers 4
15. Asstt. Teachers 18
16. Drivers 6

D. CLASS—IV

1. Daftri 1
2. Peons 22
3. Cleaners 4
4. Chowkidars 9
5. Sweepers 10
6. Ayas 9

Item 5.—Estimates framed during each of the financial year 1963-69 to 1964-65 for the provision of various amenities namely,

medical, housing, educational, transport, recreational and miscellaneous facilities.

Item 6.—Actual amount spent during each of the above years on each item and the reasons for shortfall, if any.

Information is being collected from the regions and will be forwarded separately.

Item 7.—No. of miners engaged in the mica mining industries on 1st April, each of the years 1958—1963.

The information is available according to calendar year which is given below:—

Year	Average daily number of miners employed in mica mines.
1958	33,548
1959	32,489
1960	33,278
1961	29,635
1962	26,092
1963	23,248
1964	N.A.

Item No. 8.—Details of various amenities—

- (a) Medical facilities,
- (b) Housing,
- (c) Educational, and
- (d) Transport.

The information is appended in respect of all the three organisations of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan.

Item 8.—Details of various amenities.

ANDHRA PRADESH

(a) Medical: (i) *Allopathic Dispensaries*.—This organisation maintains one 14-bedded hospital at Kalichedu and three Static

Dispensaries at Talupur, Utukur and Sydapuram. An X-Ray Plant at a cost of Rs. 42,000 has been installed in the Base Hospital, Kalichedu. One Odelca Camera has also been ordered to be purchased and this will facilitate mass X-ray of T.B. Patients. The other three Static Dispensaries also cater to the needs of patients of the surrounding villages.

(ii) *Mobile Dispensary*.—There is a Mobile Dispensary stationed at Kalichedu and it caters to the needs of the patients in the mining area who are beyond a radius of three miles from any of the Static Dispensaries.

(iii) *Ayurvedic Dispensaries*.—In addition to the above five allopathic dispensaries, two Ayurvedic Dispensaries are also functioning—one at Kalichedu and the other at Marupur village. One more Ayurvedic Dispensary has been sanctioned for being opened at Chaganam.

(iv) *Special amenities provided for T.B./Silicosis Patients*.—Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease in the mining area. No T.B. Hospital is being run by the Fund at present. So, 11 beds have been got reserved for the Mine labour patients exclusively in the Government T.B. and Chest Diseases Hospital, Nellore on payment of Rs. 100 per month per bed for the period occupied by the labour patients.

A 16-bedded T.B. Hospital building is now under construction at Kalichedu and it is hoped that it would be ready for treating labour patients by the end of 1965.

For the inpatients who are being treated in the T.B. Hospital, Nellore a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per month for a maximum period of 6 months is being paid if there are no earning members in their families and if they are unemployed during that period.

The T.B. patients who receive treatment as outpatients at the T.B. Hospital, Nellore are also paid dietary charges at Rs. 1.31 per day and travelling expenses at the rate admissible to Class IV Government employees.

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme called "Domiciliary Treatment of Tuberculosis". Due to dearth of qualified doctors and for want of supply of the Ambulance Van this scheme could not be implemented.

The particulars of the hospitalisation charge subsistence allowance, and dietary charges paid to T.B. patients during 1964 are furnished below:—

Details of the scheme	No. of patients benefited	Total amount spent
1	2	3
1. Hospitalisation charges	16	Ra. 10474—65
2. Subsistence allowance	10	2921—67
3. Dietary charges	5	280—82

Maternity and Child Welfare.—There are four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at (1) Talupur, (2) Kalichedu, (3) Utukur, and (4) Sydapuram. The Midwives of this organisation conducted delivery cases and rendered ante-natal and post-natal care to the wives of the miners at the centres and also at their residences when required. The infants and toddlers were taken care of and milk was distributed to expectant mothers and children of Mica Miners at these centres.

The services of the Midwives were utilised for educating the ladies on health, sanitation, family planning, etc.

The particulars of the deliveries, ante-natal, post-natal cases attended to at the above four Maternity Centres during 1964 are furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the centre	No. of deliveries conducted	No. of postnatal cases attended to	No. of antenatal cases attended to
1.	Talupur	94	92	801
2.	Kalichedu	91	90	897
3.	Sydapuram	83	83	886
4.	Utukur	72	72	545
	TOTAL	340	337	3129

Family Planning.—A scheme for doing propaganda work in Family Planning at a cost of Rs. 8,400 has been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for approval.

A Projector has also been purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and an Operator has been appointed for propaganda work on Family Planning, safety measures in mines, etc.

(b) *Housing: Extent of accommodation provided to miners.*—No housing schemes have been actually implemented in this organisation so far. However, two housing schemes are under consideration, viz., (i) Own your own house scheme, and (ii) Departmental colonies.

Under the "Own Your Own House Scheme" a subsidy of Rs. 400 is proposed to be given to individual miners either to construct a new House or to improve his existing House. The subsidy will be in the form of supply of building materials. These houses will be constructed under the supervision and guidance of the Engineering Staff of the Fund.

About 500 applications so far received under this scheme are under scrutiny and it will be implemented on receipt of sanction orders from the Government of India. This will be a phased programme spread over the next five years.

Under the Departmental Colony Scheme, houses will be constructed at the request of the mine owners by the Fund. The houses constructed under this scheme will be made available to the labourers at nominal rent. Two sites have been selected to locate two colonies of 50 houses each. The Union Minister for Labour and Employment has laid the Foundation for the one such colony at Shah mine on 29th May, 1965.

(c) *Educational facilities.*—The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund maintains one High School at Kalichedu, one Middle School at Talupur and six Elementary Schools at Kalichedu, Talupur, Palamani, Jogipalli, Tellabodu and Kattubadipalli.

Proposals have been sent for upgrading the existing Middle School at Talupur into a High School, from the year 1965-66.

The particulars of the labour children studying in various schools of the Fund during 1964 are furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	High School, Kalichedu	96	9	105
2.	Middle School, Talupur	38	11	49
3.	Elementary School, Kalichedu	121	71	192
4.	Elementary School, Talupur	182	101	283
5.	Elementary School, Palamani	58	25	83
6.	Elementary School, Jogipalli	38	30	68
7.	Elementary School, Tellabodu	53	17	70
8.	Elementay School, Kattubadipalli	39	25	64

Besides these Schools, a Night Adult School is being run by this organisation at Kalichedu. It is proposed to start two Adult Literacy Centres (Day Schools), one at Kalichedu and the other at Talupuru village with a whole time teacher and a Games Supervisor.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned a scheme costing about Rs. 11,000 for starting "Evening Mining School" to offer training facilities to the subordinate Supervisory staff employed in the mining field in the following courses:—

- (a) Gas-testing Certificate.
- (b) Blasters' Certificate.
- (c) Mates Certificate of Competency.
- (d) Foreman's Certificate of Competency.

As the above scheme is mainly intended for the Mica Mine labourers this organisation has proposed to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme and the Government of India has been addressed in this regard.

Boarding Homes.—There are two Boarding Homes run by this organisation, one at Kalichedu and the other at Sydapuram with 91 Boarders—63 in the former and 28 in the latter. School going children of Mica Mine labourers who reside at places beyond a distance of two miles from the respective High Schools are provided with Boarding facilities. The Fund spent Rs. 17,554.25 on the Boarding Homes during 1964-65.

Midday Meal Centres.—To create an incentive among mica miners to send their children to the schools, midday meals are provided to the children of mica mine labourers studying in the Schools maintained by this organisation. A sum of Rs. 26,059.20 was spent on running these centres during 1964-65.

Scholarships, books and uniforms, etc. supplied to school children.—The Mica Mine labourers' children studying in the various schools and colleges were given Scholarships as shown below. Books, slates and free clothing were supplied to the labourers' children studying in the Secondary and Elementary Schools run by the Fund.

During 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 52,573·36 was spent for scholarships, clothing, etc. for the school-going children of mica mine labourers as shown below:—

	No. of students benefited	Amount spent
(a) Scholarships	119	7934—13
(b) Dresses	914	9000—00
(c) Books and Slates	910	2025—78
(d) Boarding facilities	91	17554—25
(e) Midday Meal facilities	759	26059—20
	TOTAL	52573—26

It is proposed to extend the above facilities to Mica Mine Labour children studying in other schools of Zilla Parishad also during 1965-66.

(d) *Transport: Transport provided to Miners from place of Residence to work sites.*—No facilities are provided by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Andhra Pradesh) Nellore for transport of Mica Mine Labourers to and from work sites.

It is proposed to purchase an Ambulance Van for transport of labour patients from mines etc., to Base Hospital, Kalichedu or Headquarters Hospital Nellore for treatment on payment of hire charges at prescribed rates. The patients are at present transported from mines to hospitals by means of the Jeep attached to the Mobile dispensary, Kalichedu on payment of hire charges at prescribed rates. After the Ambulance van is supplied, the Mobile Dispensary Jeep is proposed to be utilised for domiciliary treatment of T.B.

Item No. 8 contd.—Details of various amenities

BIHAR

(a) *Medical: Hospitals, dispensaries, beds for T.B. patients, maternity and child welfare, family planning and specialist treatment.*—The Fund has been maintaining one 100 bedded Central Hospital Karma, one 30 bedded Regional Hospital, Tisri and 11 dispensaries. The Central Hospital is attached with a Tuberculosis ward of 50 beds. 5 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are functioning in the Organisation. A proposals for establishment of a Model Family Planning Clinic at the Regional Hospital, Tisri has

been sent to Government for expenditure sanction. The proposal is yet to be approved. The Central Hospital has a Surgeon specialist, a Gynaecologist and a Dentist for providing specialist treatment.

(b) *Housing: extent of accommodation provided to the miners:*

(i) *Type of accommodation.*

(ii) *Rent etc. charged, if any.*

(iii) *Provision made for adequate water supply.*

The Fund has so far provided 50 houses at Jorasimar :

(i) *Type of accommodation.*—Minimum accommodation provided in a tenement is as hereunder :—

Living Room	..	120 Sq. ft.
Multi-purpose room (to be used for cooking and other purposes)	..	84 Sq. ft.
Bath	..	16 Sq. ft.
Latrine	..	12 Sq. ft.
		232 Sq. ft.

Government has also sanctioned construction of 314 houses under the Departmental Colony Scheme and action is in hand to set up the colonies as early as possible.

(ii) *Rent etc., charged, if any.*—The departmental colony is constructed at the request of a mica mine owner and hence the latter undertakes to pay rent to the Fund at the rate of Rs. 4/- per quarter.

(iii) *Provision made for adequate water supply.*—A well has been provided to cater to the needs of water supply for the workers.

(c) *Educational: primary and Secondary schools, technical education and adult education and number of scholarships granted.*—The Fund has established six primary schools and two middle schools in the mica mining areas of Bihar besides 15 Adult Educational Centres. 50 scholarships of Rs. 20/- each every year for general education and 6 scholarships of Rs. 30/- each for technical education are granted to the mica miners' children.

(d) *Transport: Transport provided to miners from place of residence to work sites.*—This amenity has not been provided to the workers so far.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND RAJASTHAN

8. Details of various amenities :

(a) Medical facilities :—

- 1. 30 bedded Hospital 1
- 2. Static Allopathic Disp. 5
- 3. Mobile Allopathic Disp. 5
- 4. Ayurvedic Dispensaries 12
- 5. Childwelfare & Maternity Centres 9
- 6. Aid of Rs. 5/-p.m. for 6 months for special diet is given to miners suffering from T.B. Silicosis.
- 7. Family Planning :—Besides lectures and propoganda on the utility & importance of family planning contraceptives are distributed free of cost.

(b) Housing Nil.

(c) Educational facilities :—

- 1. Middle School 1
- 2. Primary Schools 2
- 3. Hostel 1 (free boarding and lodging facilities provided to the children of mica miners).
- 4. Adult Education Centres 17
- 5. Women Welfare Centres for imparting training in tailoring embroidery etc. 8
- 6. Reading Rooms and Libraries 9
- 7. Newspapers and periodicals are subscribed at all the Centres/Sub-Centres
- 8. Scholarship :—

Year	No of Scholarships granted		Total Amount distributed
	Technical Education	General Education	
1958-59			
1959-60		19	19 765
1960-61		15	15 1,330
1961-62		15	15 2,000
1962-63		29	29 4,000
1963-64	2	72	74 5,618
1964-65	2	69	71 9,789

(d) Transport : Nil

Besides the above following facilities are also provided :—

Recreational facilities :—

- 1. Welfare Centres: 9
 - 2. Sub Centres 17
- } These Centres have arrangement for indoor & out-door games, a radio, musical entertainment etc. for recreation.

3. Mobile Cinema Unit....1.

Grants:—

1. Aid to the dependents of those miners who die/become totally incapacitated in mine accident.
2. Aid to Consumers' Cooperative Stores run by the miners.
3. Aid for treatment of miners in the Surgical-cum-Bye Camps held by the Rajasthan Medical Department.
4. Aid for maintenance charges of the Higher Secondary School at Bagore.
5. Aid for Construction of School building at village Bemali.
6. Grant to the All India Council for Safety in Mines.
7. Aid for Sinking of wells.

Item 9.—Details of water-supply schemes implemented during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65.

Forty-two wells (37 in Bihar and 5 in Andhra Pradesh) have been constructed by the Fund. Twelve more wells are being constructed in Bihar. Eleven Additional wells (3 in Bihar and 8 in Andhra Pradesh) have been sunk under subsidy scheme. Four more wells under this scheme are being sunk in Andhra Pradesh. Five wells are being sunk in Rajasthan under the subsidy scheme.

Under the subsidy scheme mine owners (in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh) who sink wells, get a subsidy equal to 75 per cent of the cost of construction or Rs. 7,500/- per well whichever is less.

In Rajasthan the amount of subsidy is 90 per cent of the cost of the well, to be met from the Fund.

Details of the water supply schemes in each region namely Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar is given below:—

ANDHRA PRADESH

Under the subsidy scheme, 8 wells have been sunk so far. According to the scheme 1/3th of the cost of the well or Rs. 2,000/- whichever is less was borne by the Fund and the remaining amount by the sponsor.

Four wells have been sunk for the benefit of Mica Mine Labourers entirely at the cost of the Fund.

There is a proposal to provide protected water supply scheme for Kalichedue village at a cost of Rs. 60,000/- by the State Government. As many mica mine labourers will be benefited by this

scheme, it has been proposed to contribute $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cost by the Fund.

BIHAR

To provide drinking water to the mica mining population, the Fund has constructed a number of wells from time to time and the expenditure incurred on construction of wells during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65 are as under:—

Years	Expenditure
1958-59	33,128-12
1959-60	56,560-59
1960-61	42,500-37
1961-62	24,960-39
1962-63	12,236-53
1963-64	1,77,169-00
1964-65	57,784-00

RAJASTHAN

Consequent upon failure on the part of the C.P.W.D. to sink wells due to non-availability of agency to execute the work, the Fund adopted the Scheme for giving grant to the Zila Parishads for sinking of wells at places approved by the Fund in the mica mining areas. So far, grants has been given for sinking of 8 wells as under:—

Year	No. of wells for which grant was sanctioned.
1963-64	3
1964-65	5

Item No. 10.—Number of Pithead baths and creches opened during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65.

Information is being collected and will be forwarded separately.

Item 11.—Attempts and progress made during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65 to eradicate the social evils of alcoholism and indebtedness.

The information in respect of each of the three Organisations of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan is given below:—

ANDHRA PRADESH

The Welfare Inspectors during their visits to the mica mines and the houses of Miners explain to the labourers generally the social evils of alcoholism and indebtedness besides the State publicity and prohibition departmentally.

BIHAR

The Assistant Welfare Inspector, Field Workers and Adult Education Instructors under the Fund give talks in course of their visits to mines and dhowras on social evils of alcoholism and indebtedness.

RAJASTHAN

Every efforts was made to eradicate the habit of alcoholism indulged in by the miners and their families by film shows, staging dramas, lectures etc. and also through persuasive measures. There has been some achievement in eradicating alcoholism.

In order to safeguard the interests of the mica miners from the clutches of money lenders and exploitation at the hands of tradesmen, Consumer Cooperative Stores have been opened under all the three Organisations of Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. These stores sell a wide range of commodities to the miners on credit (to be recovered from their salaries later) and guarantee quality of the articles and correct weight. The prices are also much below market levels as the profits of the middleman are eliminated and the wholesale societies make bulk purchases at the sources of supply. The scheme has been so devised that the Fund advances large amount of money to the Cooperative Consumer stores—Central and primary stores so that the mica miners receive the benefits considerably. Considering the impoverished condition of mica miners the Fund advances a large amount of money to the Consumer Cooperative Society for the purchase of share capital of the cooperative consumer—Central stores and primary stores in the following manner:—

Wholesale Store

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) Share Capital Contribution | Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand) to be paid immediately by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund; the Central Co-operative Stores undertaking to raise a similar amount within five years. |
|--------------------------------|---|

- (2) Clean Credit Accommodation directly or through the local Central Co-operative Banks. Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh).
- (3) Loans and grants for godowns and purchase of truck or delivery van and equipment. Rs. 1,00,000 (25% subsidy and 75% loan); the loan amount being repayable within 15 years but this period may be extended by Government depending on the economic conditions of the stores.
- (4) Subsidy for managerial expenses and rent. Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) spread over a period of three to five years.

Primary Stores

- (1) Share Capital Rs. 2,500 (Rupees two thousand and five hundred) to be paid immediately by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund to each primary store; the primary stores undertaking to raise a similar amount.
- (2) Subsidy for managerial expenses and rent. Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand) spread over a period of three to five years for each primary Store.

In addition to above concessions a sum of Rs. 6,00,000/- was paid as loan during 1964-65 to the Central Co-operative Store in Bihar for bulk purchases of food grains for the year, repaid on liquidation of the stock in the same year. A similar amount of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates 1965-66 for this purpose. The food grains will be sold to mica miners on reasonable prices.

Item 12.—Extent to which the facilities provided are found adequate.

All the three Organisations of the Fund in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan continued to provide various medical, housing, recreational and educational amenities to the mica miners. The extent to which they have been provided is indicated in the following paragraphs.

While it can not be stated that the facilities are fully adequate to meet all requirements, the various schemes have got established and a basic minimum coverage in the field of medical benefits, education, and housing is in the process of being achieved.

Medical

The Fund maintains a 100-bedded Central Hospital at Karma (Bihar). One 14-bedded hospital at Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) is functioning. The bed strength of Tisri (Bihar) Regional Hospital has been raised from 15 to 30 beds. Construction of a 30-bedded hospital at Gangapur (Rajasthan) is complete and both indoor and out-patient departments have started functioning. A 50-bedded T.B Hospital as an adjunct to the Central Hospital, Karma started

functioning from October, 1963. A 12-bedded T.B. clinic at Tisri (Bihar) is under construction and had reached roof level. Tenders have been invited for construction of a 16-bedded T.B. Ward attached to the hospital at Kalichedu. These cater for the medical needs of the mica miners.

Other Medical Facilities

Item	Bihar	Andhra Pradesh	Rajasthan	Total
1. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	7	1	12	20
2. Static Dispensaries	5	3	5	12
3. Mobile Medical Units	3	1	5	9
4. Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	5	4	9	18

Ten beds are reserved in the T.B. Sanatorium (Ranchi) Bihar, for the exclusive use of mica miners and their families. In Andhra Pradesh, eleven beds are reserved in the T.B. Hospital, Nellore, for the exclusive use of mica miners and their families. The Fund makes grants-in-aid to the medical institutions for the reservations of the beds.

With a view to affording financial relief to the dependents of mica miners who are suffering from T.B. and silicosis, there is a scheme for the grant of subsistence allowance at Rs. 50/- p.m. to the dependents of mica miners who are suffering from T.B. and silicosis and are under treatment.

The schemes of domiciliary treatment for 150 mica miners suffering from T.B. and silicosis and for 50 mica miners in Andhra Pradesh are in vogue on the same lines as for colliery workers in Bihar. It has been agreed to attach a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to each of the Static dispensaries in Bihar. It has also been decided to set up an Isolation Ward at each of the Static dispensaries (Bihar) for treatment of infectious diseases.

Arrangements have also been made for the treatment of leprosy patients amongst mica miners at the Leprosy Hospital, Tetulmari (Bihar).

Housing

There are several Housing Schemes namely Departmental Colonies, Build Your Own House Scheme and Low Cost House Scheme for the benefit of mica miners.

(i) **Departmental Colonies:** In October, 1960, construction by the Fund itself of two Departmental colonies of 50 houses each at Jorasimar and Dhorakola in Bihar costing Rs. 2.46 lakhs was sanctioned. These houses will be let out to miners free through mine owners who will pay nominal rent to the Fund for 15 years. The construction of the colony at Jorasimar has been completed. For the Colony at Dhorakola land is being acquired. Nine more such colonies, 7 of 24 houses each and two of 48 houses at Dharbay, Bendro, Pessam, Sankh Domchanch Velloria, Daugarkati, Mahagoja and Jhumerite-laiya in Bihar are also expected to be taken up in the near future.

(ii) **Low Cost Houses.**—Construction of 500 Low Cost Houses in Bihar at the cost of Fund, has been sanctioned in July, 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.55 lakhs. The houses will be handed over to mine-owners at nominal rent with responsibility for their maintenance. Mica Miners will get them free of rent. The scheme contemplated that land for the purpose will be provided by the mica mine owners near the worksite. In this connection it was brought to notice that the mica mine owners had only subsoil rights in the mines and they did not have surface rights. In the circumstances it would not have been possible for the mine owners to provide the land for the purpose unless the surface rights were acquired by them from the Government of Bihar. To overcome this difficulty, the Government of Bihar were addressed in December, 1961, to assist the mica mine owners concerned by agreeing to transfer to them the surface rights of the land required for the construction of houses for the mica miners. The Government of Bihar have agreed to transfer surface rights of the land to the mica owners required for construction of low cost houses for the workers employed in mica mining industry. It is hoped that the scheme will make rapid progress now that the main hurdle regarding land has been removed. The ceiling cost of the house under the scheme has been raised from Rs. 1,300/- to Rs. 1,600/-.

(iii) **'Build Your Own House' Scheme.**—The scheme for construction of 500 houses in Bihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.67 lakhs has been sanctioned in August, 1963. The scheme envisages a grant of Rs. 325/- approximately to each mica miner covered under the scheme in cash or in the form of building material to enable him to build/improve his village house. Steps are also being taken to extend similar schemes to the other mica producing regions viz., Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The question of raising the amount of subsidy from Rs. 325/- to Rs. 400/- is under consideration.

Educational and Recreational Facilities

Items	Bihar	Andhra Pradesh	Rajasthan	Total
Multipurpose institutes (with an adult education centre and a women's welfare centre)	8	..	..	8
Community Centres	7	1	..	8
Women Centres	..	2	8	10
Primary/Elementary Schools	6	6	2	14
Feeder Centres	8	..	..	8
Middle/High Schools	2	2	1	5
Adult Education Schools	..	..	25	25
Boarding Houses for miners' children	4	2	..	6
Mobile Cinema Units	2	..	1	3
Radio sets installed in Mica Mining area	18	18	25	61

The extent to which the Mica Miners have been benefited by these facilities has been considerably adequate. The fact that the nature of the labour employed in Mica Mines is such that they belong to agriculturists class drawn from neighbouring districts or villages. They take to mining occupation when they are free from agricultural work or have other persons in their family to do the same. The Mica Mine workers also suffer from non-payment of wages by the owners. Irregular working of the mines resulting in instability in employment did not allow the mica miners to form into a stable and permanent labour force.

In order to help the mica miners to procure foodgrain on a cheaper cost and to safeguard their interest from exploitation by the tradesmen. Consumer Co-operative Stores have been opened in all the three Organisations of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. The scheme is so devised that the fund advanced a large amount of money to the Cooperative Consumer Stores—central and Primary—so that the miners get the benefit considerably. The benefits from the fund in this regard given to the Co-operative Stores are:—

Wholesale Stores

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Share Capital Contribution | Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand to be paid immediately by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund; the Central Co-operative Stores undertaking to raise a similar amount within five years. |
| (2) Clean Credit Accommodation directly or through the local Central Co-operative Banks. | Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakhs). |
| (3) Loans and grants for godowns and purchase of truck or delivery van and equipment. | Rs. 100,000 (25 % subsidy and 75% loan); the loan amount being repayable within 15 years but this period may be extended by Government depending on the economic condition of the stores. |
| (4) Subsidy for managerial expenses and rent. | Rs. 10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) spread a period of three to five years. |

Primary Stores

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Share Capital | Rs. 2,500 (Rupees two thousand five hundred) to be paid immediately by the Mica Mine Labour Welfare Fund to each primary store; the Primary Stores undertaking to raise a similar amount. |
| (2) Subsidy for managerial expenses and rent | Rs. 2,000 (Rupees two thousand) spread over a period of three to five years for each Primary Store. |

In addition to above concessions a sum of Rs. 6,00,000/- was paid during 1964-65 to the Central Co-operative Store in Bihar for bulk purchases of food grains. A similar amount of Rs. 6 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimated 1965-66 for this purpose. The Food grains will be sold to mica miners on reasonable prices.

Item No. 13.—How far the provision of various amenities have improved the conditions of living of the miners.

The impact of the various welfare measure on the living conditions of mica workers is found to be appreciable. It can be said that there had been sufficient attention to the welfare of mica miners as the per capita expenditure ever year will show.

The following comparative statement will indicate the expenditure incurred on welfare of mica miners in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan in general during the last 15 years:—

Year	Per capita expenditure on mica miners		
	Bihar	Andhra	Rajasthan
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50	4·2	14·1	..
1950-51	3·2	9·7	..
1951-52	6·1	9·7	..
1952-53	13·5	14·1	..
1953-54	15·6	17·2	..
1954-55	20·1	29·4	24·4
1955-56	17·3	28·1	59·8
1956-57	20·7	34·1	32·1
1957-58	20·7	28·7	32·6
1958-59	25·0	70·6	32·1
1959-60	56·8	43·6	29·2
1960-61	82·0	58·5	71·3
1961-62	95·2	64·6	74·9
1962-63	131·5	85·1	89·3
1963-64	208·8	81·6	708·0

Welfare measures comprising medical, educational, recreational housing and drinking water facilities have so far been undertaken in the States of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Item No. 14.—Physical target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan for providing various amenities and actual performance so far achieved, its prospects during 1965-66.

Separate statement in respect of each of the organisations of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan are appended. This is earmarked fund with its own welfare schemes catering primar.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND, ANDHRA PRADESH

Comparative statement showing the Achievements made during the Third Five Year Plan Period 1960-61 to 1965-66.

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Details of the scheme	Extent to which implemented	Further achievements to be made	Reasons for delay/when it is expected to be completed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Establishment of Labour Co-operative stores.	Provision has been made for the establishment of a labour Co-operative stores at a convenient place (i. e. Kalichedu) in the mining area as it would be beneficial to mica labours.	Four Consumers' Co-operative stores have been started at Seetharama Kalyanarama, Shah and Pallimitta mines under the auspices of the M.M.L.W. Fund, by paying share capital contribution of Rs. 2,500/- and a loan of Rs. 10,000/- for each of the stores.	Five more applications are pending consideration for opening of primary Consumers' Co-operative stores. After they start functioning it is proposed to start a central Co-operative stores.	The matter is pending with the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Nellore.	
2	Multipurpose Institute.	Provision has been made for the establishment of a Multipurpose Institution for the benefit of Mica Mine labourers.	The proposal to start a multipurpose Institute was dropped as it was felt that there was no need to start such an institute.	—	—	
3	Additional Radios	Provision is made in the Five Year Forward Budget for the installation of seven Radios at important places in the	Radio sets are being installed at the mine whenever the managements of mines apply for these sets.	There are at present 19 radio sets working.	Nine more Radios are proposed to be installed.	The matter is pending with the State Broadcasting

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		mining area where there is proper response for utilisations of the facility.				Dept. & the Asst. Radio Engineer, Nellore.
4	Construction of cheap houses, Departmental colonies and Financial assistance for improvement of houses.	Provision for implementation of all the schemes has been made in the Five Year Forward Budget.	Two Departmental colonies one at Talupur and the other at Shah Mine are proposed to be constructed.	The foundation stone for the departmental colony near Shah Mine has been laid by the Union Labour Minister	Preliminaries are being attended to.	
5	Supply of umbrellas to school children.]	It was proposed to supply umbrellas to school going mica mines labourers' children along with Books, slates, dresses etc.	It was resolved by the Advisory Committee that supply of Umbrellas etc. may be given up and two pairs of dresses may be given instead. This is being followed at present.			
6	Children's Parks	It is proposed to raise two children's parks, one at Kalichedu and the other at Talupur with suitable games articles.	One garden at the High School at Kalichedu and a lawn at the Base Hospital Kalichedu are being raised now			
7	Excursions-cum-study tours for mica miners.	It was proposed to organise the study tours of mica mine labourers as Excursions to places of industrial importance would be beneficial to the labourers as they would have an opportunity	The Govt. of India have laid down a condition that Boarding charges should be borne by the mine managements during the period of excursion. But as the managements were not			

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| | to see the working of other industries and their labour. | in favour of this condition this scheme could not be implemented. |
| 8 Stipends for trainees in carpentry. | Provision has been made for a scheme for grant of stipends for trainees in Carpentry in the 3rd Five Year Plan. | The scheme is dropped on account of National Emergency. |
| 9 Scheme for wages etc. for dresses etc. stitched by women labourers in the women section, Community Centre, Kalichedu. | Provision has been made for a scheme for payment of remuneration to trainees for garments stitched at the ladies' branch of the community centre as such a scheme would attract more number of women labourers to the centres. | This scheme has been implemented and is working satisfactorily. |
| 10 Scheme for payment of contribution to safety education. | Provision has been made for payment of contribution for the safety week exhibition in the 3rd Five Year Plan. | A contribution at Re. 1/- per mica worker is being paid from the Fund to the National Council for Safety in Mines apart from small contribution to local organisers. |
| 11 Starting of Rehabilitation Homes. | Provision has been made for starting a Rehabilitation Home for disabled mica mine labourers. | The possibility of establishing a Rehabilitation Home is being explored. |
| 12 Establishment of Middle School, Talupur. | Provision has been made in the 3rd Five Year Plan for opening of a Middle School at Talupur. | The Middle School started functioning with effect from 4-7-1961. It is proposed to upgrade the Middle school into a High School also. Preliminary are being attended to for the proposed upgradation. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Introduction of domiciliary treatment.	The following concessions are accorded under Domiciliary treatment.	This scheme could not be implemented for want of qualified doctors and Ambulance Van.			
		(a) Treatment at Rs. 20/- perpatient permonth.				
		(b) Grant-in-aidfor special diet at Rs. 50/- P. M. per T. B. Patientunder Domiciliary treatment.				
		(c) Subsistence allowance to such workers at Rs. 50/- per patient per month where the patient happens to be the only earning member of the Family.				
14	Scheme for supply of shoes and helmets to underground workers.	Provision was made for supply of shoes and helmets to mica miners (drillers) who work underground as it goes a long way in giving protection to the underground labourers who are always exposed to danger.	This schemes has been dropped.			

A Report of the Achievements during the current 3rd Five Year Plan of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in the Regions of Bihar

Activities proposed to be implemented during the 3rd five year plan	Activities already set up.	Schemes yet to be implemented during the remaining part of the plan period
1	2	3
1 100 beded Central Hospital, Karma	The 70 beded Central Hospital Karma has since been upgraded to a 100 beded hospital.	Nil
2 4 Regional Hospitals to be established at (1) Tisri, (2) Dhab, (3) Dhorakola and (4) Bendro.	A Regional Hospital has since been established at Tisri and its bed strength has also been raised recently from 15 to 30 beds.	Administrative approval to the upgrading of static dispensaries at Dhab, Dhorakola and Bendro has been received from the Ministry. In absence of expenditure sanction from the Government, however, the work has not been taken up so far although contractors for the works have been fixed up.
3 Community Centre —14 Nos.	7 community centres have already been opened.	Sanction to the opening of 3 community centres more is available but these centres could not be set up as lands have so far not been acquired for which land acquisition proceedings are in progress.
4 Static dispensaries—5 Nos.	Five dispensaries have already been set up.	Nil
5 Primary Health Centres 4 Nos.	One has already been established at Dhorakola	3 Health Centres are yet to be opened.
6 Mobile Medical Unit 5 Nos.	3 Units have already been established.	2 more units are yet to be opened.
7 Ayurvedic dispensaries 7 Nos.	7 Ayurvedic dispensaries have already been established.	Nil

1	2	3
8 Mobile Medical X'Ray Unit—1 No.	Nil	One
9 50 beded T.B. Hospital, Karma—1 No.	The hospital has since been established.	
10 12 beded T.B. Clinic, Tiari	Nil	The T.B. Clinic is nearing completion.
11 5 Segregation camps to be attached to the static dispensaries.	Five numbers.	Five Segregation camps yet to be constructed.
12 Domiciliary Treatment Scheme—100 patients.	The Scheme as been implemented with a coverage of 150 patients.	
13 Reservation of 10 beds at the M.B. T.B. Sanatorium for treatment of T. B. cases.	The Scheme has been implemented.	
14 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres—5 Nos.	5 Maternity & Child Welfare Centre. have already been opened.	
15 Family Planning Clinics—10 Nos	Nil	Nil

Educational and Recreational Facilities

1 Miners Institute— 10 Nos.	8 Miners institutes have already been established. Sanction of Government to the establishment of one Multipurpose Institute at Madhuban has since been received 15 days before and action is in hand to set up this institute.	
2 Feeder Centres—26 Nos.	8 Feeder Centres have already been established. Sanction for establishment of 2 Feeder Centres more is available and the Welfare Officers has been requested to establish them as quickly as possible. For establishment of 10 more Feeder Centres, the Government has asked for some information which is being forwarded.	

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|---|--|---|---|
| 3 | Primary Schools—20 Nos. | 8 Primary schools have been opened of which 2 are middle schools. | The proposals for establishment of 10 more primary schools have been forwarded to Government. Government sanction is awaited. |
| 4 | Boarding Homes—4 Nos. | 4 Boarding Homes have already been established. | |
| 5 | Holiday Home —1 No. | Arrangements have been made for sending mica miners to Holiday Home at Rajgir where colliery workers are sent from the coal side. | |
| 6 | Cinema Units —5 Nos. | 2 cinema units are already functioning. | Three more cinema units are yet to be provided of which sanction to the establishment of the 3rd cinema unit has already been sanctioned but it has not been possible to provide it so far due to non-availability of a station wagon due to emergency. For establishing the 4th cinema unit in the mica field of Bihar, the Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 3rd June, 1963 approved that the country being in emergency this recreational measure might be deferred for some time. |
| 7 | Bharat Darshan and Sports | Miners were sent to All India Excursion-cum-study tour very recently. Zonal sports were also organised this year. | |
| 8 | Grant including Scholarships | (1) 50 scholarships for general and 6 scholarships for technical education are granted every year to mica miners' children.

(2) Tuition fees are provided to 50 mica miners' children. | |
| 9 | Rehabilitation-cum-convalescent Home—
6 | A rehabilitation-cum-convalescent Home is already functioning at Inderwa. | |

- 10 Water Supply Scheme—Cons. of 50 Nos. of surface wells. 37 surface wells have already been constructed. Construction of 12 wells is in progress. 1 surface well according to the place remains to be constructed.

HOUSING FOR MICA MINERS

- 1 New Subsidised Housing Scheme—500 Nos. Promises for construction of 300 houses was received from different mica mine owners but none of them actually took up construction of houses under the scheme after the scheme was sanctioned by Government. Very recently one mica mine owner has taken up construction of 12 houses under the scheme. The houses are nearly completed.
- 2 Departmental Colonies—500 houses. 50 houses have already been completed at Jorasimar. Sanction for construction of 314 houses is available. Construction of 48 houses has already been taken up at Domchanch. Tenders for construction of 12 houses at Dharbey have already been invited and the contractor will be fixed shortly. Construction of other colonies will be taken up after lands at the places where colonies are to be constructed are acquired for which land acquisition proceedings are in progress.
- 3 Low Cost Housing Scheme—2500 houses. No houses under this Scheme have been constructed so far. The Government of Bihar has agreed to transfer surface lease of lands to the mica mine owners on fulfilment of certain conditions. As a result of this the relevant clauses in the scheme and the agreement required modifications

and the Government has been requested already to supply a modified scheme together with modified agreement. This is still awaited from the Government.

4 **Build your own Housing Scheme—400 houses.**

Nil

Sanction has been accorded for grant of subsidy to 25 mica miners for construction of houses under this scheme. Not a single house has been constructed so far.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND RAJASTHAN

Statement showing the progress in respect of targets to be achieved during the Third Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Target fixed	Actual performance so achieved	Prospects during 1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Medical Facilities:			
1	30 bedded Hospital at Gangapur.	Has since started functioning.	..
2	Reservation of 2 beds in T.B. Sanatorium.	Arrangements have been finalised for reservation of 2 beds in T. B. Hospital Udaipur for mica miners.	Will be got reserved as soon as the sanction of the competent authority is obtained.
3	Starting of 7 Ayurvedic Dispensaries.	8 Ayd. Disp. instead of 7 have since been started.	..
B. Educational Facilities:			
1	Starting of one Hostel at Gangapur.	Has since been started since Jan., 1965.	..
2	Starting of a Woman Welfare Section at Lawa-Sardargarh.	Due to closure of mines in and around Lawa-Sardargarh, it has been decided to postpone the starting of this Section till mines re-start working.	..
3	Starting of a Mobile Library.	The Advisory Committee has dropped the Scheme.	..
4	Starting 3 more Adult Education Centres.	..	Will be started at suitable places where there is concentration of labourers.
5	Grant of Scholarships upto Rs. 10,000/-	Scholarships are being granted upto Rs. 10,000/-	It is proposed to further raise the amount of Scholarships.
C. Recreational facilities:			
1	Drama Section . . .	..	Will be started during 1965-66. If the Adv. Committee agrees to the proposal.
2	Starting of one recreational Sub-centre.	3 Sub Centres have been started instead of one.	Besides starting of 3 more Sub Centres 4 Feeder Centres having facilities for recreation and Adult Education will also be started at important and big mines.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3	16 m.m. Cinema Unit	..	It has been decided to purchase two 16 m.m. projectors with necessary other equipment to arrange fortnight exhibition of feature films in the Assembly hall of buildings constructed recently for the Welfare Centres at Bagore & Amlia.

D. Grants.

1	Grant to Primary Consumers' Stores.	Grants have been already sanctioned to 3 Primary Consumers' Stores run by the miners.	Similar grant proposed to be given to 3 more such Stores which are being started.
2	Grant for Sinking of wells.	Grant has already been sanctioned for sinking of 8 wells by the Zila Parishads in the mica mining areas in Rajasthan.	It is proposed to give similar grant for sinking of 3 wells more.
3	Grant for treatment of miners in the Surgical-cum-Eye Camps held by the Rajasthan Medical & Health Deptt.	Grant has been sanctioned.	Grant will be sanctioned.
4	Grant for construction of School building at Bemali.	Has since been paid.	..
5	Grant for extension / addition in the existing Primary Schools run in the mica mining areas in Rajasthan.	Approval to the Scheme has been obtained from the Government.	Will be granted in each case separately.
6	Grant for maintenance of Higher Secondary School at Bagore.	Approval of the Government has been obtained.	Will be paid on fulfilment of the conditions laid down for the purpose.

E. Housing Schemes for mica miners

1	Subsidy for improvement of village houses of miners.	Govt. has been noted to sanction the Scheme.	This will be implemented on receipt of Govt. sanction.
2	Subsidy for constructions of houses on Cooperative basis.	Do.	Do.

F. Construction of buildings for the Dispensary/Welfare Centres :

1	30 bedded Hospital building.	Main building of the hospital has been constructed.	Remaining work regarding sinking of well, drainage, paths W.C. sanitary installations boundary wall will be completed.
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2	Staff Quarters for the hospital staff.	..	Efforts will be made that quarters are constructed by the C.P.W.D.
3	Welfare Centre building with staff quarters at Bagore.	The construction of the building etc. has been completed.	Some work namely installation of water-pump motor sanitary fittings etc. will be got completed.
4	Welfare Centre building with Staff quarters at Amlī.	Main building has been completed with some quarters.	The remaining work e.g. Sanitary installation drainage, paths, etc. will be got completed.
5	Construction of 'C' type (Disp.) buildings at Gangapur, Mandal and Bhilwara.	The building has been completely constructed at Gangapur, while that at Mandal is nearing completion.	The building at Bhilwara will be got constructed.
6	Construction of building with staff Quarters at Bemali		
7	Do. at Bhadu	} The Central P.W.D. has been asked to prepare plans and estimates for these works.	} Work will be got started on receipt of administrative approval of sanction of the Govt.
8	Do. at Ropa		
9	Do. at Basudani		
10	Do. at Madhoraj-pura.		
11	Building for School & Dispensary at Dhosar.		
12	Building with staff Quarters at Tiloli	} Due to closure of mines and consequently there being no mica labour, the construction of these buildings has been postponed.	
13	Do. Do. at Mahendragarh		
14	Staff Quarters for medical staff.	Govt.'s approval in principle has been obtained and the Central P.W.D has been requested to prepare plan and estimates.	Work will be got started.

Item No. 15.—Reasons for heavy accumulation in the fund.

The Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64 indicate the balance in the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund as on 31st March 1964 as follows:—

“Group-head. C.—Transfer to Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund—

The Fund was constituted for financing activities in connection with the promotion of the welfare of the labour employed in the

Mica Mines industry. The receipt of the Fund comprise mainly the proceeds of the customs duty levied on export of Mica less the collection expenses.

The Account of the Fund is as follows —

	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st April, 1963	1,97,48,611
Receipt during the year	30,81,524
Payments during the year	35,58,092
Closing balance as on 31st March, 1964	1,92,72,043

It will be seen there from that the closing balance as on 31st March 1964 in the Fund was Rs. 1,92,72,043/-

In the case the estimated figures in respect of 1964-65 and 1965-66 are added thereto the estimated balance as on 31st March 1966 will be as under—

Closing balance as on 31st March, 1964	1,92,72,043
Estimated income during 1964-65	27,00,000
	<u>2,19,72,043</u>
Estimated expenditure during 1964-65	37,66,000
	<u>1,82,06,043</u>
	Rs.
Closing balance as on 31st March 1965	1,82,06,043
Estimated income during 1965-66	27,00,000
	<u>2,09,06,043</u>
Deduc	
Estimated expenditure for 1965-66	44,04,000
	<u>1,65,02,043</u>
Estimated	
Closing balance as on 31st March 1966	<u>1,65,02,043</u>

In the schemes of welfare of the kind introduced in the mica mines area the tempo of expenditure at the initial stages is generally slow. But for the last three or four years the expenditure has

always been more than the cess collected on the export of mica as will be seen from the following table:—

	Income	Expenditure
Opening balance on 15-8-1947	11.88	..
1947-48 (post-independence)	9.50	.05
1948-49	11.78	1.16
1949-50	19.26	1.96
1950-51	35.39	1.87
1951-52	27.85	3.16
1952-53	22.70	5.93
1953-54	17.89	6.73
1954-55	13.16	9.94
1955-56	19.39	10.03
1956-57	32.65	18.02
1957-58	21.55	10.25
1958-59	26.35	13.72
1959-60	30.96	17.46
1960-61	27.35	24.99
1961-62	24.63	27.42
1962-63	19.98	28.99
1963-64	30.81	35.58
1964-65	27.00	37.66
1965-66	27.00	44.04

A vital factor attributing to the non-utilisation of accumulations in the mica mines labour welfare fund is the nature of the workers employed in the mica mining industry. The workers are mainly agriculturists who work in mica mines during off season. The mines have a short life and are not economically very sound, so that the management are not eagre to build houses for their workers. This is one of the reasons of slow implementation of housing schemes for the mica miners.

There are various constructional programmes contemplated for all the three organisations of the mica mines Labour Welfare Fund namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. In order to overcome the time lag in the construction of works undertaken by C.P.W.D., separate Engineering Units in the Fund's Organisation in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. This will increase the utilisation of funds considerably in near future.

Item No. 16.—How the funds are proposed to be utilised.

Statement showing the proposed schemes to be implemented by each organisation of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan is appended. The last para of the previous note on Item 15 is also relevant.

MICA MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND ANDHRA PRADESH

Five-Year forward Budget 1966-67 to 1971-72—Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Andhra Pradesh), Nellore

Name of the Activity	Number existing.	Number proposed	Total estimated recurring expenditure.	Tentative Recurring expenditure for plan period.	Non-Recurring expenditure	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Office Establishment.	1	—	40,264	2,01,320	5,000	2,06,320
2. Asst. Labour Welfare Inspector.	1	—	7,295	36,475	—	36,475
3. Junior Asst. Labour Welfare Inspector	1	—	6,004	30,020	—	30,020
4. Ele. Schools	6	7	68,645	3,43,225	20,000	3,63,225
5. Middle Schools	1	—	18,745	93,725	5,000	98,725
6. High School	1	—	37,410	1,87,050	24,000	2,11,050
7. Office Jeep	1	—	10,030	50,150	18,000	68,150
8. Maternity Centres Estt.	4	—	13,980	69,900	5,000	74,900
9. Lady Health Visitor	1	—	6,426	32,130	—	32,130
10. Community Centres	3	—	7,465	37,325	7,500	44,825
11. Base Hospital	1	—	53,854	2,69,270	—	2,69,270
12. Non-Recurring expenditure for Hospitals	—	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
13. X-Ray Staff	1	—	8,050	40,250	—	40,250
14. W.F. Disp. Sydapuram	1	—	14,513	72,565	2,500	75,065
15. W.F. Disp. Talupur	1	—	17,462	87,310	2,000	89,310
16. Domiciliary Treatment	1	—	9,130	45,650	6,000	51,650
17. Mobile Disp. Establishment	1	—	20,102	1,00,510	—	1,00,510
18. Ayurvedic Dispensary	1	2	31,624	1,58,120	5,000	1,63,120
19. Ambulance Van	—	1	5,640	28,200	18,000	46,200
20. Engineering Unit.	—	1	15,192	75,960	25,000	1,00,960
21. Books & Slates	—	—	2,000	10,000	—	10,000
22. Supply of hand bags.	—	—	500	2,500	—	2,500
23. Scholarships	—	—	5,500	27,500	—	27,500
24. Free Clothing	—	—	4,000	20,000	—	20,000

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Midda Meals	—	—	—	30,000	1,50,000	—	1,50,000
26. Handi Crafts. . . .	—	—	—	1,000	5,000	—	5,000
27. Libraries etc.	—	1	—	500	2,500	—	2,500
28. Excursions and picnics.	—	—	—	500	2,500	—	2,500
29. Children's parks	—	—	—	500	2,500	—	2,500
30. Boarding Homes	1	1	—	10,000	50,000	—	50,000
31. Study tour of members.	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	—	5,000
32. Recreation clubs & annual sports.	10	2	—	3,000	15,000	—	15,000
33. Radios.	18	8	—	4,000	20,000	—	20,000
34. Family Planning	—	—	—	5,000	25,000	—	25,000
35. Transport charges for sending suspected cases of T.B. to Hospital and Expr. on labourers suffering from silicosis & transport charges.	—	—	—	1,500	7,500	—	75,000
36. Maintenance of T.B. Ward.	—	—	—	5,000	25,000	—	25,000
37. Contribution to State Govt. for reservation of 11 beds in T.B. Hospital.	—	—	—	11,000	55,000	—	55,000
38. Subsistence allowance.	—	—	—	5,000	25,000	—	25,000
39. Financial Assistance to widows and dependants of labourers who die due to silicosis or T.B.	—	—	—	1,000	5,000	—	5,000
40. Transport of patients .	—	—	—	1,000	5,000	—	5,000
41. Grant-in-aid for special diet for mica mine workers who are given domiciliary treatment	—	—	—	2,000	10,000	—	10,000
42. Subsistence allowance under domiciliary treatment	—	—	—	2,000	10,000	—	10,000
43. Bhajana Parties	3	3	—	200	1,000	—	1,000

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44. Subsidised Housing Scheme	10,000	10,000
45. Subsidised wells	10,000	10,000
46. Repairs to constructional work	5,000	5,000
47. Financial Assistance under Coal Mines Fatal accident benefit scheme	2,000	10,000	..	10,000
48. Gardens	500	2,500	..	2,500
49. Rehabilitation Homes	500	2,500	..	2,500
50. Excursions-cum-study tours	1,000	5,000	..	5,000
51. Safety weeks	7,000	35,000	..	35,000
52. Night schools	200	1,000	..	1,000
53. Mass B.C.G. Vaccination	200	1,000	..	1,000
54. Blood Bank	100	500	..	500
55. Medical staff quarters Scheme	4,50,000	4,50,000
56. Non-Medical Staff quarters scheme	5,25,000	5,25,000
57. Housing Schemes other than subsidised Housing schemes	4,00,000	4,00,000
58. Water supply schemes	50,000	50,000
59. Construction of Dispensary at Utkkur	25,000	25,000
60. Construction of Inpatient ward at Sydapuram	30,000	30,000
61. Construction of Temporary sheds for High School	10,000	10,000
62. Buildings for Elementary schools	20,000	20,000
63. Isolation shed at Kalichedu	*5,000	5,000
64. Construction of Boarding Home buildings at Kalichedu	*5,000	5,000
65. Temporary sheds for Community Centres at Utukur	*5,000	5,000

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
66. Open air theatre at Sydapuram etc.						*10,000	10,000
67. Permanent Building for Middle School, Talupur						*10,000	10,000
68. Electrification Schemes						20,000	20,000
69. Inpatient ward at Utukur						*15,000	15,000
70. Quarters for Office staff and office building						45,000	45,000
71. Second Community Centre						10,000	10,000
72. Club for labourers						5,000	5,000
73. Ayurvedic Dispensary Building						*4,000	4,000
74. Establishment of a College						10,000	10,000 (Token)
75. Well works at the cost of the Fund						15,000	15,000
76. Reserve						20,000	20,000
TOTAL				4,93,531	24,97,655	18,77,000	43,74,655 or 43,75,000

*Likely to be spill over schemes for the five year plan. Only part amounts are shown.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bihar

Statement Showing the Tentative Targets Proposed in the Five Year forward Budget (4th Plan) of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Bihar.

The Tentative Five Year Forward Budget (4th Plan) of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Bihar has been framed involving an outlay of Rs. 2,37,59,500/-. The break-up of the targets proposed in the plan is as outlined below :—

1. Recurring expenditure at the existing rate for 6 years on the following heads.		
(a) Administration	Rs. 2,05,100/-	
(b) Medical facilities	Rs. 12,17,800/-	
(c) Education and recreational facilities	Rs. 3,20,800/-	
	Rs. 17,43,200 × 6	—Rs. 1,04,59,200/-
2. (i) Anticipated increase of recurring expenditure on account of new schemes already sanctioned	Rs. 2,48,700 × 6	—Rs. 14,92,200/-
(ii) Recurring expenditure on new schemes to be taken up	Rs. 3,88,800 × 6	—Rs. 23,32,800/-
	Rs. 23,80,700 × 6	—Rs. 1,42,84,200/-

3. (i) Capital expenditure (Non-recurring) in schemes already sanctioned	Rs. 3,96,225/-
(ii) Capital expenditure (Non-recurring) on new schemes to be taken up	Rs. 58,79,075/-
	<u>Rs. 2,37,59,500/-</u>

2. Recourse has been taken to deficit financing in preparing the Five Year Forward Budget (4th Plan) in the hope that at appropriate time the rate of cess will be increased to admit more welfare measures being extended to the mica miners and the members of their families.

General Abstract of the Tentative 4th Plan

1. Recurring expenditure at the existing rate for six years	Rs. 17,43,200 × 6 = Rs. 1,04,59,200·00
2. (i) Anticipated increase of recurring expenditure on account of new schemes already sanctioned	Rs. 2,48,700 × 6 = Rs. 14,92,200·00
(ii) Recurring expenditure on new schemes to be taken up	Rs. 3,88,800 × 6 = Rs. 23,32,800·00
3. (i) Capital (Non-recurring) Expenditure on schemes already sanctioned	Rs. 35,96,225·00
(ii) Capital (Non-recurring) expenditure on new schemes to be taken up	Rs. 58,79,075·00
TOTAL	<u>Rs. 2,37,59,500·00</u>

Statement of Tentative expenditures on the 4th Plan from 1-4-1965 to 31-3-1971 (Six Years)

Name of the Scheme	Annual recurring expenditure
	Rs.
I.—Schemes sanctioned and implemented.	
A—Administration	
1. Main Office	37,000·00
2. Engineering Section	1,14,200·00
3. Welfare Officer's Office	53,900·00
A—TOTAL ON ADMINISTRATION	<u>2,05,100·00</u>
B—Medical Activities	
1. 100 bedded Central Hospital, Karma	5,07,700·00
2. 50 bedded T.B. Hospital at Karma	1,08,000·00
3. Regional Hospital, Tisri (30 bedded)	1,59,000·00
4. Domiciliary Scheme for T.B. patients	1,42,500·00

Name of the Scheme	Annual recurring expenditure
	Rs.
5. Reservation of beds at Mahadevi Birla T.B. Sanatorium, Ranchi	4,800·00
6. Dhorakola Dispensary	24,000·00
7. Dhab Dispensary	18,900·00
8. Bendro Dispensary	19,200·00
9. Debour Dispensary	15,500·00
10. Charkapathal Dispensary	13,500·00
11. Community Centre, Parsabad	13,000·00
12. Community Centre at Jorasimar	15,500·00
13. Community Centre at Pessam	15,500·00
14. Community Centre at Dharbey	16,500·00
15. Community Centre at Bendi	16,700·00
16. Community Centre at Barapahari	15,500·00
17. Mobile Medical Unit at Karma	17,800·00
18. Mobile Medical Unit at Jorasimar	14,100·00
19. Mobile Medical Unit at Tisri	14,100·00
20. Ayurvedic dispensary at Charki	10,000·00
21. Ayurvedic dispensary at Lakshmipur	10,000·00
22. Ayurvedic dispensary at Pathaldiha	10,000·00
23. Ayurvedic dispensary at Singho	10,000·00
24. Health Promotion Centre at Dhorakola	11,000·00
25. Treatment of workers suffering from Cancer	3,000·00
26. Treatment of workers suffering from Leprosy	2,000·00
B—TOTAL OF Medical activities	12,17,800·00

C—Educational & Recreational Facilities

1. Multipurpose Institute at Debour	13,400·00
2. Multipurpose Institute at Dhab	13,900·00
3. Multipurpose Institute at Inderwa	11,200·00
4. Multipurpose Institute at Saphi	11,500·00
5. Multipurpose Institute at Snakh	13,500·00
6. Multipurpose Institute at Karma	13,000·00
7. Multipurpose Institute at Dhorakola	11,000·00
8. Community Centre at Pessam (Recreation side)	6,900·00
9. Community Centre at Bendi	6,500·00
10. Community Centre at Dharbey	9,800·00
11. Community Centre Khalaktambi	6,200·00
12. Community Centre at Parsabad	6,500·00
13. Community Centre at Barapahari	6,000·00
14. Mobile Cinema Van No. 1	21,600·00
15. Mobile Cinema Van No. 2	22,500·00
16. M. E. School at Karma	8,500·00
17. M.E. School at Sankh	7,900·00

Name of the Scheme	Annual recurring expenditure
	Rs.
18. U.P. School at Khijuri	5,000·00
19. U.P. School at Bhandari	4,300·00
20. U.P. School at Gajandih	5,700·00
21. U. P. School at Charki	3,600·00
22. Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescent Centre	7,500·00
23. Multipurpose Institute at Gungi	4,200·00
24. Feeder Centres	7,000·00
25. Boarding Home, Jhumritelaiya	11,000·00
26. Boarding Home at Kodarma	11,000·00
27. Boarding Home at Tisri	9,000·00
28. Boarding Home at Sibsagar	9,000·00
29. Holiday Home	500·00
30. Grant of Financial Assistance	1,000·00
31. Scholarships and tuition fees	10,000·00
32. U.P. School at Bhurai	3,600·00
33. Recreational facilities	
(a) Competitive Sports	15,000·00
(b) Provision of radios	2,000·00
(c) Bharat Darshan	1,000·00
34. Grant to Kodarma High School	3,000·00
35. Grant to National Safety Council for safety measures	17,000·00
C—Total of education and recreational activities	3,20,300·0
II (i)— <i>Anticipated Increase of Recurring Expenditure on Account of new schemes already sanctioned.</i>	
1. Mobile Medical Unit	14,000·00
2. Conversion of Static dispensary into Regional Hospital at Dhorakola	62,200·00
3. Conversion of Static dispensary into Regional Hospital at Dhab	62,200·00
4. Community Centre at Khalaktambic (Medical)	16,700·00
5. Community Centre at Basron	16,700·00
6. Community Centre at Gouripur	16,700·00
7. Community Centre at Phaguni	16,700·00
8. Community Centre (Recreational side) Basron	6,500·00
9. Community Centre at Gouripur	6,500·00
10. Community Centre at Phaguni	6,500·00
11. Feeder Centres—4 Nos.	6,000·00
12. Mobile Cinema Unit	18,000·00
Total of new schemes already sanctioned	2,48,700·00
(ii) <i>Recurring Expenditure on new schemes to be taken up</i>	
1. 12 Bedded T.B. Clinic at Tisri	30,000·00
2. Mobile X-Ray Unit	16,000·00

Name of the Scheme	Actual recurring expenditure
3. Community Centres—4 Nos. (both for medical and recreational facilities)	Rs. 92,800·00
4. Mobile Medical Unit	14,000·00
5. Ayurvedic dispensaries—3 Nos.	30,000·00
6. Feeder Centres—16 Nos.	24,000·00
7. Mobile Cinema Units—2 Nos.	36,000·00
8. Primary Schools—12 Nos.	60,000·00
9. Residential Higher Secondary School	50,000·00
10. Boarding Home—1 Nos.	18,000·00
11. M.E. Schools—8 Nos.	18,000·00
TOTAL of recurring expenditure on new schemes to be taken up	3,88,800·00

3(i) *Capital (Non-recurring) Expenditure on Schemes already Sanctioned**Capital Expenditure on Sanctioned Schemes*

	Rs.
1. (i) Building and staff quarters at Dhorakola (expansion)	2,31,200·00
(ii) Furniture, Equipment, Linen and X'Ray for Dhorakola Regional Hospital	1,23,900·00
2. (i) Building and staff quarters at Dhab	2,31,200·00
(ii) Furniture, Equipment, Linen and X'Ray for Dhab Regional Hospital	1,23,900·00
3. Buildings for Community Centre at Phaguni and Barson @ Rs. 91,000 -	1,82,000·00
4. Furniture, Equipments, for the above two Community Centre @ Rs. 5,800 - each	11,600·00
5. Children Parks equipments etc. for the above two centres @ Rs. 6,000 - each	12,000·00
6. Cost of vehicle, Projector for the 3rd Mobile Cinema Van already sanctioned	30,000·00
7. Non-recurring expenditure required for Feeder Centre 4 Nos.	8,000·00
8. Cost of vehicle, Furniture etc. for the 4th Mobile Medical Unit already sanctioned	22,000·00
9. Cost of buildings for the staff of the 50 bedded T.B. Hospital	1,77,000·00
10. Cost of buildings for the staff of 30 Bedded Regional Hospital already sanctioned	1,45,000·00
11. Non-recurring expenditure for the 12 Bedded T.B. Clinic	30,000·00
12. Cost of equipment required for 3 Ayurvedic Dispensaries @ Rs. 4,500 -	13,500·00
13. Capital expenditure for the buildings in progress	8,70,000·00
14. Construction of departmental Colonies	11,18,550·00
15. Construction of 500 houses under Build your own house scheme	1,67,375·00
16. Cost of construction of Wells	99,000·00
TOTAL	35,96,225·00

*Capital (Non-Recurring) expenditure on new schemes to be taken up**Capital (Non-recurring) Expenditure on Schemes to be Sanctioned*

	Rs.
1. Cost of vehicle, furniture for the 5th Mobile Medical Unit	30,000.00
2. Non-recurring expenditure for 16 Feeder Centre	32,000.00
3. Cost of vehicle and projector for 2 Cinema Vans to be sanctioned	60,000.00
4. Buildings for Primary Schools	56,000.00
5. Buildings for Residential Higher Secondary School, Technical School	1,50,000.00
6. Non-recurring expenditure for one more Boarding House	4,000.00
7. Buildings for 8 M.E. Schools	40,000.00
8. Departmental Housing	3,21,450.00
9. Construction of Wells	4,01,000.00
10. Grant of subsidy under Build Your Own House Scheme	11,32,625.00
11. New subsidised Housing Scheme	1,12,000.00
12. Low cost Housing	32,00,000.00
13. Co-operative Housing Scheme	1,00,000.00
14. Grant for Co-operative Societies	1,00,000.00
15. Grant for Share Capital to co-operative Societies	1,00,000.00
TOTAL	<u>58,79,075.00</u>

*Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, Rajasthan**Proposed schemes during next few years.*

Rs.	
6,00,000	The construction of Staff Quarters buildings for Welfare Centre/Disp. in respect of which provision was made during 1964-65 and 1965-66.
11,00,000	Non-recurring expenditure on purchase of equipment and other permanent articles and buildings as provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan estimates.
1,00,000	Grant-in-aid for the construction of College building at Shahpura (likely to be utilised during 1965-66).
<u>18,00,000</u>	

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(Mines—III Section)

SUBJECT:—Supplementary information relating to items 5, 6, and 10 of the replies to the questionnaire—For the Public Accounts Committee meeting to be held on 28-7-65—Audit Report (Civil) 1965. (Para 49).

Item Nos. 5 and 6.

Statement showing the sanctioned budget grant and actual expenditure

Name of the amenity	Sanctioned grant	Actual expenditure	Amount of savings or excess	Reasons for variation
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1958-59				
1. Medical	70,000	₹ 67,528.85	(—) 2,471.15	The reasons for shortfalls for the period from 1958-59 to 1964-65 are as under:—
2. Housing	1,000	..	..
3. Educational	50,000	40,846.03	(—) 9,153.97	The short falls are mainly under miscellaneous schemes which include Building programme. The amounts under the building programme could not be spent due to delay in the execution of building works by the Central Public Works Department. During 1962-63 and 1963-64, there has been shortfall of expenditure under Recreational facilities due to
4. Transport . . . . .	..	..	..
5. Recreational	5,000	3,231.22	(—) 1,768.78	
6. Miscellaneous	3,56,700	2,27,280.14	(—) 1,29,419.86	
TOTAL	4,82,700	3,38,886.24		

ANDHRA PRADESH

1959-60

1. Medical	75,000	71,594.17 (—)	3,405.83
2. Housing	1,000	..	..
3. Educational	60,000	51,863.59 (—)	8,136.41
4. Transport	..	..	..
5. Recreational	5,000	3,842.67 (—)	1,157.33
6. Miscellaneous	3,27,700	2,00,479.26 (—)	1,27,220.74
TOTAL	4,68,700	3,27,779.69	

ANDHRA PRADESH

1960-61

1. Medical	90,000	86,985.87 (—)	3,014.13
2. Housing	1,000	..	..
3. Educational	75,000	68,450.97 (—)	6,549.03
4. Transport	..	..	..
5. Recreational	5,000	2,341.76 (—)	2,658.24
6. Miscellaneous	2,34,000	1,43,533.92 (—)	90,466.08
TOTAL	4,68,700	3,01,312.52	

ANDHRA PRADESH

1961-62

1. Medical	1,20,000	1,16,248.13 (—)	3,751.87
2. Housing	1,000	..	..
3. Educational	1,00,000	95,342.21 (—)	4,657.69

postponement of Annual sports etc. on account of National Emergency. The savings are also due to certain posts like Doctors remaining vacant for want of qualified hands and some schemes like Domiciliary treatment etc. being held up in abeyance for want of completion of preliminaries. Economy measures were also observed wherever feasible and practicable.

	1	2	3	4	5
4. Transport		
5. Recreational		5,000	3,794.00 (—)	1,206.00	
6. Miscellaneous		3,57,650	2,10,108.97 (—)	1,47,541.03	
TOTAL		<u>5,83,650</u>	<u>4,25,493.41</u>		

ANDHRA PRADESH
1962-63

1. Medical		1,80,000	1,73,150.48 (—)	6,949.52
2. Housing		1,000	..	..
3. Educational		1,00,000	93,524.85 (—)	6,475.15
4. Transport		..	..	..
5. Recreational		5,000	1,953.21 (—)	3,046.79
6. Miscellaneous		4,31,000	1,83,476.07 (—)	2,47,523.93
TOTAL		<u>6,17,000</u>	<u>4,52,104.61</u>	

ANDHRA PRADESH
1963-64

1. Medical		1,30,000	1,24,249.79 (—)	5,750.21
2. Housing		1,000	..	..
3. Educational		1,40,000	1,33,552.15 (—)	6,447.85
4. Transport		..	..	..

5. Recreational	5,000	1,11,137.28	(—)	3,862.72
6. Miscellaneous	2,57,000	2,24,356.61	(—)	32,643.39
TOTAL	5,33,000	4,83,295.83		

ANDHRA PRADESH
1964-65

1. Medical	2,00,000	1,69,720.66	(—)	30,279.34
2. Housing	1,000	..		..
3. Educational	1,80,000	1,76,578.93	(—)	3,421.07
4. Transport . . . . .	..	..		.
5. Recreational	5,000	4,409.78	(—)	590.22
6. Miscellaneous	3,07,000	2,36,482.12	(—)	70,517.88
TOTAL	6,93,000	5,87,191.94		

BHAR
1958-59

Items 5 & 6.

1 Administration	1,92,320.00	1,90,430.00	(—)	1,890.00
2 Medical facilities	4,36,450.00	2,41,560.00	(—)	1,94,890.00
3 Educational activities	3,48,930.00	1,23,838.00	(—)	2,25,092.00
4 Recreational facilities	41,300.00	39,200.00	(—)	2,100.00
5 Transport	NIL	NIL		NIL

Reasons for the savings are as under:

- (1) Due to non-appointment of staff in the office of the Executive Officer, Superintendent, Central Hospital and Engineering Section.
- (2) Due to non-implementation of schemes Ayurvedic dispensaries, community centre at Pessam etc.

1	2	3	4	5
6 Misc. activities	3,000·00	2,400·00 (—)	600·00	(3) Expenditure provided for construction of wells could not be incurred because of late selection of sites by the Geologist.
7 Housing	NIL	NIL	NIL	
8 Other Works	4,32,300·00	2,90,950·00 (—)	1,41,350·00	(4) Administrative approval and expenditure sanction in respect of some works received late.
TOTAL	14,54,300·00	8,88,378·00 (—)	5,65,922·00	

BIHAR
1965-66

1 Administration	1,98,730·00	1,94,640·00 (—)	2,090·00	Reasons for the savings are as under:— (1) Due to non-appointment of Assistant Engineer, Medical Officers and Lady Medical Officer for the Regional Hospital, Tisri. (2) Due to non-appointment of staff for the Regional Hospital, Tisri, Overseers, two Senior Draftsmen, Tracer, Electrician and other staff of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. (3) Less expenditure on scholarship than the provision provided therefor. (4) Due to extension of time taken by the firm to effect supply of equipments for the Central Hospital Karma. (5) Due to non-receipt of expenditure sanction for the following works:
2 Medical facilities	4,82,350·00	2,96,230·00 (—)	1,86,120·00	
3 Educational activities	1,48,860·00	1,33,670·00 (—)	13,190·00	
4 Recreational facilities	43,720·00	41,340·00 (—)	2,380·00	
5 Transport	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6 Misc. activities	5,340·00	2,230·00 (—)	3,110·00	
7 Housing	NIL	NIL	NIL	
8 Other works	8,63,000·00	3,57,746·00 (—)	5,05,254·00	
TOTAL	17,38,000·00	10,25,856·00 (—)	7,12,144·00	

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(i) construction of additional staff quarters for the staff of the Central Hospital (ii) construction of T.B. Hospital, Karma (iii) construction of quarters for 16 MM. Cinema unit.

(6) Due to non-selection of sites by Geologist for sinking of wells.

BIHAR

1960-61.

1 Administration	2,08,600.00	2,05,800.00 (—)	2,800.00	The excess in expenditure was due to following:— (1) Raising of debit of 12,400/- the cost of 1 tonne Willys Jeep for Ambulance Van of the Regional Hospital, Tisti—this adjustment was not expected to be carried on during the year. (2) The progress of construction of work was well ahead of the schedule.
2 Medical facilities	3,68,800.00	3,66,690.00 (—)	2,110.00	
3 Educational activities	1,56,700.00	1,06,250.00 (—)	50,450.00	
4 Recreational facilities	46,300.00	44,400.00 (—)	1,900.00	
5 Transport	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6 Other activities	3,600.00	3,100.00 (—)	500.00	
7 Housing	10,000.00	NIL (—)	10,000.00	
8 Other works	4,24,000.00	5,18,302.00 (+)	94,302.00	
TOTAL	12,18,000.00	12,44,452.00 (+)	26,542.00	

BIHAR

1961-62.

1 Administration	2,11,700.00	2,09,400.00 (—)	2,300.00	The excess in expenditure was due to supply of medicines, Refrigerator, Willys Jeep equipment etc. made by various Govt. agencies such as M.S.D. Forms and Stationery Office, D.G.S. & D. etc. in
2 Medical facilities	5,32,250.00	6,01,940.00 (+)	69,690.00	
3 Educational activities	1,46,700.00	1,74,430.00 (+)	29,730.00	

1	2	3	4	5
4 Recreational facilities	42,300.00	39,400.00 (-)	2,900.00	respect of which adjustment was made by the Accounts in March, 1962 which was not anticipated.
5 Transport	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6 Other activities	4,000.00	3,100.00 (-)	900.00	
7 Housing	50,000.00	8,300.00 (-)	41,700.00	
8 Other works	5,51,500.00	5,78,884.00 (+)	27,384.00	
TOTAL	15,38,450.00	18,17,454.00 (+)	79,004.00	

BIHAR

1962-63.

1 Administration	2,21,600.00	2,19,500.00 (-)	2,100.00
2 Medical facilities	7,24,700.00	7,65,960.00 (+)	41,260.00
3 Educational activities	1,36,300.00	2,56,430.00 (+)	1,20,130.00
4 Recreational facilities	34,400.00	31,200.00 (-)	3,200.00
5 Transport	NIL	NIL	NIL
6 Other activities	3,000.00	2,230.00 (-)	770.00
7 Housing	20,000.00	62,210.00 (+)	42,210.00
8 Other Works	6,13,000.00	5,29,983.00 (-)	83,017.00
TOTAL	17,53,000.00	18,67,513.00 (+)	1,14,507.00

The excess in expenditure was due to the following:—

- (1) more works than anticipated were done under "Building-Original."
- (2) arrears of pay were drawn by the Medical Officers as a result of revision of pay scales on the recommendation of the Pay Commission.

BIHAR

1963-64.

1 Administration	2,42,600·00	2,38,400·00 (—)	4,200·00	The main reasons for the excess in expenditure are as under:— (1) Expansion of the Central Hospital, Karma from 70 to 100 beds. (2) Establishment of a 50 bedded T.B. Hospital. (3) Expenditure on setting up of a Central Consumers' Co-operative Store
2 Medical facilities	7,98,990·00	9,70,580·00 (+)	1,71,590·00	
3 Educational activities	2,12,880·00	2,20,630·00 (+)	7,750·00	
4 Recreational facilities	41,530·00	40,460·00 (—)	1,070·00	
5 Transport	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6 Other activities	3,000·00	1,620·00 (—)	1,380·00	
7 Housing	15,100·00	21,830·00 (+)	6,730·00	
8 Other Works	8,60,900·00	9,27,631·00 (+)	66,731·00	
TOTAL	21,75,000·00	24,21,151·00 (+)	2,46,151·00	

BIHAR
1964-65.

1 Administration	2,54,800·00	2,01,800·00 (—)	53,000·00	The reasons for the savings are as under:— (1) Due to non-receipt of expenditure sanction in respect of the upgrading of static dispensaries at Dhab, Dhornakola and Bendro. (2) Due to non-availability of lands for construction of departmental colonies. (3) Due to non-selection of sites for sinking of wells.
2 Medical facilities	12,89,300·00	12,25,600·00 (—)	63,700·00	
3 Educational activities	3,40,000·00	2,98,700·00 (—)	41,300·00	
4 Recreational facilities	42,000·00	34,800·00 (—)	7,200·00	
5 Transport	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6 Other activities	17,600·00	12,200·00 (—)	5,400·00	
7 Housing	21,000·00	30,500·00 (+)	9,500·00	
8 Other Works	5,38,300·00	3,92,800·00 (—)	1,45,500·00	
TOTAL	25,03,000·00	21,96,400·00 (—)	3,06,600·00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN					
<i>for the year 1958-59.</i>					
<i>(Items 5 & 6)</i>					
1	Medical facilities	2,08,200	90,826	(—) 1,11,374	<p>The reasons for shortfall during 1958-59 to 1964-65 are generally as follows:</p> <p>(i) The posts of Medical Officers in Central Hospital, some posts in dispensaries could not be filled and staff for Central Hospital could not be appointed <i>inter-alia</i> due to non-availability of doctors.</p> <p>(ii) Reduced expenditure on medicines.</p> <p>(iii) Non-encashment of arrear bills.</p> <p>(iv) Over-all reduced expenditure on all related items. The Central Hospital, Gangapur could not be started till January, 1964.</p> <p>(v) Some posts continued to remain vacant. Hostals and mobile library were started late result in less expenditure on the contingencies schools, newspapers, adult education, mid-day meals and women welfare activities.</p> <p>(vi) Some posts remained vacant. Due to emergency no expenditure was incurred on tournaments, dramas and other recreational activities.</p> <p>(vii) The excess expenditure from time to time under head Miscellaneous including grants etc. have been <i>inter-alia</i> due to adjustment by the Accountant General through exchange accounts, implementation of new schemes, grant to Zila Parishad for construction of 3 wells.</p>
2	Educational facilities	42,600	17,455	(—) 25,145	
3	Recreational facilities	65,600	46,528	(—) 19,072	
4	Misc. including Grants etc.	8,000	3,764	(—) 4,236	
	TOTAL	3,24,400	1,58,573	(—) 2,65,827	

RAJASTHAN

1959-60

1 Medical facilities	1,08,300	1,00,961	(—) 7,339
2 Educational facilities	33,400	26,121	(—) 7,279
3 Recreational facilities	76,600	69,986	(—) 6,614
4 Miscellaneous	—	2,613	(+) 2,613
TOTAL	2,18,300	1,99,681	(—) 18,619

RAJASTHAN

1960-61

1 Medical facilities	2,04,600	1,65,508	(—) 39,092
2 Educational facilities	39,500	33,612	(—) 5,888
3 Recreational facilities	60,500	79,552	(+) 19,052
4 Grants etc.	2,000	3,356	(+) 1,356
TOTAL	3,06,600	2,82,028	(—) 24,572

RAJASTHAN

1961-62

1 Medical facilities	2,25,700	2,14,253	(—) 11,447
2 Educational facilities	72,700	43,158	(—) 29,542
3 Recreational facilities	77,500	66,337	(—) 11,133
4 Misc. C.P.F.	4,000	—	(—) 4,000
5 Misc. expenditure e.g. starting of a motor workshop, visual publicity etc.	9,500	4,532	(—) 4,968
6 Grants	4,000	1,336	(—) 2,664
TOTAL	3,93,400	3,29,616	(—) 63,784

1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN					
1962-63					
1	Medical Facilities	4,22,100	2,04,637	(—)	2,17,463
2	Educational Facilities	1,06,240	47,151	(—)	61,089
3	Recreational Facilities	83,810	67,062	(—)	16,748
4	Miscellaneous C.P.F.	3,000	..	(—)	3,000
5	Grants (a) For improvement of Village, House and Subsidised Housing Schemes	40,000	..	(—)	40,000
	(b) Misc. Grants	5,000	₹ 2,410	(—)	2,590
6	Misc. . . . .	..	₹ 6,315	(+)	6,315
	TOTAL	6,62,150	3,27,575	(—)	3,34,575
RAJASTHAN					
1963-64					
1	Medical Facilities	3,08,915	1,60,520	(—)	₹ 1,48,395
2	Educational Facilities	82,000	50,936	(—)	32,064
3	Recreational Facilities	80,500	72,006	(—)	8,494
4	Misc. C.P.F. deputation Allowance to Secretary	4,100	..	(—)	4,100
5	Housing Facilities	3,400	..	(—)	3,400
6	Misc. including grants	21,000	26,042	(+)	5,042
	TOTAL	5,00,915	3,09,504	(—)	1,91,411

RAJASTHAN
1964-65

1	Medical facilities	3,45,400	2,08,555	(—)	1,36,845
2	Educational facilities	82,900	67,498	(—)	15,402
3	Recreational facilities	86,600	73,245	(—)	13,355
4	Misc. Grants	98,500	19,874	(—)	78,626
	TOTAL	6,13,400	3,69,172	(—)	2,44,228

Item 10.

Pithead baths and Creches

Out of a total 27 creches which were required to be set up in mica mines, 19 creches have been set up so far. The breakdown of creches opened year-wise is not available. The provision of pithead baths does not apply to the mica mines but only to coal mines.

APPENDIX XIII

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(Ref. para 5.48 of the Report)

Detailed information regarding machinery set up for the operation of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund.

1. *Machinery set up for the operation of the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund.*—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund set up for promoting the welfare of labour employed in the Coal Mining Industry has been constituted under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947. The Fund is administered by the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour and Employment on the advice of an Advisory Committee. The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner is the head of the Organization. The Advisory Committee which is a tripartite body consisting of an equal number of representatives of Government, workers employed in the Coal Mining Industry and owners of coal mines is constituted by the Central Government once in three years. The Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment is its Chairman and the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner is its Vice-Chairman. Again, the Advisory Committee has constituted Coalfield Sub-Committees for each Coalfield to advise them on all matters pertaining to their respective areas regard having had to the local needs. These Sub-Committees which too are tripartite in character are at present seven in number, two in the State of Bihar and one each in the States of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Asam, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The receipts of the Organisation are divided into two accounts viz., (i) the General Welfare Account and (ii) the Housing Account at a ratio to be fixed by the Central Government—the present ratio being 50:50. While the funds in the General Welfare Account are utilised to meet the expenditure on all welfare measures in general, the moneys in the Housing Account are spent on providing residential accommodation for colliery workers and their dependents. To formulate schemes relating to Housing, the Central Government has constituted a Board known as “Housing Board”. This Board consists of the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner as its Chairman and the Chief Inspector of Mines, the Executive Engineer of the Fund and six others as members nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

2. *Control of Central Government over the expenditure out of the Fund.*—The whole expenditure of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund i.e., both the expenditure of the General Welfare Account and the Housing Account has been brought under the control of the Parliament as per Government of India, Ministry of Labour letter No. M-4(11)/51 dated the 25th October, 1951 (copy enclosed).

Under the provision of Rule 21(2) of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules the Chairman of the Advisory Committee may, with the concurrence of the appropriate Sub-Committee, approve any scheme costing not more than Rs. 50,000/- non-recurring and Rs. 5,000/- recurring per annum. All other schemes shall require the sanction of the Central Government.

Under Rule 21(3) of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules the Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee shall have power to incur any sanctioned expenditure and shall, with the concurrence of the appropriate Sub-Committee or Housing Board, also have power to sanction any welfare and housing schemes if the cost of such a scheme does not exceed Rs. 20,000/- non-recurring and Rs. 2,500 per annum recurring subject to financial provision in the sanctioned budget.

3. *Details of expenditure incurred on staff engaged for the operation of the Fund during the financial years 1958-59 to 1964-65.*—Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on staff engaged for the operation of the Fund during the financial year 1958-59 to 1964-65 is enclosed. The figures shown for 1964-65 are provisional as the accounts for the year 1964-65 have not so far been closed finally by the Accountant General, Bihar.

4. *Details of categories of staff employed.*—

Class I	8
Class II	27
Class III	517
Class IV	305

5 and 6. *Estimates framed during each of the financial years 1958-59 to 1964-65 for the provision of various amenities namely, medical, housing, educational, transport recreational and miscellaneous facilities. Actual amount spent during each of the above years on each item and the reasons for shortfall if any.*—Estimates are not framed or sanctioned scheme-wise and as such it is not possible to give the estimates for the different schemes individually.

A statement showing the estimates sanctioned, actual expenditure incurred and the variations between the estimates and the actual expenditure under different units of appropriation from the year 1958-59 to 1964-65 together with reasons for variations is enclosed. As the accounts for the year 1964-65 has not so far been closed, the probable expenditure has been shown for this year.

7. *Number of miners engaged in the Coal Mining Industry on 1st of April of each of the year 1958 to 1965.*—The average number of persons employed in coal mines according to the annual returns received by the Chief Inspector of Mines under the Mines Act, 1952 from colliery managements during the period 1958 to 1965 is as follows :—

1958	3,63,900
1959	3,64,140
1960	3,80,276
1961	3,98,703
1962	4,16,857
1963	4,33,438
1964	4,11,843
1965	Figure not available.

This figure relates to the month of November, 1964. Annual returns from the collieries pertaining to the year 1964 have not been received in all the cases.

8. *Details of various amenities.*

(a) *Medical: hospitals, dispensaries, beds for T.B. patients, maternity and child welfare, family planning and specialist treatment.*—The medical facilities provided by the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund include establishment of Central Hospitals with a net work of Regional Hospitals spread all over the coalfields, provision and improvement of Maternity and Child Welfare-cum-family Planning Services and Dispensary services including Ayurvedic Dispensaries, provision of facilities for treatment of T.B. and Leprosy cases.

Central Hospitals.—For rendering specialised medical aid to colliery workers, two well-equipped 300 bedded Central Hospitals with all modern facilities for specialised treatment have been established by the Organisation, one at Dhanbad in the Jharia Coalfield (Bihar) and the other at Asansol in the Raniganj Coalfield (West Bengal). Both the hospitals have all the departments of modern well-equipped medical institutions and are manned by specialists in all the

departments, viz., Medicines, Surgery, Gynaecology; Eye; F.N.T.; Dental, Radiology, Pathology, etc. Besides all kinds of treatment, the hospitals have been provided with facilities for rehabilitation, free supply of dentures and spectacles. social services, recreation and family counselling.

Another Central Hospital of 100 general and 50 T.B. beds is proposed to be constructed at Manendragarh for the benefit of the workers in the Korea Coalfield in Madhya Pradesh. Proposal for provision of similar hospitals in the Pench Valley Coalfield (Madhya Pradesh), Ramgarh-Karanpura Coalfield and Bokaro Coalfield in Bihar are under consideration.

Regional Hospitals.—For treatment of simple cases requiring hospitalisation from collieries which do not have such facilities eight Regional Hospitals have been provided by the Organisation in the various coalfields, two at Katras (30 beds) and Tisra (30 beds) in the Jharia Coalfield (Bihar) two at Naisarai (30 beds) and Phusro (50 beds) in the Hazaribagh Coalfield (Bihar), one at Chora (30 beds) in Raniganj Coalfields (West Bengal), one at Jamai (30 beds) in the Pench Valley Coalfield (Madhya Pradesh), one at Dhanpuri (18 beds) in the Vindhya Pradesh Coalfield (M.P.) and one more at Kurasia in the Korea Coalfield (M.P.). At the last one, outdoor is only functioning at present and the indoor is expected to be started shortly. Expansion of the Regional Hospital, Katras Naisarai, Chora and Jamai from 30 to 50 beds is under way as also that of the Regional Hospital at Dhanpuri to 30 beds. These hospitals are each under a qualified Medical Officer. An ambulance van has been provided at each for transport of patients from collieries to the Regional Hospitals and serious cases from the Regional Hospitals to the Central Hospitals for specialised treatment wherever possible.

An Allopathic Dispensary is being run at the Bhuli Township. A Regional Hospital has since been constructed and the dispensary will soon merge into the hospital. Construction of a Regional Hospital at Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of this year. Provision of a few more hospitals in areas not served by the existing ones, are also in hand.

Dispensary.—Besides the dispensary at Bhuli, one is being run by this Organisation at Mugma in (Bihar). Government has sanction for establishing two more dispensaries one at Bhara in Raniganj Coalfield (West Bengal) and the other in the Phusro Group of Collieries in the Hazaribagh Coalfield (Bihar) has been received and they will be started soon.

For the coal mining population in remote areas, mobile medical units with a medical officer and a compounder are provided by the Organisation. One such unit for the Khasi-Jaintia Coalfield in Assam and another for the Damua area in Madhya Pradesh have been provided.

With a view to providing an incentive to colliery owners to maintain dispensary services for the benefit of workers employed in their collieries annual grants-in-aid are paid to such of the owners as maintain dispensary services of the prescribed standard. A total of 85 collieries are maintaining such services and are receiving grants-in-aid.

Financial assistance in the shape of interest-free loan is being given to colliery owners for provision and/or improvement of such services.

Ayurvedic line of treatment has also been introduced by this Organisation. So far 17 Ayurvedic Dispensaries have been established, four each in Jharia and Andhra Pradesh Coalfields, three in Hazaribagh Coalfield, two in Raniganj and one each in Assam, Pench Valley, Vindhya Pradesh and Orissa Coalfields. For preparation of Ayurvedic medicines, a Pharmacy has also been set up by the Organisation.

T.B. Treatment facilities.—In order to combat T.B., a 100 bedded T.B. Wing has been attached to the Central Hospital at Dhanbad and is functioning in full swing. Construction of a similar wing at the other Central Hospital, Asansol is almost completed and the hospital will start soon. A wing of 50 beds for T.B. patients will also be attached to the proposed Central Hospital at Manendragarh. A 50 bedded T.B. hospital at Searsole in Raniganj Coalfield and a 12 bedded T.B. Clinic at Katras in the Jharia Coalfield are also run by the Organisation. Provision of 25 more beds at Katras T.B. Clinic is under way. In addition to the above, 86 beds have been reserved in various sanatoria in the different coalfields as detailed below for providing sanatorium line of treatment to colliery workers and their dependents:

Ramakrishna Mission T.B. Sanatorium, Ranchi	39 beds.
Mahadevi Birla T.B. Sanatorium, Ranchi	16 "
Pendra Road T.B. Sanatorium, M.P.	11 "
Govt. T.B. Sanatorium, Chhindwara	5 "
Govt. T.B. Sanatorium, Nowgong	5 "
T.B. Sanatorium, Yerragada	5 "
T.B. Sanatorium, Jorhat	5 "

It is proposed to attach a T.B. Clinic with a 12 bedded Ward at each of the Regional Hospitals.

With a view to extending treatment facilities to the patients at places nearest to their dwellings, a scheme of Domiciliary treatment has been introduced in all the coalfields with provision for treatment of 1255 cases at a time. Chemotherapy centres have been set up through-out the coalfields, where the patients are examined and given all drugs free of cost. Besides free treatment, grant-in-aid for special diet upto a maximum of Rs. 50 per month per patient is also paid for a maximum period of six months.

For the maintenance of the members of the family of colliery workers suffering from T.B. who are undergoing treatment under any of the above schemes, subsistence allowance to the extent of Rs. 50/- p.m. for a maximum period of six months and in exceptional cases upto 9 months is paid to the dependents of each worker if he happens to be the only earning member with no other source of income.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is attached to each of the Regional Hospitals. Besides these, 8 such centres are also functioning as independent units in different coalfields. In the coalfields of Bihar and West Bengal about 50 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are being run through the Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health and the Hazaribagh Mines Board by payment of annual grants-in-aid from the Organisation.

Family Planning.—At the Central and Regional Hospitals and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, family planning Clinics are functioning where free advice on family planning is given and contraceptives supplied free of cost. Sterilization and Vasectomy are done at the Central Hospitals. Grant-in-aid is also paid to colliery owners for providing the facilities at the colliery hospitals. For popularising family planning, cash payment is made at Rs. 15 per head in the case of males and Rs. 25 per head in the case of females who undergo operation.

Leprosy Relief.—To provide facilities of treatment to colliery leprosy cases, separate wards have been provided at the cost of the Fund at two Leprosy hospitals one in Bihar and another in West Bengal. A total of 54 beds are available and almost all of them remain occupied.

Subsistence allowance and grant-in-aid for diet are given as in the case of T.B. patients.

X-ray facilities.—Besides X-Ray units provided at the hospitals of the Fund, they are also supplied to colliery hospitals where requisite facilities are available. Fourteen X-ray plants have so far been supplied, four in Jharia, three in Hazaribagh and one each in Raniganj, Assam, Orissa Pench Valley Korea Vindhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh Coalfields.

A Deep X-ray Therapy Section has been provided at the Central Hospital, Asansol. Arrangement has also been made for treatment of cancer cases free of charge at the Patna Medical College Hospital.

Blood Bank.—A blood bank has been provided at each of the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol. Blood is collected on donation from voluntary donors as also purchased at Rs. 10/- per bleeding of 250 cc. of blood with Rs. 1/- for refreshment.

Mental cases.—Colliery workers suffering from mental diseases are got treated at the Hospital for Mental diseases, Ranchi on payment of charges by this Organisation.

Neuro Surgery.—Cases are got treated at the Ranchi Sadar Hospital.

Transport charges.—When patients are sent for admission in beds reserved by the Fund at the different Sanatoria and to the Patna Medical College Hospital for cancer, the Fund will meet their entire journey expenses including such expenses in the case of attendants accompanying the patients where attendants are considered necessary.

Supply of artificial limbs.—Artificial limbs are supplied to colliery workers at the Military Artificial Limb Centre at Poona at the cost of the Organisation.

(b) *Housing: extent of accommodation provided to the miners*

- (i) Type of accommodation.
- (ii) Rent etc. charged, if any.
- (iii) Provision made for adequate water supply.

The following Housing Schemes have been sponsored by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund from time to time:—

Name of the Scheme	As on 30-4-65		Remarks
	No. of houses Constructed	Under Cons.	
1. Township Scheme	2153	—	
2. Subsidy Scheme	1638	—	
3. Subsidy-cum-lean scheme	2060	—	
4. New Housing Scheme	21657	5744	
5. Low Cost Housing Scheme	5868	6160	
	and 33 barracks	& 52 barracks	
6. Kutchu houses (in Assam)	23	7	
7. Built Your Own House Scheme	2	3	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	33401	13714	
	and 33 barracks	& 52 barracks	

In addition to the above 3,950 houses under the New Housing Scheme have been constructed in different collieries of M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. These houses were sanctioned on the condition that the payment will be made to the colliery company after enough cess for making payment for these houses from these collieries or this coalfield has been received by the Fund in future.

From the above it may be seen that 51,065 houses and 85 barracks are either completed or under construction under the various schemes sponsored by the Fund.

(1) *Type of accommodation*

(a) Township scheme.

Subsidy & Subsidy-cum-loan scheme.

New Housing Scheme.

2 Rooms	187 square feet.
Veranda	92 "
Kitchen.	45 "
Bathroom	16 " (Open)
W.C.	12 "
Total	336 Sft. plus 16 sft. open.

(b) Low Cost Housing Scheme—

2 rooms	187 sft.
Verandah-Cum-Kitchen	54.5 sft.
Bath Room	16 sft.
Latrine	12 sft.
	269.5 sft.

(c) Kutchra House

(d) Build Your Own House Scheme

} One room and a veranda in front.

(2) *Rent etc. charged if any.*

1. *Township Scheme.*—Rs. 8 per house per month of which worker's share is Rs. 2 and employers share is Rs. 6. In case of Bhuli Township where the employers have provided transport to and from the place of work they are exempted from payment of rent.

2. *Subsidy and Subsidy-cum-Loan Scheme.*—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation does not charge any rent for these houses. However, the employer may charge rent from the allottee at Rs. 2 per month per house inclusive of water supply and other services.

3. *New Housing Scheme.*—The colliery owner will pay to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation rent @ Rs. 2 per house per month for all the tenements irrespective of whether the tenements are occupied or not exclusive of rates and taxes levied on the buildings under local rates or customs. The rent which the colliery owner

shall charge to the allottee for occupation of one tenement shall not exceed Rs. 2 per month inclusive of water, light and other services.

Low-cost Housing Scheme.—The colliery owner will pay rent at Re. 1, Rs. 2 per house and per barrack per month respectively for all the houses/barracks irrespective of whether they are occupied or not exclusive of rates and taxes levied on the buildings under local rates or customs. The rent which the colliery owner shall charge to the allottee for the occupation of one house/barrack shall not exceed Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per month respectively. Monthly rent will be inclusive of water light and other services.

Most of the colliery owners have since confirmed that they are not charging any rent for New Housing Scheme, Low Cost Housing Scheme and Subsidised Houses.

Kutchha houses.

Build Your Own House Scheme for coal miners.

} No rent is chargeable.

(3) *Provision made for adequate water supply.*

(a) *Township Scheme.*—Arrangement for water supply is directly made by the Fund.

(b) *Subsidy and Subsidy-cum-loan Scheme.*—Under the terms of agreement the colliery owner shall have to make arrangement for adequate water supply from the nearest source.

(c) *New Housing Scheme.*—Under the terms of agreement the arrangement has to be made for adequate water supply from the nearest source. In this connection it will not be out of place to mention here that a sum of Rs. 240 per house is being paid by the Fund to the colliery owners for development i.e. water supply, street lighting paths, roads, etc.

(d) *Low Cost Housing Scheme.*—Under the terms of the agreement the colliery owners will have to make arrangement for water supply for certain minimum standards applicable to rural areas as prescribed by the Organisation.

(i) Kutchha houses.

(ii) Build Your Own House Scheme for coal miners.

} Occupants have to make their own arrangement.

8. (c) *Education: Primary and Secondary schools, technical education and adult education and number of scholarships granted.*—The Coal Mines Welfare Organisation do not directly run any Primary, Secondary or Technical Schools. For the benefit of children of coal miners attending multi-purpose Institutes run by the Fund, education is imparted upto Class II standard at these Institutes. Besides, the Organisation is paying grants-in-aid to the following schools:—

West Bengal.

(1) Bagrakote Jr. High School, Jalpaiguri Rs. 100 - p.m.

Orissa

(1) M. & S.M. Rly. Dera Colliery School. Rs. 510 - ,,
 (2) Handidhua Colliery School Rs. 145 - ,,
 (3) Deulbera Colliery M.E. School Rs. 382 - ,,

Andhra Pradesh.

(1) St. Andrew's Primary School, Kothagudium Rs. 90 - ,,
 (2) St. Mary Girl's High School Rs. 90 - ,,
 (3) Virendra Hindi Pathshala Rs. 70 - ,,
 (4) Kindergarten School, Bellampalli Rs. 90 - ,,

Madhya Pradesh.

(1) Lahiri Multipurposes Higher Secondary School, Chirimiri Rs. 200 - ,,

Assam.

(1) Chera Lower Primary School at Cherapunji Rs. 100 - ,,

The Organisation also pays grant-in-aid for furniture and teaching equipments to Primary Schools situated in colliery areas. In addition to the above, schemes for grant of Tuition Fees from the Fund for the children of coal miners and grant of Children Education Allowance to the coal miners for their children reading in high schools residing away from their parents have also been sanctioned by Government and implemented by the Organisation.

Technical Education.—Seats have been reserved at the rate of two in each trade in the Industrial Training Institute, Dhanbad for undergoing training in technical trades by the children of coal miners. Stipends to trainees undergoing technical training at the Industrial Training Institutes run under the D.G.E. & T. Scheme numbering 25 are also awarded to the children of coal miners for the duration of the course or for a period of 18 months whichever is less.

Adult Education.—There are 62 Adult Education and 163 Feeder Adult Education Centres in various coalfields throughout the country.

Scholarships.—The Fund awards 125 scholarships for general education and 22 scholarships for technical education,

the demand for general education scholarships are increasing year after year. To meet this demand the number of these scholarships has since been raised to 500 from the accademic year 1965-66.

8. (d) *Transport: Transport provided to miners from place of residence to work sites.*—In the case of Townships for colliery workers constructed by the Organisation, a sum of Rs. 8 per house per month of which the workers' share is Rs. 2 and the employers' share is Rs. 6 is chargeable as rent. In cases, however, where the employers have provided transport to the workers living in the Township to and from the work sites, they are exempted from payment of their share of the rent i.e. Rs. 6 per house per month.

A proposal for providing transport to colliery workers residing away from work sites to and from their places of work was examined and put up before Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 4th February, 1964. The Committee was not in favour of the proposal and decided to drop the same as it involved major financial commitments and there were welfare measures of greater importance to be tackled. A proposal for the purchase of six buses by the Organisation for transporting the workers residing at Bhuli Township to and from their places of work site was also separately under consideration. This also was, however, not eventually approved by the Advisory Committee.

9. *Details of water supply schemes implemented during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65.*—Scarcity of adequate water continued to be one of the major problem in the coalfields. With a view to meeting this problem and ensuring an adequate supply of water to colliery workers the Organisation evolved a scheme of advancing subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the scrutinised expenditure incurred on water supply scheme for supply of water to the colliery workers. The following schemes so far completed and they are serving the purpose for which they are meant.

Pench Valley Coalfield.—M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., have completed an integrated water supply scheme in their collieries at Pench Valley Coalfield at a cost of Rs. 3,72,632.

Andhra Pradesh Coalfield.—M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. have implemented a water supply scheme at their Kothagudium and Bellampalli Collieries costing Rs. 7.55 lakh and Rs. 4,87,750 respectively.

Assam Coalfield.—M/s. Assam Railways & Trading Co. Ltd. have implemented the water supply scheme at their Bargolai Colliery at a cost of Rs. 1,87,000.

Ramgarh Karanpura Coalfield.—M/s. West Bokaro Colliery implemented the water supply scheme at their West Bokaro Colliery at a cost of Rs. 83,627.

Bengal Coalfield.—Two water supply schemes have been implemented by M/s. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. at their Sitalpur and Poniat Sheebpur group of collieries at a cost of Rs. 1,10,764.97 and Rs. 4,76,515.

M/s. Western Bengal Coalfields Ltd. have implemented a water supply scheme at their Moira Colliery at a cost of Rs. 65,000.

Several other schemes for water supply in coalfields are under execution and scrutiny. The Damodar Water Supply Scheme and Raniganj Water Supply Scheme when implemented will cater to the needs of water supply to colliery workers to a great extent.

Sinking of wells

For improving the situation in water supply, the Organisation's scheme of assistance to the colliery owners in the implementation of water supply schemes by granting subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the scrutinised non-recurring expenditure of fixed ceiling limit in cases of sinking of wells is also in operation.

So far 291 wells under the scheme have been sanctioned for construction at different collieries. Out of these 119 wells have been completed and construction of remaining wells is in progress.

10. Number of mines pithead baths and creches opened during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65.—Number of mines Pithead Baths and Creches opened during the years:—

Year	Pithead Bath opened	Creches opened	Total No. completed	
			Pithead Baths	Creches
1958-59	17	43	202	379
1959-60	13	10	215	339
1960-61	10	3	225	392
1961-62	13	8	238	400
1962-63	15	13	253	413
1963-64	15	5	268	418
1964-65	8	9	274	427

11. *Attempts and progress made during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65 to eradicate the social evils of alcoholism and indebtedness.*—Prohibition being a State subject, the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation has not been able to do anything much in the matter of eradication of Alcoholism from amongst the colliery workers except to bring to the notice of State Government authorities the instances where grogshops have been in close proximity to the colliery workers' dwellings and so on and also to bring home to the workers the evils of drinking through cultural programme etc.

Eradication of indebtedness

The Organisation started taking steps for eradication of indebtedness in coal mining areas from the beginning of 1958. An ambitious plan to organise Co-operative Credit Societies in each sizeable colliery with facilities for providing alternative sources of cash credit was introduced. Attempts were made to persuade the workers to join their colliery Co-operative Societies in large numbers by explaining to them the advantages of such societies. Persuasion is continuing to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst the workers.

As a result of the drive undertaken by this Organisation as many as 200 Co-operative Credit Societies have been organised in the different coalfields, covering 40 per cent of the total collieries workers. Attempts are being made to increase the membership. Also steps are being taken to organise Co-operative Societies in small collieries by grouping them together. The Organisation has upto 31st March, 1965 given a loan of Rs. 24,52,300 to the Co-operative Credit Societies to enable them to meet the credit requirement of the worker members and thus to save them from clutches of usurious money-lenders. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for giving them loan during the year 1965-66.

The results of our drive has been most encouraging as is evident from the increasing response from the work-people.

12. *Extent to which the facilities provided are found adequate.*
and

13. *How far the provision of various amenities have improved the conditions of living of the miners.*—It is well known that till recently, that is to say till the setting up of the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation, there was no organised agency to look after the welfare of such a huge labour force and their dependents. Regard having had to the magnitude of the task although it cannot be said the facilities

provided are adequate and there is nothing more that is to be done, from what has been explained it will be obvious that much has already been done to promote the welfare of colliery workers and all efforts continue to be made by the Organisation in this direction.

It will be seen that medical facilities on an extensive scale have been provided by the Organisation for the benefit of the colliery workers and their dependents. These facilities have been provided to supplement those which have already been provided by the colliery managements. Facilities for Adult Education, Recreation, Children's play ground, etc. have also been provided at all the collieries who came forward to offer land for construction of Multi-purpose Institutes etc. and also accommodation for opening of Feeder Adult Education Centres.

In so far as eradication of indebtedness is concerned the following facilities for the Co-operative Credit Societies of colliery workers have been provided.

(a) *Financial assistance*.—(i) A non-recurring grant @ Rs. 67 per society to meet preliminary charges of establishment.

(ii) A monthly subsidy of Rs. 50 per month for a period of 12 months to meet the expenditure on payment of remuneration of a part-time clerk engaged for writing the books and registers of the society.

(iii) Loans through Central Co-operative Banks or directly on interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

(iv) Out of the interest money which the Fund gets from the Societies 1 per cent is given to them as subsidy for retention as a "Special Bad Debt Reserve" and 1 per cent for meeting their managerial and supervisory expenses.

(b) *Technical know-how*.—The Organisation has at its disposal the services of a number of fully trained and well-experienced field staff. They are constantly moving in the field visiting the societies and helping the office-bearers in carrying on the business on proper lines. It is proposed to liberalise the scheme of giving loans to the Co-operative Credit Societies further. The proposal is under consideration of Government. The working of the Societies are being watched closely and change in the pattern and extent of financial and other assistance effected as and when necessary.

In so far as housing is concerned 51,065 houses and 85 barracks are either completed or under construction under various schemes of the Fund. No statistics regarding number of houses provided by the colliery owners themselves is, however, available. It is obvious therefore, that houses provided by the Fund cannot be taken as adequate. It may, however, be mentioned here that the resources of the Fund is limited and as such the Fund can provide amenities for the benefit of the workers engaged in the coal mining industry upto the extent of the resources.

Under the Adult Education Scheme so far 19,335 male workers and 4,243 women workers have been made literate. With the introduction of Co-operative movement in the coalfield areas it may be stated that it has left an unmistakable mark on the conditions of living of coal miners and their dependents. They have at least come to realise the advantages of having Co-operative Societies.

The houses constructed by the Organisation have already been/ are being allotted to the colliery workers which have improved the living conditions of the miners to a great extent.

14. *Physical target fixed for the Third Five Year Plan for providing amenities and actual performance so far achieved, its prospects during 1965-66.*—A copy of the Third Five Year Plan of the Organisation—this does not form part of the Five Year Plan formal by the Planning Commission—is enclosed together with notes on actual performance so far achieved.

15. *Reasons for heavy accumulation in the Fund [page 62, Audit Report (Civil) 1965].*—The reasons for heavy accumulations in the Fund is as given below:—

At the beginning of the Third Plan period the opening balance of the Fund was Rs. 839 lakhs (including 499.00 lakhs on Government securities). During the Third Five Year Plan period this Organisation proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 3831.50 lakhs on various schemes against estimated income of Rs. 2543.50 lakhs (including opening balance) and thus indicated a deficit balance of Rs. 1288.00 lakhs at the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. Although the full amount as proposed in the Advisory Committee as mentioned above could not be spent during the period in question almost all the schemes proposed could be taken in hand during the plan period and it is expected that it would be possible to complete these

schemes within next 2/3 years. The main reasons for the delay in taking up these schemes are enumerated below:—

- (i) Delay in land acquisition process.
- (ii) Difficulty to secure accommodation for implementation of certain schemes. Colliery managements in such cases were responsible to provide accommodation.
- (iii) Difficulty in securing cements, iron, A.C. sheets etc. and other building materials.
- (iv) Shortage of technical staff.
- (v) Expiry of mining leases before 40 years for which period land has to be leased out by mine owners to the Housing Board for construction of houses. The Housing Scheme has since been amended to enable colliery owners to lease out the land for the unexpired portion of the lease period.
- (vi) Non-availability of suitable sites for construction of miners' houses.
- (vii) Lack of desired response from the Colliery owners for construction of houses specially under the 'Low Cost Housing Scheme', perhaps due to low ceiling cost of construction of such houses.

16. *How the funds are proposed to be utilised.*—The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 provides for the levy of cess at a rate not less than four annas and not more than eight annas per ton on coal and coke despatched from collieries and authorises the Central Government to determine the rate according to needs. The rate of duty on coal and coke despatches has been 49.21 paise per metric tonne with effect from 1st January, 1961.

Income and Expenditure.—A statement showing the receipts into and expenditure from the Fund for the year 1963-64 is given below:—

Year	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Receipt	Expenditure
Opening balance on 1-4-63	337.81	
1963-64	353.17	324.37
Closing balance on 31-3-64	366.61	

(In addition, investment of the face value of Rs. 664.75 have been made in the intermediate treasury bills).

The close of the financial year 1965-66 will bring to a close the Third Five Year Plan of the Fund. The Fourth Five Year Plan

of the Fund has already been formulated and it will, therefore, be in fitness of things to review the financial resources and the anticipated expenditure out of the accumulations upto the end of the Fourth Plan period.

The income during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 and the estimated income for the next 5 years of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Fund at the existing rate of cess has been reckoned as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Year	Receipt	Expenditure
Opening balance on 1-4-64	1031.36	
1964-65	329.35	438.30 (Provisional)
1965-66	360.13	546.71 (Estimated)
Estimated opening balance on 1-4-64	735.83	
1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71	1968.40	
TOTAL	2704.23	

It is proposed to incur the following expenditure during the five years of the Plan beginning from 1966-67 on various welfare schemes:

Medical facilities	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Recurring	Non-recurring
1. Two Central Hospitals 300 beds with proposed expansion to 400 beds	185.71	8.00
2. Central Hospitals 4 more (one 100 beds with 50 beds T.B. and rest with 125 beds)	68.50	117.65
3. Separation of O.P.D. provision of Hostels for House Surgeons, Central Supply Scheme, Mechanised Laundry, Extension of Nurses Hostels, Chummeries for Bachelor Doctors, Addl. accommodation of training of Nurse and Midwives and provision of Libraries for the Central Hospitals (Dhanbad and Asansol)	..	36.70
4. Separate 30 bedded ward attached to Deep Therapy for Cancer patients for the Central Hospital, Kalla, Asansol	..	3.00
5. Construction of Isolation ward and additional staff quarters for 2 Central Hospitals (Dhanbad & Asansol)	..	17.00
6. Expansion of private and intensive therapy and children wards in Central Hospital, Dhanbad	..	1.50
7. Regional Hospital with expansion of 7 hospitals to 50 beds and addl. 13 with provision for 30 beds	103.07	108.00
8. Addl. Staff quarter for existing Regional Hospitals.	..	15.00
9. Two 100 bedded T.B. Hospitals existing and with provision for addl. 30 bedded ward for thoracic surgery patients	50.00	7.00
T.B. Clinics/Hospital existing & provision for increasing the bed strength of T.B. Clinic, Karra, Addl. T.B. Clinics (10) with 30 eds ward and provision of infectious diseases ward at 10 Regional Hospitals	40.25	45.51
10. Domiciliary T.B. treatment and subsistence allowance to T.B. & Leprosy patients	60.00	..

Medical facilities	Recurring	Non-recurring
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
12. Reservation of beds in Sanatoria for T.B. and Leprosy patients and payment of allowances etc.	10.65	.
13. Segregation Camps in Coalfields.	0.58	2.00
14. Grant to Asansol Mines Board of Health for infectious diseases hospital	..	1.00
15. Grant for Maternity Centres and Family Planning works	8.32	..
16. Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	4.20	..
17. Allopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries/pharmacy existing including 15 addl. Ayurvedic dispensaries	22.36	10.72
18. Grant and loan to colliery owners for dispensary services	60.00	12.00
19. Provision of Community Centres (10), Health Provision Centres supply of Health Propaganda Units	11.20	9.30
20. Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescent Home	1.07	8.00
21. Pneumoconiosis Board	4.90	1.00
22. Anti-malaria and Filaria Operations	70.93	..
<i>Educational & Recreational facilities</i>		
23. Provision of Multipurpose Institutes and Feeder Centres including addl. 20 Multipurpose Institutes and 50 Feeder Centres	70.83	14.78
24. Expenditure on film projectors (60) and Cinema Units including addl. 7	29.42	6.00
25. Expenditure on Games and Sports, Special trains for coal miners on excursion-cum-study tour, Health Fortnight, Miners' Welfare Week, Holiday Home, Mass Physical Efficiency Test and Yogic exercises	15.40	0.40
26. Grant-in-aid for provision of play ground park, children corner under 'Open Lungs' scheme and children park in feeder centres	..	32.00
27. Grant of scholarships, tuition fees, children education allowance to coal miners	35.00	..
28. Grant to Primary Schools for furniture and equipments and construction of buildings	1.00	2.00
29. Provision of Boarding House for children of colliery workers including additional 2	4.00	2.50
Rehabilitation-cum-Production Centre	0.95	1.09
Supply of mid-day meals to children attending the funds centres	12.29	1.06
32. All India Football and Volley Ball tournament	1.50	..
33. Payment on accident benefit scheme, grant of allowance to persons injured in colliery accidents, grant to Blind Relief Society and Infirmary-cum-Orphanage for invalid colliery workers	4.50	0.03
34. Contribution to National Safety Council	36.00	..
35. Publicity Scheme	4.80	2.00
36. Refund of cess	33.25	..
<i>Co-operative Scheme</i>		
37. Pay of staff, administration charges, managerial expenses for co-operative stores/societies	10.25	..
38. Subsidy towards interest charged on loan by Co-operative Societies	2.25	..

Medical facilities	Recurring	Non-recurring
39. Subsidy to Co-operative Societies for purchase of trucks and godown	4.00
40. Subsidy for Co-operative Housing Scheme	4.50
41. Share capital contribution to co-operative societies.	5.00
42. Loan to Co-operative Societies/Stores.	150.00
43. Loan to Colliery Co-operative Housing for construction of houses	7.50
<i>Water Supply</i>		
44. Loan to Water Supply Scheme	50.00
45. 50% grant for Water Supply Scheme	250.00
46. Digging of Wells	10.00
47. Drainage, removal of garbage etc. at collieries (for payment of subsidy)	50.00
Total of expenditure of General Welfare Account.	964.58	996.22
<i>Housing Sanctioned Schemes</i>		
1. <i>New Housing Scheme.</i>		
(a) against 30,000 houses	208.00
(b) against addl. 10,000 houses	389.00
2. <i>Low Cost Housing Scheme.</i>		
(a) against 25,000 houses	271.00
(b) against 2nd lot of 15,000 houses	237.00
3. Subsidy-cum-loan scheme	8.00
4. Build Your Own House Scheme	3.00
5. Co-operative Housing Scheme	5.00
<i>Schemes proposed for the Fourth Plan.</i>		
1. 20,000 houses under New Housing Scheme	809.00
2. Improvement of existing dhowrahs (15,000 houses)	68.00
3. Construction of 10,000 houses under Low Cost Housing Scheme	162.00
4. Construction of 450 houses under the Township Scheme	22.00
5. Construction of 200 wooden houses in collieries of M/s Assam Railways & Trading Co.	5.00
6. Construction of Miners' hostel in collieries of M/s Assam Railways & Trading Company	1.00
7. Grant of House Building advance to coal miners	1.00
Total expenditure on Housing Account	2189.00

Thus expenditure on both General Welfare Account and Housing comes to (Rs. 1960.80 + 2189.00) Rs. 4149.80.

It will be seen from the above that the estimated expenditure would be in excess of the estimated income upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period i.e. 1970-71 and more funds would be required. It is also clear that the Fund has an ambitious programme of providing more and more welfare amenities to the coal miners. In the implementation of these schemes not only the whole amount available including the accumulated balance will be spent but also more funds would be required. To meet the deficit it would be necessary to increase the existing rate of cess. For that purpose, it is felt necessary to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 to increase the maximum permissible rate of cess from 49-21 paise per metric tonne to Re. 1/- per metric tonne, with a view to raise the rate of cess as and when necessary.

17. *A detailed note indicating the extent of benefit given from the fund to the miner working in the public sector undertakings (such as N.C.D.C. etc.).*

There are two public sector undertakings viz., N.C.D.C. Ltd., and M/s Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.

(i) N.C.D.C.

Houses constructed under the various schemes of the Fund is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Colfield	Name of Colliery	No. of houses constructed
(a) Township scheme			
1	Korea	Kurasia	40
2	Bokaro	Bokaro	219
3	Do.	Kargali	180
4	Remgarh-Karanpura	Bhurkunda	50
5	Giridih	Giridih	50
			539
(b) Subsidy Scheme			
1	Talcher	Talcher	82
(c) Subsidy-cum-Loan scheme			
1	Bokaro	Bokaro	588
2	Do.	Kargali	578
3	Korba	Korba	150
			1316

Sl. No.	Name of Coalfield	Name of Colliery	Allotment	Completed	Under construction
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>New Housing Scheme (against 30,000 Houses).</i>					
1	Bokaro	Bokaro	715	715	..
		Kargali	389	389	..
		Swang	24	24	..
		Jerangdih	80	80	..
		Kathara	280	280	..
2	Ramgarh-Karanpura	Saunda	164	164	..
		Bhurkunda	248	248	..
		Sayal D	10	10	..
		Gidi A	14	14	..
3	Talcher	Duelbera	93	93	..
		Talcher	110	110	..
4	Korea	Kurasia	423	423	..
		Korea	333	333	..
		Bishrampur	300	300	..
5	Korba	Korba	180	180	..
TOTAL			3363	3363	

Against Addl. 10,000 houses

1	Ramgarh-Karanpura	Bhurkunda	140	..	..
		Sayal D	60	..	..
		Saunda	170	..	..
		Bachra	40	..	..
2	Bokaro		240	N.C.D.C. has been requested to allot these houses in favour of collieries in Bokaro Coalfield.	
3	Orissa	Duelbera	35	..	..
		Talcher	48	..	..
		South Bulanda	21	..	..
4	Korea	Katkona	10	..	..
		Manikpur	10	..	..
		Kurasia	96	..	..
		Domonhill	10	..	..
		Sonawari	10	..	..
		Korba	100	..	..
		Bishrampur	30	..	..
5	Vindhya Pradesh	Bijuri	10	..	..
		Jamuna	10	..	..
6	Chanda	Umerer	10	..	..
		Patherkora	10	..	..
TOTAL			1060	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Low Cost Housing Scheme</i>					
1	Jheria]	Sudamdih	324	100	224
2	Bokaro	Bokaro	500	416	84
		Kargali	300	300	..
		Swang	50	50	..
3	Ramgarh-Karanpura	Saunda	328	326	..
		Bhurkunda	200	100	..
		Gidi A.	500	..	..
	Korea]	Surakachar	500	..	..
		Korba Workahop	50	..	50
		Singareni]	50	..	50
5	Chanda	Silewara	48	..	..
			2850	1292	408

(ii) *M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.*

No. of houses allotted in favour of *M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.* is given below :—

Scheme	Allotment	Position of construction		
		Completed	Under Constn.	Remarks
1. Subsidy (old)	182	182	..	
2. Subsidy (Revised)-cum-loan	218	218	..	
3. New Housing Scheme	1263	1263	..	
(ii) Against grant of 5 lakhs	162	162	..	
(iii) Against addl. sanction of 10000 houses	440	440	..	
(iv) New Housing Scheme as a special case, on the condition that the payment will be made to colliery company after enough making cess for making payment for these houses from these collieries or this coal-field has been received by the Fund in future	3510	3510	..	
4. Low Cost Housing Scheme	2100	900	20	
TOTAL	7875	6675	20	

Medical Facilities:—Hospitals.

The Fund is running two specialised Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol where patients from all coalfields get free specialised treatment. The colliery patients of N.C.D.C. Ltd. are also enjoying the benefits of specialised treatment in these hospitals. The Fund is also running two Regional Hospitals, one at Phusro (50 bedded) and Naisarai (30 bedded) being raised to 50 beds very soon.), both of which are located in the midst of collieries mostly belonging to N.C.D.C. Ltd. The colliery workers of N.C.D.C. Ltd. are therefore, availing of the facilities of free medical treatment to the fullest extent from these hospitals. The 18 bedded Regional Hospital provided by the Fund at Kurasia serves the mining population of Korea Coalfield. The colliery workers of N.C.D.C. Ltd. in this area are benefited by it. There are two more Regional Hospitals run by the Organisation at Jamai and Dhanpuri in the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield which serves *inter alia* the mining population of the collieries belonging to the N.C.D.C. also.

T.B. Treatment.—The Organisation is at present running one 100 bedded T.B. hospital at Dhanbad, where free specialised treatment is given to colliery workers. Also a T.B. Clinic is run by the Organisation at Katras. The colliery workers of N.C.D.C. in the Hazaribagh Coalfield avail of the benefits of these clinics. Beds have been reserved in two T.B. sanatoria in Ranchi for the Jharia and Hazaribagh Coalfields, one each in Nowgong and Chhindwara in the Madhya Pradesh Coalfield, in Korea and in Hyderabad, for providing sanatorium line of treatment to workers of the collieries belonging to public sector viz., N.C.D.C. Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Co. Colliery T.B. patients treated under the Domiciliary T.B. Treatment Scheme include the workers of collieries belonging to Public Sector viz. the N.C.D.C. Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. Subsistence and diet allowance are also given to T.B. patients belonging to the public sector collieries during the course of their treatment for a maximum period of six months and in exceptional cases upto 9 months.

Dispensaries.—Ayurvedic line of treatment has been introduced by the Organisation. Out of the total of 17 dispensaries provided by the Fund, 3 in Hazaribagh Coalfields, 4 in Andhra Pradesh and 2 in Madhya Pradesh Coalfield are functioning at collieries belonging to public sector.

Education.—The Organisation considers the request for payment of grant-in-aid for furniture and educational equipments for the primary education wherever such a request has been received from

the schools situated in the coalfield areas of these colliery companies. Grants-in-aid for purchase of library books and sound projector to High Schools have also been given in certain cases. The following grants-in-aid were sanctioned:—

Singareni Collieries Co.

- | | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 1. Ranchandra High School, Kothagudium. | (i) Rs. 6493.00 | } for purchase of furniture & equipment. |
| | (ii) Rs. 3000.00 | |
| 2. St. Mary' Girls High School, Kothagudium | (i) Rs. 5000.00 | } for sound projectors. |
| | (ii) Rs. 2000.00 | |
| 3. Zila Parishad High School, | | |
| (i) Ramabaram—Rs. 1935.00 | | |
| (ii) Bellampalli—Rs. 1975.00 | | for furniture & educational equipment. |

N.C.D.C. Ltd.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1. Lower Primary School, Bachera, Haribagh. | Rs. 961.00 | for purchase of furniture & equipment. |
| 2. Libraries of | | |
| (i) Kargali Colliery Institute | Rs. 4000.00 | |
| (ii) Bokaro Colliery Institute | Rs. 4000.00 | |

Recreation

The organisation is running Multipurpose Institutes comprising of Adult Education Section, Women's Welfare Section and Children's corner and Feeder Centres for the benefit of miners. The following have been provided in the collieries belonging to public sector:—

	N.C.D.C. Ltd.	S.C.C. Ltd.
Adult Education Centres	7	7
Women's Welfare Centre	8	8
Feeder A.E. Centre	19	15

For rest and recreation of colliery workers one Holiday Home at Rajgir has been provided by the Fund. Like other colliery workers, the workers of N.C.D.C. are taking advantage of these facilities, Colliery workers all over India including the workers of N.C.D.C. and S.C.C. are taking part in the All India Coalfield Sports. Bharat Darshan Yatra Train, All India Football and Volley Ball Tournament organised by the Organisation. Mobile Cinema Units have also been provided in the different coalfields for the recreational of all colliery workers including those of N.C.D.C. Ltd. and S.C. Company Ltd.

Co-operative.—A sum of Rs. 30000/- has been given as loan to Kothagudium Collieries in Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 67/- to a co-operative society in Singareni Collieries has been also given.

(ii) a. A sum of Rs. 42,500/- has been given as share capital contribution to the Primary Co-operative Stores under N.C.D.C. Ltd.

b. A sum of Rs. 3,700/- has been given as monthly subsidy to Co-operative Societies of colliery workers under N.C.D.C.

c. A sum of Rs. 1,742/- has been given as non-recurring grant to the co-operative society of colliery workers under N.C.D.C. group of collieries.

Besides a sum of Rs. 7,75,000/- has been given as loans to Giridih Central Co-operative Bank for functioning the co-operative societies of colliery workers. 80 per cent of this loan has been advanced to colliery workers of N.C.D.C. group.

Likewise a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 has been given to the Hazaribagh Central Co-operative Bank, where also the major portion of the loan has been advanced to collieries belonging to N.C.D.C. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been given as loan to N.C.D.C. Jamuna Collieries Stores in Madhya Pradesh Coalfield.

Other Misc. Scheme

Under the accident benefit scheme of the Organisation financial assistance is given to widows of deceased colliery workers and the children also. Such assistance is given to colliery workers all over India including that of the workers belonging to N.C.D.C. and S.C. Co. Ltd.

It may however be mentioned here that no discrimination is being made by the Organisation in the matter of providing welfare facilities to public or private sector undertakings and all facilities are being enjoyed alike by workers of both the sectors.

18. *The amount of contribution to the fund received from the public sector undertakings (such as N.C.D.C. etc.) during each of the financial years 1958-59 to 1964-65.*

It is presumed the reference here is to the income the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund derived from the welfare excise duty levied on the coal despatched from the public sector undertakings. If so, it may be stated that accounts are maintained coalfieldwise and separate figures in respect of public sector and private sector undertakings are not available.

NEW DELHI.

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Copy of letter No. M-4(ii)/51 dated the 25th October, 1951 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour to the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

SUBJECT:—Decision to bring the expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund under Parliamentary control and to prescribe accounting procedure for that.

I am directed to say that pending amendment of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, the Government of India in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, have decided to bring the expenditure side of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund under Parliamentary control. A copy of the orders issued in this connection by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance No. D 8562-B-1/51 dated the 18th October, 1951 is enclosed. Action may kindly be taken immediately to recast the budget estimates for 1952-53 under the new sub-heads and to forward them so as to reach Government positively by the 3rd November, 1951. The budget estimates to recast may be posted on the usual budget form and forwarded in duplicate with statement (also in duplicate) showing full details, such as number of posts, particulars of various general welfare and housing schemes etc. under each sub-head.

2. The Government of India have no objection to your maintaining the accounts of the Fund under the various detailed sub-heads proposed by you in your U.O. No. H.B. 23(1)/49, dated 11/13th January, 1950 (recorded on this Ministry's file No. LW 1(10)/48) except that the receipts on account of earnest money and security deposits of the contractors which are not strictly items of receipts to the Fund, should be kept separate and included under Revenue Deposits.

3. I am to add that necessary action to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act and Rules consequent on the decision to bring the expenditure of the Fund under Parliamentary control is being taken separately.

Copy of letter No. D. 8562-B-1/51 dated the 18th October, 1951 from the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, to the Accountant General, Bihar.

SUBJECT:—Accounting procedure in respect of the expenditure on Coal Mines Labour Welfare Measures.

I am directed to state that it has been decided with the concurrence of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India that the entire expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund should be brought under parliamentary control from the year 1952-53.

The entire expenditure on both the General Welfare Schemes and the Housing Schemes should initially be debited to a new minor head "Expenditure on Coal Mines Labour Welfare Measures" under the Major Head '47 Miscellaneous Department.' The recovery of this expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund will be adjusted under a separate minor head "Deduct—Amount met from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund" under the same major head (47—Miscellaneous Departments). The Comptroller and Auditor General has agreed to the opening of these two new minor heads. The expenditure and the recovery thereof will be provided for in Demand No. 30—Miscellaneous Departments under the following sub-heads:—

EXPENDITURE ON COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE MEASURES.

General Welfare Account:

PAY OF OFFICERS

PAY OF ESTABLISHMENTS

ALLOWANCES, HONORARIA ETC.

OTHER CHARGES

BUILDINGS:

(i) ORIGINAL WORKS,

(ii) REPAIRS.

COMMUNICATIONS:

(i) ORIGINAL WORKS,

(ii) REPAIRS.

OTHER WORKS.

Housing Account:

PAY OF OFFICERS.

PAY OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

ALLOWANCES, HONORARIA ETC.

OTHER CHARGES.

BUILDINGS:

(i) ORIGINAL WORKS,

(ii) REPAIRS.

COMMUNICATIONS:

(i) ORIGINAL WORKS,

(ii) REPAIRS.

OTHER WORKS.

DEDUCT:

AMOUNT MET FROM THE COAL MINES LABOUR WEL-
FARE FUND.

These sub-heads will be opened in the Demands for 1952-53 in due course.

Statement showing the details of expenditure incurred on staff engaged for the operation of the Fund during the years 1958-59 to 1964-65

Details of Heads	1953-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	Remarks
<i>General Welfare Account</i>								
Pay of Officers	4,04,760	4,42,743	4,67,684	5,35,777	6,22,703	6,87,139	6,98,400	The account of 64-65 has not so far been closed by the A.G., Bihar. Hence the final grant has been shown against 64-65.
Pay of Establishment	10,83,427	12,74,235	16,87,189	22,22,322	25,92,396	27,40,150	31,08,900	
<i>Allowances, honorarium etc.</i>								
Dearness Allowances . . . . .	..	9,99,865	7,59,558	5,19,081	7,01,847	5,09,994	9,13,600	
Other Allowances	10,65,886	1,23,303	1,04,204	1,21,436	1,92,737	2,32,741	3,00,800	
Travelling allowances . . . . .	..	97,940	1,17,717	1,30,353	1,31,545	1,59,264	1,94,400	
TOTAL	25,54,053	29,38,086	31,36,352	35,28,969	41,41,228	43,29,288	52,16,100	

Housing Account

Pay of Officers	16,806	18,527	22,596	21,187	25,424	32,158	36,600
Pay of Establishment	49,788	43,791	65,266	81,518	82,759	88,242	92,500

Allowances, honorarium etc.

Dearness Allowances	..	30,857	18,204	9,216	13,309	14,713	24,600
Other Allowances	50,273	..	..	116	1,198	3,222	4,300
Travelling Allowances	..	12,012	11,335	12,510	13,504	15,576	16,900
TOTAL	1,16,867	1,05,187	1,17,401	1,24,547	1,36,194	1,53,891	1,74,900

*Statement showing the Estimates framed during each
expenditure incurred against*

Head of expenditure	1958-59		
	Sanctioned Estimates	Actual Exp.	Difference (+) or (—)
EXPENDITURE ON COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE MEASURES.			
<i>Central Welfare Account.</i>			
Pay of officers	460000	404760	(—) 55240
Pay of Establishment	1370000	1083427	(—) 286573
Allowances & honorarium etc.	1260000	1065866	(—) 194134
Other Charges	4500000	2603407	(—) 1896597
<i>Works</i>			
Building original works	1500000	261286	(—) 1238714
Buildings—Repairs	190000	171983	(—) 18017
Communication Orgn. Works.	61000	81880	(+) 20880
Do. Repairs	7000	6990	(—) 10
Other works—original Works	600000	165822	(—) 434178
Do. Repairs	85000	73963	(—) 11037
TOTAL OF G. W. ACCOUNT	10033000	5919380	(—) 4113620
<i>Housing Account</i>			
Pay of Officers	23000	16806	(—) 6194
Pay of Establishment	67000	49788	(—) 17212
Allowances, honorarium etc.	66000	50273	(—) 15727
Other charges	18550000	82056	(—) 1772944
Building Orign. Works	1500000	1103491	(—) 13896509
Buildings Repairs.	103000	87821	(—) 15179
Commun. Orign. Works	5000	2304	(—) 2696
Commun. Repairs	17000	17647	(+) 647
Other Works	238000	60736	(—) 177264
TOTAL OF HOUSING ACCOUNT	17374000	1470922	(—) 15903078
Suspense	(—) 12000	92924	(—) 104924
Tools & Plants		1951	(+) 1951
Exp. on C.M.L.W. Measures.	27419000	7299329	(—) 20119671

of the Financial Year 1958-59 to 1960-61 the actual
them and shortfalls or Excess.

1959-60			1960-61		
Sanctioned Estimates	Actual Exp.	Difference (+) or (-)	Sanctioned Estimates	Actual Exp.	Difference (+) or (-)
400000	442743	(+) 42743	440000	467684	(+) 27684
1250000	1274235	(+) 24235	1320000	1687189	(+) 367189
1160000	1221108	(+) 61103	1198000	981479	(-) 116521
3500000	4110994	(+) 610994	2500000	5055421	(+) 2555421
700000	354971	(-) 345029	500000	693182	(+) 193182
200000	141992	(-) 58008	200000	176032	(-) 23968
70000	67970	(-) 2030	60000	51143	(-) 8857
7000	6842	(-) 158	7000	6138	(-) 862
300000	114163	(-) 185837	244000	105132	(-) 38868
60000	85476	(+) 25476	70000	87389	(+) 17389
7647000	7820494	(+) 173494	6539000	9310789	(+) 2771789
20000	18527	(-) 1473	24000	28596	(-) 1404
55000	43791	(-) 11209	50000	65266	(+) 15266
48000	42869	(-) 5131	43000	20539	(-) 13461
800000	196282	(-) 603718	331700	328267	(-) 3433
5000000	6783337	(-) 8216663	9000000	6769024	(-) 2230976
100000	77657	(-) 22343	80000	82380	(-) 2380
..	1676	(+) 1676	..	4431	(+) 4431
18000	13082	(-) 4918	16000	16548	(-) 548
100000	123156	(-) 23156	100000	146111	(-) 46111
16141000	7300377	(-) 8840623	9644700	7464162	(-) 2180538
(-) 6000	200145	(-) 206145	95000	503454	(-) 408454
6000	1592	(-) 4408	6000	..	(-) 6000
23800000	14922318	(-) 8877682	16094700	16271497	(+) 176797

Statement showing the Estimates framed during each of the Financial year 1961-62 to 1964-65, the actual expenditure incurred against them and shortfalls or Excess.

Heads of expenditure	1961-62			1962-63			1963-64			1964-65		
	Sanctioned Estimates	Actual exp.	Difference	Sanctioned Estimates	Actual Exp.	Difference	Sanctioned Estimate	Actual Exp.	Difference	Sanctioned Estimates	Actual Exp.	Difference
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Exp. on C.M.W. Measures</i>												
<i>General Welfare Account</i>												
Pay of Officers	567000	435777	(-) 31223	550000	622703	(+) 72702	575000	687139	(-) 112139	675000	698240	(+) 23240
Pay of Establishment	2400000	2222322	(-) 177678	2550000	2392396	(+) 42396	2625000	2740150	(-) 115150	2700000	2108900	(+) 408900
Allow. & honorarium	502600	770870	(+) 268270	580000	926129	(+) 346129	780000	901999	(-) 121999	845000	1408800	(+) 563800
Other charge	3200000	5351282	(+) 2050882	5900000	4151431	(-) 1748569	4000000	4971993	(-) 971993	6660000	5048700	(-) 1611300
Build. origin Works	500000	1428381	(+) 928381	1000000	968966	(-) 31034	1100000	850016	(-) 249984	1680000	913900	(-) 766100
Buildings Repairs	210000	165471	(-) 47529	225000	182557	(-) 42443	200000	110794	(-) 89206	200000	173900	(-) 26700
Comm. origin. Works	75000	23050	(-) 51950	75000	41037	(-) 33963	35000	56955	(+) 21955	40000	65400	(+) 25400
Comm. Repairs	7000	4250	(-) 2750	7000	8656	(+) 1656	7000	1210	(-) 5790	7000	2600	(-) 4400
Other Works Origin. Works	200000	201537	(+) 1537	300000	262798	(-) 37202	500000	236689	(-) 263311	400000	199000	(-) 201000
Other Works—Repairs	85000	103396	(+) 20396	130000	113502	(-) 16498	150000	110841	(-) 39159	150000	183200	(+) 33200
Subsidy towards interest												
Charges on loan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	80000	..	(-) 30000	35000	15000	(-) 20000
Stores and Equipment . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2065403	(+) 2065403	3122100	2867049	(-) 255051	3100000	3331200	(-) 231200
TOTAL OF G.W. ACCOUNT	7747000	10795336	(+) 2948336	113112000	11931571	(+) 618571	12994100	2354838	(+) 540738	16322000	15151400	(-) 1170600
<i>Housing Account.</i>												
Pay of Officers	29400	21187	(-) 3213	29000	25424	(-) 3576	20000	32138	(+) 2138	34800	56600	(+) 18800
Pay of Establishment	82200	81518	(-) 822	86000	82759	(-) 3241	35000	88242	(+) 3422	90000	92500	(+) 2500
Allow. & honorarium	15800	21822	(+) 6022	23100	28011	(+) 4911	29000	33511	(+) 4511	33200	45900	(+) 12400
Other Charges	151000	77656	(-) 73344	200000	123230	(-) 76770	200000	253015	(-) 46985	300000	813200	(+) 513200
Build. Origin. Works	9500000	6559023	(-) 2940977	15000000	13347644	(-) 1652356	9600000	6514922	(-) 3085078	21800000	22120200	(+) 320200
Building Repairs	90000	76090	(-) 13910	91900	96873	(+) 4973	91900	59518	(-) 32382	95000	61600	(-) 33400
Comm. origin. Works	(-) 1800	6539	(-) 8339	300	7396	(+) 7096	1000	100	(-) 900	5000	500	(-) 4500
Communication Repairs	16000	7064	(-) 8936	16000	14869	(-) 1131	16000	8418	(-) 7582	16000	18200	(+) 2200
Other Works	90200	108696	(+) 17966	150000	166713	(+) 16713	150000	130203	(-) 19797	175000	161200	(-) 13800
Total of Housing Ac.	9977200	6965517	(-) 3011683	15596300	13809959	(-) 1786341	10303909	7120227	(+) 3183682	23042000	23349900	(+) 307900
Surplus	(-) 135000	230182	(-) 95182	(-) 126000	(-) 12276	(+) 114724	(-) 128000	150411	(+) 278411	(-) 131000	(-) 155959	(-) 286959
Tools & Plant	6000	11922	(+) 5922	6000	4090	(-) 1910	6000	5773	(-) 227	6000	2350	(-) 3650
<i>Contribution to C.H.L.W. Fund—</i>												
C.P.F . . . . .	..	..	..	..	109875	(+) 109875	150000	101590	(-) 48410	100000	400000	(+) 300000
Exp. on C.M.W. Measures	17595200	17433653	(-) 161547	26793300	25925219	(-) 868081	23327000	20913209	(+) 2413791	39916000	37547700	(-) 2368300

Reasons for variations between the Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure in the year 1958-59

General Welfare Account:

Pay of Officers, Pay of Establishment and Allowances, honoraria.—Savings under these sub-heads are due to certain posts having remained vacant and non-adjustment of expenditure of the exchange account.

Other Charges.—Savings are due to non-utilisation of provision for certain welfare schemes and non-adjustment book debits.

Building—Original Works.—Savings are due to:—

- (i) Government sanction could not be arranged for certain new works.
- (ii) Some works could not be taken up for want of land.
- (iii) Technical sanction could not be arranged for some works.

Buildings—Repairs.—Savings are due to less expenditure on repairs.

Communication—Original Works.—Excess expenditure on levelling and dressing of land and construction of roads around buildings constructed during 1957-58.

Other Works—Original Works.—Savings are due to:—

- (i) Water supply installation and Sanitary installation in the Regional Hospitals, Phusro and Naisarai could not be taken up for uncertainty of source of water supply.
- (ii) Water supply for Regional Hospital, Searsol could not be taken up for non-receipt of permission from Andrew Yule Co. from their abandoned pit.
- (iii) Air conditioning of operation theatre at Central Hospital, Kalla could not be provided for non-receipt of set from the D.G.S. & D.

Other Works—Repairs.—Less expenditure on repair works to water supply and sanitary installation of the fund's buildings at different coalfields.

Housing Account:

Pay of Officers, Pay of Establishment and Allowances, honoraria.—Savings under these sub-heads are due to certain posts remained vacant.

Other charges.—Savings are due to non-receipt of claims from the colliery owners for construction of miners houses under 'Subsidised Housing Scheme' though the houses were completed.

Buildings—Original Works.—Delay in finalisation of preliminaries for construction of miners houses under New Housing Scheme.

Building—Repairs.—Savings are due to low rates of tenders and no repairs to the vacant houses.

Communication—Original Works.—Less expenditure on construction of Road from Bhuli to Bansjora.

Other Works.—Non-utilisation of provision for the construction of Deep Trench Latrines at Bhuli, electrification of Bhuli Township and Septic Tank Latrines in Miners' Quarters at Bokaro and less expenditure on running of pump over well at Bhuli.

Suspense.—Less expenditure due to issue of more stock from the stores for construction of houses under New Housing Scheme.

Tools and Plants.—Non-receipt of tools from the National Instrument Factory.

Reasons for variations between the Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure in the year 1959-60.

General Welfare Account:

Pay of Officers, pay of Establishment, Allowances.—Excess is due to adjustment of pay and allowances of the year 1958-59 in this year.

Other Charges.—Excess is due to:—

- (i) Adjustment of the expenditure of the year 1958-59.
- (ii) Introduction of Domiciliary Treatment of T.B. cases this year.
- (iii) Payment of subsidy to Shaw Wallace Co. for implementation of Water Supply Scheme.
- (iv) Adjustment of book debits of the previous years in this year.

Buildings—Original Works.—The savings are due to non-utilisation of the provision for constructional works either for want of technical sanction or for non-availability of land (ii) late issue of sanction for certain works and (iii) late starting of certain works.

Buildings—Repairs.—Low quotation of tenders, non-taking up of certain repair works for want of steel and detailed estimates.

Communications—Original Works.—Slow progress of works.

Other Works—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-utilisation of the provision for (i) non-taking up of the sanitary and water supply and grainage works at the regional hospital at Phusru and Naisarai due to uncertainty of source of water supply (ii) internal electrification works for regional hospitals and for extended portion of Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner's Office could not be taken as the buildings were not completed (iii) permission for taking water and laying pipe-lines for improving water supply at Regional Hospital, Searsol could not be obtained from the owners of the mines and (iv) non-supply of stores and equipment for air conditioning of operation theatres at Central Hospital, Kalla.

Other Works—Repairs.—Excess is due to more expenditure on repairs than anticipated.

Housing Account:

Pay of Officers.—Savings are due to certain posts remained vacant.

Pay of Establishment and Allowances.—Savings for transfer of provision of the staff of Bhuli Administration to General Welfare Account.

Other Charges.—Savings are due to non-receipt of claims from the colliery owners for subsidy for construction of miners' houses under subsidy-cum-loan scheme and subsidised housing scheme.

Buildings—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-finalisation of formalities for construction of houses for miners and non-submission of the registered Lease deeds of land by M/s National Coal Development Corporation (P) Ltd.

Buildings—Repairs.—Savings are due to low quotation in tenders.

Communication—Repair.—Savings are due to late starting of the work of maintenance of the roads inside Bhuli township.

Other Works.—Excess is due to adjustment of the expenditure incurred on the electrification of Bhuli Township owing to late receipt of the sanction.

Suspense.—Less receipts during the year as the materials from the existing stock were utilised with a view to reduce the monetary limit of stock.

Tools and Plant.—Less expenditure than anticipated.

Reasons for variation between the Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure in the year 1960-61

General Welfare Account:

Pay of Officers and Pay of Establishment.—Excess under these sub-heads is mainly due to merging of D.A. with pay vide Ministry's letter No. 1/29/60/B&A dated 18-10-1960.

Allowance etc.—Savings are due to transfer of D.A. to pay as per Government orders stated above.

Other Charges.—Excess is due to continuance of the Domiciliary Treatment of T.B. cases, purchase of trucks and larvicide oil for implementation of eradication programme for the Malaria Section, expansion of the Central Hospital at Kalla and increase of bed strength and various other welfare schemes.

Buildings—Original Works.—Excess is due to construction of staff quarters etc. for T.B. hospitals attached to the Central Hospital and

Regional Hospital at Korea coalfield and construction of Regional Hospital, Phusru and extension of Central Hospital, Kalla.

Buildings—Repairs.—Savings are due to low rates of tenders.

Communication—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-taking up of the approach roads, paths, etc. in the Central Hospital, Kalla on account of non-completion of extension of buildings.

Other Works—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-utilisation of provision of various works such as water supply installation, sinking of wells etc.

Other Works—Repairs.—More expenditure on repairs than anticipated.

Housing Account:

Pay of Officers.—Savings are due to some posts remained vacant.

Pay of Establishments.—Excess is due to revision of scales of pay resulting in absorption of dearness allowance with pay.

Allowances.—Savings are due to conversion of dearness into pay consequent upon revision of scale of pay.

Other Charges.—Savings are very small.

Buildings—Original Works.—Savings are mainly due to delay of obtaining permission from the different state Governments for leasing out the land to the Fund by the colliery owners for construction of miners' houses by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, under the New Housing Scheme and partly due to less expenditure as the construction work has not reached the prescribed stage on which payment is due.

Buildings—Repairs.—Excess is due to unanticipated expenditure on the repairs of roads and paths.

Communications—Original Works.—Excess is due to general leveling and dressing of land and providing storm water drains etc.

Communication—Repairs.—Excess is due to unanticipated expenditure on the repairs of roads and paths.

Other Works.—Excess is due to maintenance of Bhuli electrification works and construction of office at Bhuli and quarters for the staff of the Chief Warden Officer.

Suspense.—Savings are due to receipt of debits from the D.G.S&D through the Accountant General, Bihar for supply of Cement and A.C. Sheets.

Tools and Plants.—Less expenditure on tools and Plant.

Reasons for variations between the Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure in the year 1961-62.

General Welfare Account:

Pay of Officers and pay of establishment.—Savings under these sub-heads are due to some posts having remained vacant and non-implementation of revised scale of pay in respect of the technical hospital and anti-malaria staff and non-drawal of arrears under revision of scale of pay.

Allowances and honoraria.—Excesses are due to drawal of dearness allowance at the old rate owing to non-introduction of revised scales of pay in respect of technical hospital staff and anti-malaria staff and (ii) increase in rate of non-practising allowance in respect of Medical Officers of the Hospitals and (iii) more expenditure on travelling allowance owing to increased activities.

Other Charges.—Excess is due to more expenditure on increased activities such as domiciliary treatment of T.B. cases, purchase of new trucks, purchases of furniture, equipment, medicines and diet charges for Central Hospitals and Regional Hospitals, arrear adjustments and opening of more feeder centres film projectors.

Buildings—Original Works.—Excess is due to more expenditure for construction of 100 bedded T.B. Hospital at Dhanbad and Asansol, staff quarters for the T.B. Hospitals, Regional Hospitals at Phusro and Korea and extension of Nurses' Hostel at Asansol than anticipated.

Buildings—Repairs.—Savings are due to less repair works which were necessary in certain new buildings.

Communication—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-taking up of the work of levelling and dressing of land and construction of paths, culverts etc. in respect of T.B. hospitals and staff quarters and Regional Hospital, Phusro as the buildings were not complete.

Other Works—Repairs.—Excess is due to maintenance of sanitary and electric installation and water supply works in all coalfields.

Housing Account:

Pay of Officers.—Some posts having remained vacant.

Allowances etc.—Excess is due to more expenditure on T.A.

Other Charges.—Savings are due to non-presentation of bills by the colliery owners for payment of subsidy for construction of miners' houses.

Building—Original Works.—Savings are due to progress of construction of miners' houses being slow for paucity of cement and delay in execution of lease deeds.

Buildings—Repairs and Communications Repairs.—Less expenditure on repairs than anticipated.

Communication—Original Works.—Less expenditure is due to wrong adjustment by the Accountant General.

Other Works.—Excess is due to electrification of quarters and administrative office of Bhuli Township and providing electric pump over well.

Suspense.—Savings are due to adjustment of vouchers received from the Accountant General, Bihar for supply of Cement and A.C. sheets by D.G.S. & D.

Tools and Plant.—Excess is due to receipt of chain and pulley for which orders were placed 2 years ago.

Reasons for variations between the Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure in the year 1962-63

General Welfare Account:

Pay of Officers.—Excess is due to revision of scale of pay in respect of the doctors and other officers and drawal of arrears during the year and creation of certain posts etc.

Pay of establishment.—Excess is due to drawal of arrears of the hospital technical staff etc. for revision of scale of pay.

Allowances etc.—Excess is due to enhancement of rate of dearness allowance and non-practising allowance of the doctors and drawal of children's allowance.

Other Charges.—Savings is due to adjustment of expenditure connected with stores and equipment under a separate sub-head opened during the year.

Stores and Equipment.—Excess is due to opening of the sub-head as per instruction of the Ministry of Finance and as such adjustments for stores and equipment are to be made distinctly from contingencies.

Building—Original Works.—Savings are due to slow progress in respect of certain works already taken up for shortage of cement and iron.

Buildings—Repairs.—Savings are due to less expenditure than anticipated.

Communication—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-implementation of certain works viz., levelling and dressing of the Regional Hospital, Korea and T.B. Hospital, Dhanbad.

Communication—Repairs.—Excess is due to payment of arrear bills.

Other Works—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-taking up of the work for internal and external water supply and electrification of Regional Hospital, Kurasia and staff quarters etc., as the construction works were not completed earlier as anticipated.

Other Works—Repairs.—Savings are due to less expenditure than anticipated.

Housing Account:

Pay of Officer and Pay of Establishment.—Savings are due to certain posts remained vacant.

Allowances etc.—Excess is due to enhancement of rate of dearness allowance.

Other Charges.—Savings are due to non-receipt of claims from the colliery owners for construction of miners' houses under the subsidised Housing Scheme.

Buildings—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-receipt of claims from the colliery owners for construction of miners' houses under New Housing Scheme.

Building—Repairs.—Excess is due to more repair works considered necessary for miners' quarters at Bhuli.

Communication—Original Works.—Excess is due to providing R.C.C. railings round the circular lawn at Bhuli Township.

Communication—Repairs.—Savings are due to less expenditure than anticipated.

Other Works.—Excess is due to providing O.H.L. T. Transmission and distribution line together with street lighting at Bhuli.

Suspense.—Excess is due to acquisition of more store like spare parts of pumping sets and other maintenance materials.

Tools and Plant.—Non-receipt of metallic tape during the year.

Contribution to Coal Mines Office Establishment Contributory Provident Fund.—Excess is due to opening of this sub-head as per instruction of the Ministry of Finance for meeting the expenditure connected with contribution for pension/Provident Fund distinctly from other charges of the General Welfare Account.

Reasons for variations between the Budget Estimates and the actual expenditure in the year 1963-64

General Welfare Account:

Pay of Officers, Pay of Establishments and allowances.—Excess is due to filling up of vacant posts, creation of new posts for the implementation of schemes and for the payment of arrears on fixation of pay in the revised scales for technical posts.

Other Charges.—Excess is due to payment of contribution to the National Council of Safety in Mines and (ii) payment of arrears of subsidy to colliery owners for maintenance of dispensaries in the colliery.

Stores and equipment.—Savings are due to non-purchase of equipment for Hospitals and slow implementation of the schemes for tiffin and milk in women welfare centres.

Buildings—Original Works.—Savings are due to non-taking up of construction works of Regional Hospitals, staff quarters and multi-purpose centres in the Andhra Pradesh Coalfield for want of fixing up a contractor.

Building—Repairs.—Savings are due to restriction imposed by the Ministry vide their letter No. 7|12|63|Genl. dated the 11th November, 1963.

Communication—Original Works.—Excess is due to levelling of the land in the Regional Hospital, Kurasia and T.B. Hospital, Dhanbad.

Communication—Repairs.—Same remarks as stated against 'building—Repairs'.

Other Works—Original Works.—Savings are due to (i) Construction of the new well at Naisarai and drainage works at T.B. Hospital, Asansol which could not be undertaken during the year.

Subsidy towards interest charged on loans.—Savings are due to non-receipt of claim from any of the Co-operative Societies during the year.

Housing Account:

Pay of Officers, Pay of Establishments, allowances etc.—Excess is due to filling up of the vacant posts.

Other charges.—Savings are due to non-completion of certain formalities in respect of payment of subsidy to the National Coal Development Corporation.

Buildings—Original Works.—Excess is due to making payment to the colliery owners for construction of miners houses under the New and Low cost Housing Schemes.

Buildings—Repairs.—Savings for the reasons stated against the corresponding sub-head of the General Welfare Account.

Communication—Repairs.—Same as above.

Other works.—Savings are due to less expenditure in some items.

Suspense.—Excess is due to purchase equipment for water supply scheme.

Contribution to C.PF.—Cases for payment of pension contribution were not finalised.

Reasons for variation between the Budget Estimates and the anticipated expenditure in the year 1964-65

General Welfare Account:

Pay of Officers, Pay of Establishments and allowances etc.—Excess under these heads is due to filling of vacant posts and increase of rate of D.A.

Other Charges.—Savings are due to non-payment of grant-in-aid contribution to the National Council for Safety in Mines; non-implementation of Filaria Scheme, less payment of subsidy for digging wells, non-opening of feeder centres and Adult Education Centres and less expenditure on grant to schools for purchase of equipment etc.

Stores and Equipment.—Savings are due to non-receipt of equipment for Central T.B. Hospitals and Cinema Equipment with van.

Buildings Original Works.—Savings are due to late taking over the possession of the land for Regional Hospital shortage of cement and steel and non-execution of work of expansion of Central Hospital Kallu in time.

Building Repairs.—Savings are due to less repairs needed to the buildings than anticipated.

Communication—Original Works.—Excess is due to acquisition of land at Bagmare.

Communication—Repairs.—Savings are due to non-utilisation of the provision for water supply and sanitary work in Regional Hospitals as the National Coal Development Corporation had not been able to supply water from their scheme.

Other Works—Repairs.—Excess is due to more expenditure than anticipated.

Subsidy towards interest charged on loans.—Savings are due to non-receipt of claims from the Co-operative societies.

Housing Account:

Pay of Officers, Pay of Establishment and allowances etc.—Excess is due to the reasons as stated in the corresponding sub-heads under the General Welfare Account.

Other charges.—Excess is on the basis of actual requirements.

Buildings—Original Works.—More expenditure on miners' buildings than anticipated.

Buildings Repairs.—Savings are due to low rates of tenders.

Communication—Original Works.—Savings are on the basis of actual requirement.

Communication—Repair.—Excess is on the basis of actual requirement.

Other works.—Savings are due to non-utilisation of the provision for the electrification of quarters at Bhuli as the occupants of Bhuli quarters are not coming forward to get their quarters electrified.

Suspense.—Excess provision is due to adjustment vouchers from the D.G.S. & D.

Contribution to C.P.F./Pension.—Excess provision for payment of arrear pension contribution for the staff of the Coal Mines Welfare Fund.

SUBJECT:—Draft Third Five Year Plan of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the period 1961-62 to 1965-66.

The clause of the financial year 1960-61 also brought into 2nd Five Year Plan of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund to a close and it has, therefore, now become necessary for the Fund to frame and embark upon its Third Five Year Plan. The various activities incorporated in the 2nd Five Year Plan with a view to promoting the welfare of the colliery workers have by and large been implemented during the tenure of that Plan period and in certain cases, like Domiciliary treatment of T.B. patients, subsistence allowance to T.B. patients, Deep X-Ray Therapy, Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Bharat Darshan Special Train for colliery workers, All India Coal-field Sports, etc. which had not been contemplated in the 2nd Plan, the Fund even went beyond the scope laid down in the Plan and made note-worthy achievements. The details of the various schemes that are proposed to be implemented during the Third Plan together with their financial implications have been indicated in the statement (Marked 'A') appended to this note. The important features of the Scheme and their financial impact on the Fund are summarised in brief below:—

Income

Till 31st December, 1960 the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund cess was levied at the rate of as. 6 per ton. With effect from 1st January 1961 this rate was increased to as. 8 per ton (49.21 Np. per metric tonne) which is the maximum provided for in the Act. Again, the apportionment of the total income of the Fund between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account till 31st March, 1961 was in the ratio of 31.6. With the steady increase in the different activities under the General Welfare Account, it was found that with the existing ratio of apportionment it would not be possible to finance all those activities for long and unless the ratio was changed, the accumulation in the General Welfare Account would be wiped off. With a view therefore, to getting over the above difficulty, it was decided that with effect from 1st April 1961 the ratio between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account be changed to 50 : 50.

Although the target of coal production by the end of the 3rd Plan has been fixed at 97 million tons per annum, for various reasons for the purposes of estimating the Fund's revenue it may not be prudent to take the above target as the sole basis. To be on the safe side, therefore, based on the present trend of despatches, on a conservative basis, the despatches of coal during the Plan period have been reckoned at 55 million, 60 million, 65 million, 72 million and 80 million tons in 1961-62, 62-63, 63-64, 64-65 and 65-66 respectively. On the basis of these estimated despatches, the revenue of the Fund from cess during this period will be as below:—

(Figures in lakhs).

1961-62	..	Rs. 275.0
1962-63	..	Rs. 300.0
1963-64	..	Rs. 325.0
1964-65	..	Rs. 360.0
1965-66	..	Rs. 400.0

Expenditure

(i) *General Welfare Account.*—Although the actual receipt and expenditure figures for the year 1960-61 are not yet available, it has been estimated that the General Welfare Account will have an opening balance of Rs. 199 lakhs on 1st April, 1961. It will appear from the abstract position of the General Welfare Account shown at appendix 'B' that the total estimated income under this Account

during the Five Year Plan period will be Rs. 838.0 lakhs. Thus, at the existing rate of cess and apportionment between the two Accounts, there will be a total sum of Rs. 1,037.0 lakhs in the General Welfare Account available for expenditure during the five year period of the Plan. The details of the various existing schemes and those planned to be implemented during the next five years together with their financial implications in each case have been shown in the appended statement 'A' and their abstract expenditure (both recurring and non-recurring) has been shown in the appended statement 'B' A comparative statement showing side-by-side the existing activities of the Fund i.e., at the beginning of the Plan period, and what the activities will be in the year 1965-66 i.e., at the close of the Plan period, when all the proposed schemes are implemented has also been prepared and is attached to this note as appendix 'C'. It will appear therefrom that besides maintaining the existing activities and also augmenting them wherever necessary, a number of new schemes—the more outstanding of which are establishment of more Central Hospitals, more Regional Hospitals, Community Centres, T.B. Clinics, T.B. Blocks, extending the Domiciliary Treatment Scheme to cover more T.B. patients. Infectious Diseases Hospital, Deep X-Ray Therapy facilities, establishment of Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescent Homes, Health Promotion Centres, Community Centres, more Multipurpose and Adult Education Centres and provision of more Cinema Units and recreation facilities, Children's Parks, "Open Lungs" in collieries, Liberalised advancing of loans to Co-operative Societies, Fatal Accident Benefit Scheme and Integrated Water Supply Scheme in the Coalfields in collaboration with the State Government or other autonomous bodies concerned, and besides, many others—have been incorporated for implementation during the Third Plan. During the last year of the Plan period (1965-66 the recurring expenditure on all the schemes and those proposed in the Plan is estimated at Rs. 185.1 lakhs which will further go up to Rs. 206.3 lakhs when all the schemes included in the Plan have been completed and fully implemented. The total estimated recurring cost on all the schemes during the five years comes to Rs. 687.6 lakhs and non-recurring Rs. 624.0 lakhs, the total of both coming to Rs. 1,311.6 lakhs. Thus, there is some gap between the total amount available for expenditure and the estimated expenditure during the Plan period, but as explained above, the revenues have been estimated on a very conservative basis, and the gap is expected to be covered by rise in the income during the period either by increase in the despatches of coal or by raising the rate of cess in the meanwhile.

(ii) *Housing Account.*—As a result of increase in the cess to 49.21 Rs. p. per tonne with effect from 1st January, 1961 and change in the

ratio of the allocation of cess to 50 : 50 between the Housing Account and General Welfare Account with effect from 1st April, 1961, it is estimated that the housing Board will have an average of Rs. 1.75 crores a year and so in 5 years about Rs. 9 crores will come in 3rd Five Year Plan. The opening balance in the Housing Account as on 1st April 1961 is estimated at Rs. 6.46 crores. With the anticipated income of about Rs. 9 crores during the 3rd Five Year Plan the total estimated funds that would be available by the end of 1965-66 in the Housing Account would be about Rs. 15.50 crores.

The New Housing Scheme envisaged construction of 30,000 houses during the 2nd Five Year Plan at a cost of about Rs. 10 crores. Not only all these houses were allotted but a little more than 30,000 houses were allotted anticipating that all the allotted houses might not be built and this additional allotment would as far as possible safeguard the shortfalls due to their non-construction. It may be stated here that had all the houses been built during the 2nd Five Year Plan the Fund was committed to pay for all of them i.e., about Rs. 10 crores.

At present, however, about 15,800 houses are at different stages of construction at various collieries. The scheme of New Housing was put in execution only in the latter half of the II Five Year Plan and as such the target of 30,000 was not attained. The scheme could not progress as scheduled due to various bottlenecks like (i) expiry of mining leases before forty years, (ii) land acquisition difficulties, (iii) non-availability of building materials in sufficient quantity, etc. etc. Now that sites for almost all the houses have been approved by the Chief Inspector of Mines and that as a result of vigorous steps that have been taken to remove the various difficulties it is expected that the progress of houses will be satisfactory now. Though it may be difficult to fix a precise target for their completion yet it may be said that with the availability of active co-operation of all concerned particularly the mine owners who are to play the most important role in the matter all the houses can be built within 18 to 21 months from now.

The 30,000 houses of the New Housing Scheme when built will have consumed about Rs. 8.50 crores of the money in the 3rd Five Year Plan (payment of 2 crores already made in II Plan period). This will leave the Housing Account with a balance of about Rs. 7 crores during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

The low cost Housing Scheme which envisages construction of 1 lakh low-cost (cheap) houses spread over a period of five years i.e., during the 3rd Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 13 crores has been

sanctioned by Government in principle. Under this scheme 25,000 low-cost houses and 417 barracks have already been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.40 crores during 1961-62. Colliery owners, their Associations, Labour Unions etc. have already been informed about it and applications are pouring in.

If, therefore, all the houses under both these schemes (New Housing Schemes and Low-cost Housing Scheme) are built as expected i.e., even by 1962-63 a sum of about Rs. 12 crores (Rs. 8.5 crores for houses under the New Housing Scheme and Rs. 3.40 crores for low-cost houses and barracks) will be necessary to meet their expenditure. The total anticipated funds in the Housing Account by that time will be about Rs. 10 crores (Rs. 6.46 crores being the opening balance and Rs. 3.50 crores as cess during 1961-62 and 1962-63 @ Rs. 1.75 crores per year). It will thus be seen that Housing Account will already be short of funds of its commitment already made to the extent of about Rs. 2 crores from the year 1962-63 itself.

It is pointed out here that the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee as well as the Housing Board at their meetings held on 5th August 1960 and 26th August, 1960, respectively maintained that construction of conventional houses should also go side by side with the building of low-cost houses. It was, therefore, felt that at least 10,000 conventional houses should also be built during the 3rd Five Year Plan along with 1 lakh low cost houses.

It will thus be clear that Housing Account being already on the deficit side from 1962-63 more money will have to be found out for meeting the excess expenditure over the anticipated income from the 2nd Year of the 3rd Five Year Plan and that for meeting the expenditure on the construction of the proposed 10,000 conventional and the remaining 75,000 low-cost houses during 3rd Plan period additional money to the extent of about Rs. 13 crores will be necessary. This being a very big amount the question of suitably raising the cess beyond 49.21 Np. per tonne will have to be considered at least by the end of 1962-63. If, however, due to increase in the production of coal which will yield more cess or non-construction of the houses due to unforeseen reasons there be enough money in the Housing Account to meet the expenditure on the then Fund's housing programme, the question of raising the cess can be deferred to a later date.

While on the subject of Fund's programmes, for construction of houses during the 3rd Plan period, Government had *inter alia* decided that the Housing Board and the Advisory Committee be requested to consider the possibility of making an *ad-hoc* transfer to

the Housing Account from a portion of accumulated balance in the General Welfare Account. It may be stated in this connection that as the accumulated balance in the General Welfare Account has already dwindled down and will cease to exist, the question of making any *ad-hoc* transfer from this Account does not arise.

APPENDIX 'A'

*Statement showing the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the Schemes relating to the general Welfare Account of the
Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund*

Name of Scheme	Recurring Expenditure (figures in lakhs)					When the Scheme is in full Swing	Non-re curring Expen- diture	Remarks/Present position of the Scheme etc.
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. ADMINISTRATION								
(Main Office, Engineering, Inspectorate, etc.)	10.80	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	12.00	Extension to office & addi- tional accommodation.
II. MEDICAL FACILITIES								
A. Central Hospitals								
(i) Two Central Hospitals at Dhanbad & Asansol	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.40	21.50	2.50	
(ii) Expansion of above hospitals to 300 beds . . . . .	..	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	8.00	New Scheme for Third Plan.
(iii) Four more Central Hospitals, one each for Bokaro, Ramgarh- Karanpura, Pench Valley & Koren Coalfields . . . . .	..	..	..	9.00	15.00	20.00	100.00	Do.}
B. Regional Hospitals								
(i) Eight sanctioned at present	9.00	9.15	9.50	9.75	9.90	10.00	9.00	Construction of Kansa Hospital & completion of Phusro Hospital.

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(ii) Expansion of 7 Regional Hospitals into 90 beds	..	2.00	2.25	2.75	3.00	3.50	7.00	New Scheme for Third Plan.
(iii) Additional 10 Regional Hospitals	..	..	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	68.00	Do.
C. T.B. Facilities								
(i) Two T.B. Clinics functioning	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	
(ii) Increasing the bed strength of the above (Katras to 37 & Sarsole 50)	..	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	4.50	New Scheme.
(iii) Additional T.B. Clinics each with 12 beds ward (5 Nos.)	..	..	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	18.00	Do.
(iv) Provision of Infectious Disease Wards at 5 Regional Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	Do.
(v) Two 100 bedded T.B. Block adjunct to Central Hospitals Dhanbad & Asansol	..	..	2.50	4.00	8.00	10.00	36.00	Sanctioned Scheme.
(vi) Domiciliary T.B. Treatment & Subsistence allowance	11.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	..	Do. (Additional provision for covering 1,000 more patients from 1962-63).
(vii) Reservation of beds in Sanatoria.	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	Sanctioned Scheme.
D. Leprosy Relief								
(i) Grant for reservation of beds	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	Do.
(ii) Proposal for increased facilities as in the case of T.B.	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	2.00	..	New Scheme for Third Plan.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iii) Grant to Jharia Mines Board of Health for Infectious diseases hospitals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.13	Sanctioned Scheme.
E. Maternity & Family Planning									
(i) Existing Scheme	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.75	1.00	Sanctioned Scheme. (Including grant to Mines Boards).
(ii) Provision of 20 more Maternity Centres & 100 Family Planning Clinics . . . . .	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.75	3.75	3.00	3.00	Proposed for Third Plan.
F. Dispensaries									
(i) Two Allopathic & 15 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.60	2.60	..	..	Sanctioned Scheme.
(ii) Additional 20 dispensaries (5 Allopathic & 15 Ayurvedic) . . . . .	..	..	0.70	1.40	2.10	2.80	10.00	10.00	New Scheme for Third Plan.
(iii) Grant & Loan to Colliery Owners	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.00	6.75	7.50	7.60	7.60	Sanctioned Scheme. (Sanctioned loan).
(iv) Loan to Colliery Owners for dispensaries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	Provision for Third Plan period.
(v) Mobile Medical Unit	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	
G. Other Medical Facilities									
(i) Community Centres . . . . .	..	1.20	1.20	1.80	2.40	2.40	10.50	10.50	New Scheme for Third Plan for 12 such centres.

(ii) Deep X'ray Therapy Section	0.50	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.20	Sanctioned Scheme.
(iii) Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescent Home	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00 Do.
(iv) Health Promotion Centres	0.50	0.75	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.00	1.56 Sanctioned 1, Proposed for Third Plan.
(v) Supply of Health Propaganda Units	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00 Sanctioned (2 Units).
(vi) Residential Home for children of coal miners	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.20 Sanctioned.
(vii) Supply of X'ray Plants to collieries	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00 New Scheme for Third Plan.
III. ANTI-MALARIA OPERATION INCLUDING FILARIA SURVEY	8.10	9.00	10.00	10.50	11.50	12.50	4.00 Replacement of vehicle.
IV. EDUCATIONAL & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES							
(i) Adult Education Scheme—60 full-fledged & 135 Feeder Centres	5.25	5.31	5.36	5.42	5.50	5.50	} 5.50 Including provision construction of 9 more Multi-purpose institute and equipment for centres yet to be supplied.
(ii) Women's Welfare Scheme—60 full-fledged centres	6.00	6.06	6.12	6.18	6.25	6.25	
(iii) Additional 40 Miners' Institutes	..	1.50	3.00	4.50	5.60	5.60	22.00 New Scheme for Third Plan.
(iv) Additional 150 Feeder Adult Education Centres	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.25 Do.
(v) Film Projectors—11 already sanctioned (Including 2 functioning)	0.20	0.20	0.60	1.00	1.20	1.20	0.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(vi) Additional Film Projectors—5	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.30	New Scheme for Third Plan.
(vii) Mobile Cinema Units—4	0.95	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
(viii) Additional 8 vans (Including 4 already sanctioned)	..	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.84	New Scheme for Third Plan.
(ix) Games & Sports including provision of Children's Park & Sports equipment	0.80	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.25	0.60	Existing Scheme.
(x) Special Train for Coal Miners	0.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	
(xi) Health Fortnight & Miners Welfare week	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.50	..	Existing Scheme.
(xii) Holiday Camp & Holiday Home	0.05	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.40	
(xiii) Mass Physical Efficiency Test	..	0.30	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.00	..	
(xiv) Yoga Test	..	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.60	..	New proposal.
(xv) Two Sports Stadiums & development Sports Ground.	..	0.25	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.50	4.50	New Scheme for Third Plan.
(xvi) Provision of 'Open Lungs' in collieries	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	New Scheme for 100 Nos.
(xvii) Setting of Children's park at the 135 Pander A.R. Centres	..	..	0.08	0.09	0.17	0.17	5.00	Proposed for Third Plan.

(xviii) 3 Rehabilitation Centres for disabled coalminers & 5 additional centres for Third Plan	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.00	Five proposed for the Third Plan.
(xix) Scholarships	0.25	0.50	0.70	0.90	1.00	1.50	..	Existing Scheme.
(xx) Grant to Schools	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	7.00	Grant for equipment & buildings proposed for Third Plan.
(xxi) Boarding Houses for children of coal miners (10)	0.15	0.30	0.50	0.75	0.90	1.00	0.25	Three already sanctioned, 7 proposed for Third Plan.
(xxii) Literacy Bonus . . . . .	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	New Scheme for Third Plan.
(xxiii) Training-cum-Production Centre	..	0.50	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.85	Do.

V. OTHER MISC. WELFARE SCHEMES

(j) Accident Benefit Scheme	0.20	1.50	2.30	3.50	4.50	8.25	..	New Scheme.
(k) Grant to Blind School Bhuli	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.10	Sanctioned.
(ll) Loan to Co-operative Societies . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.25	Includes 6.25 lakhs already sanctioned.
(m) Grant & Subsidy to Co-operative Societies	0.03	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	..	

VI. WATER SUPPLY

(f) (a) Grant to Singareni Collieries	3.33	Administrative approval accorded by Govt.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) Shaw Wallace & Co.	0.60	Shaw Wallace & Co. has so far been paid Rs. 1,48,561/- of which Rs. 22,575/- were paid during 1961-62.
(ii) Subsidy for sinking of wells (160)6.50	Sanctioned.
(iii) Grant & Loan for centralised Water Supply Scheme	160.00	Proposed for Third (Raniganj-Jharia) N.C.D.C.
(iv) Subsidy or Grant to Colliery water supply Scheme	15.50	Proposed for Third Plan.
GRAND TOTAL	90.33	116.68	134.96	160.54	185.12	206.32	623.91	

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

Five Year Plan (61-62 to 65-66)—At a Glance.

Appendix 'B'

General Welfare Account.

(Figures in Lakhs)

Estimated Receipts	Estimated Expenditure			
Opening Balance on 1-4-61	199.0	Recurring	Non-recurring	Total
1961-62	139.0	90.3	45.0	135.3
1962-63	151.0	116.7	80.0	196.7
1963-64	164.0	135.0	165.0	300.0
1964-65	181.5	160.5	165.0	325.5
1965-66	202.5	185.1	169.0	354.1
TOTAL	1,037.0	687.6	624.0	1,311.1

Position showing the comparative expenditure on General Welfare Measures at the end of the II and III Plans.

(Figures in Lakhs)

Srl. No.	Broad Head of Account	Expenditure at the close of the II Plan (1960-61) (Recurring)	Expenditure at the close of the Third Plan (1965-66) (Recurring)
1	2	3	4
I	ADMINISTRATION (Main Office, Engineering Inspectorate, etc.)	9.89	13.00
II	MEDICAL (Central Hospitals, Regional Hospitals, Maternity Centres, Facilities for T.B. Treatment, Leprosy and Infectious diseases, Mobile Medical Units, Dispensaries, Community Centres, Family Clinics, Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescent Home, etc.)	47.60	119.65
III	ANTI-MALARIA (Including Anti-Filaria Work)	8.38	11.50

1	2	3	4
IV EDUCATIONAL AND RE-CREATIONAL :—			
(Multipurpose Institutes, Adult Education Centres, Mobile Cinema, Games and Sports, Special Trains, Holiday Homes, Play Grounds, Yogic Exercises, Physical Efficiency Test, Provision of "Open Lunga", Scholarships to "mummers" children Boarding Houses, Grant to Schools, etc. etc.)		11.90	35.97
V OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WELFARE SCHEMES :—			
(Accident Benefit, Grant to Blind School, Grant and Subsidy to Co-operative Societies etc.)		9.21	5.00
TOTAL		77.98	185.12
VI WATER SUPPLY :—			179.00 (non-recurring) { 6.25 (do) sanctioned
VII LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :—			40.00 (proposed to be sanctioned according to demand)

APPENDIX 'B'—I

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

Five Year Plan (61-62 to 65-66) At a Glance

Housing Account

(Figures in Lakhs)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS :—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:—

Opening Balance on 1-4-1961	646.0	Recurring	Non-recurring during the Plan period	Total
1961-62	139.5	3.9	(i) New Housing Scheme under operation	850.0
1962-63	133.5	4.0		
1963-64	169.5	4.0	(ii) Low cost Housing Scheme 25,00 Low cost houses and 417 barracks	340.0
1964-65	190.0	4.0		
1965-66	314.0	4.0		
			(iii) Remaining 74,000 Low Cost houses and barracks	980.0
			(iv) Conventional type of houses 10,000	330.0
TOTAL	1,512.5	19.9		2,500.0
				2,519.9

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NOTE:— (1) 30,000 houses under the New Housing Scheme would cost about Rs. 1,000 lakhs. About 150 lakhs have already been spent upto 31-3-1961. About 850 lakhs, therefore, are yet required for this Scheme.

(2) Low-cost Housing Scheme envisaging construction of one lakh low-cost houses at a cost of Rs. 1,300 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan has been sanctioned. Under this scheme expenditure sanction for 2,5000 low-cost houses and 417 barracks at a total cost of Rs. 340 lakhs during the year 1961-62 has already been accorded by Government.

(3) The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee and Housing Board in their earlier meetings had decided that building of 10,000 more conventional houses should go side by side, with low cost houses. These 10,000 houses would cost about Rs. 330 lakhs and the remaining 74,000 low-cost houses would cost about Rs. 980 lakhs. Hence the provision of Rs. 980 lakhs for low cost houses and Rs. 330 lakhs for conventional houses.

APPENDIX 'C'

Amenities (Existing and those that will exist at the end of the III Five Year Plan) provided by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation

AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	Brief Definition	Existing at present	Proposed for implementation during the III Plan	Total at the end of IIIrd Plan (1965-66)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. MEDICAL					
1	Central Hospitals	2 Hospitals (250 beds)	4 Hospitals (125 beds) each	6 Hospitals	Pench Valley, Kores, Ramgarh and Bokaro
2	Expansion of Central Hospitals	250 beds each Hospitals	300 beds at each Hospitals	300 beds at each Hospitals	
3	Regional Hospitals	8 (including Phusro Hospital partly running and Kores under construction)	*10 Hospitals	18 Hospitals	* Jharia : (1) Bagmara (2) Patherdih, (3) Bhuli, (4) Mohuda area Raniganj : (1) Salanpur (2) Saltore-Parbelia (3) Samla-Pandaveswar. (4) Girimint (5) Chinakuri Andhra Pradesh Tander.
4	Expansion of Regional Hospitals	30 beds each	Regional Hospitals into 50 beds	7 Hospitals into 50 beds	
5	T. B. Clinics	2	5@	7	@ To be attached to the Regional Hospitals at

W
S
O

Jamai, Nasirai Phusro
Kurasia and Tandur

6	Segregation camps in T. B. Clinics.	Nil	170 beds in all camps of 10 beds are more in the different coalfields.	20 beds at Central Hospital Asansol & 4 beds each at Jamain, Dhanpuri, Nasirai and Phusro.
7	Provision of Infectious diseases ward at Regional Hospitals.		At 5 Hospitals	At 5 Hospitals.
8	T. B. Blocks adjunct to Central Hospitals.		Two 100 beded T. B. Blocks each.	At Central Hospitals Dhanbad & Asansol.
9	Domiciliary T. B. treatment & subsistence allowance.	Scheme is in existence (covers 1,136 patients).	Proposal for augmenting the scheme and bringing larger number of coal miners within this scheme (to cover 1000 more).	To cover 2,136 patients.
10	Reservation of T. B. beds in Sanatoria.	86 beds		86 beds.
11	Reservation of beds for Leprosy treatment.	54 beds	Proposal for augmenting the facilities and payment of subsistence allowance and diet charges as in the case of T.B.	54 beds & facilities mentioned in Col. 4.
12	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres & Family Planning Clinics.	(i) Centres attached to Regional Hospitals. (ii) Maintenance by Mines Board of Health—60 Centres. (iii) Run by Organisation—3 Centres.	20 more centres (six already sanctioned) Family Planning Clinics—98*	83 Maternity & Child Welfare Centres in addition to those attached to Regional Hospitals. 100 Family Planning Clinics.

*30 have already been sanctioned out of which a few are functioning also.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		(iv) Model Family Planning Clinics—2 only.—			
13	Mobile Medical Units	2 Units	2 Units**	4 Units	**Cherrapunji & Kuju area.
14	Dispensaries	Allopathic—2 Ayurvedic—13	*22 more dispensaries	37 dispensaries	*5 Allopathic & 17 Ayurvedic
15	Community Centres	Nil	12	12	
16	Grant & Loan to Colliery Owners for dispensary services.	Scheme in existence.	Augmenting the Scheme	..	
17	Deep X'ray Therapy Section	..	One at Central Hospital Asansol.	One at Central Hospital, Asansol.	
18	Supply of X'ray plant to collieries.	8 Plants	4 Plants	12 Plants	
19	Rehabilitation— conv. Convalescent Home for Coal miners.	One Convalescent Home at Bhuli.	2 Homes	3 Homes	1 each for Bihar & West Bengal and 1 for Madhya Pradesh coalfields.
20	Health Promotion Centres	..	25 Centres (six already sanctioned)	25 Centres	
21	Supply of Health Propaganda Unit.	..	2	2	One each for the two Mines Boards of Health.
	II. ANTI-MALARIA.	Eradication Programme and anti-filarial work.			
	III. EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES				
22	Miners' Institutes	60 Institutes	40 Institutes	100 Institutes	At different places in the coalfields according to necessity.

23	Feeder Adult Education Centres.	122 Centres	163 Centres	285 Centres	Do.
24	Film Projectors	3	9	11	
25	Mobile Cinema Units	4	8	12	In different area according to requirement.
26	Training-cum-Production Centres.	..	1	1	
27	Rehabilitation Centres for disabled coal miners.	2	6 (1 sanctioned)	8	
28	Holiday Home and Camps for Coalminers.	1	4*	5	*At Pashmari, Darjeeling, Puri and Kodai Kanai.
29	Boarding Houses for Children of coal miners.	..	10 Houses (3 already sanctioned)	10 Houses	In different coalfields according to necessity.
30	Sports Stadium . . . . .	..	2	2	
31	Setting up of Children's Park at 135 Feeder Adult Education Centres.	..	135	135	
32	Parks, Children Corner & Play grounds ('Open Lungs')	..	100	100	
33	Literacy Bonus . . . . .	..	A scheme in this regard has been prepared and is being placed before the Advisory Committee.		
34	Children's Training Camp	Training Camps are held each year.	5 Camps each year	25 Camps	

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	Mass Physical Efficiency Test	Scheme in existence.	Augmenting the Scheme and bringing larger number of Coal miners within the scheme.		
36	Yogic Test	Do.	New Scheme.		
37	Scholarships	Scheme in existence—100 Candidates.	500 Candidates	600 Candidates	
38	Special Train for Coal Miners for Excursion-cum-study Tour.	One train each year carrying 600 miners.	2 trains carrying 500 miners each year (including 200 at the full cost of the Organisation)		
39	Grant to schools for furniture & equipments.	Scheme in existence.	Augmenting the scheme for benefit of coal miners' children and also non-recurring grant to State Governments for Primary School buildings @ Rs. 6000/- each.		

IV. WATER SUPPLY :

40	Grant of Singareni Collieries Co. —M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co.	} According to response
41	Subsidy for sinking of wells	
42	Grant & loan for Centralised Water Supply Scheme	
43	Subsidy of grant to colliery Water Supply Scheme,	

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V. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WELFARE SCHEMES

45	Co-operative Societies	171	229*	7	400	*70 are awaiting registration.
46	Accident Benefit Scheme	..	Will cover the wives and dependent children of workers killed in colliery accidents or totally and permanently disabled thereby.			
47	Subsidy & Loan to Co-operative Societies.	Scheme in existence	Liberalised Loans aid demanded.			
48	Grant to Blind Relief Society (Blind School at Bhuli).	Recently sanctioned Government	by	Augmentation will be considered on the basis necessity.		

Note on actual performance

1. *Expansion of two Central Hospitals Dhanbad and Kalla to 300 beds.*—The work is already in progress and is expected to be completed before the close of 1965-66.

2. *Conversion of Regional Hospitals into Central Hospitals (125 beds).*—(i) *Regional Hospital, Phusru:* The Regional Hospital Phusru is at present 50 bedded. Owing to dearth of Land there further expansion has been kept in abeyance till a final decision in the matter of locating the Central Hospital Jerangdih is taken.

(ii) *Regional Hospital, Nai Sarai.*—Upgrading of the Regional Hospital into a Central Hospital has been approved by the Government in principle and plans and estimates are at present under preparation.

(iii) *Regional Hospital, Jamai.*—It was decided that in view of the deficit budget of the Pench Valley Coalfield the question of upgrading the Regional Hospital Jamai to a Central Hospital might be taken up in the middle of 1965 by which time a decision might be taken on the raising of the rate of welfare cess. The proposal for enhancement of the cess has been deferred for the present and the position regarding the hospital remains the same.

(iv) *Central Hospital at Manendragarh.*—Possession of requisite land for construction of a 100 bedded Central Hospital and 50 bedded T.B. hospital has been arranged. Sanction has already been accorded for the construction of the Hospital. Necessary action to obtain technical sanction from the C.P.W.D. authorities to the designs and drawings is being taken by personal contact and on receipt thereof the work will be put to tender. It is likely that the necessary formalities will be completed by August 1965.

3. *Expansion of Regional Hospitals into 50 beds*

(i) *Regional Hospital Tisra and (ii) Regional Hospital, Chora.*—Revised Estimates have been prepared which are now being scrutinised by the Chief Engineer III C.P.W.D.

(iii) *Regional Hospital Naisarai.*—The construction work in connection with the raising the bed strength of the Regional Hospital Naisarai from 30 to 50 beds has been completed.

(iv) *Regional Hospital, Katras.*—Deputy Commissioner, Dhanbad has been requested to acquire land adjacent to the T.B. Clinic and the Regional Hospital, Katras. Acquisition of land is awaited.

(v) *Regional Hospital Jamai.*—The construction work connected with the expansion of the Hospital has been completed.

(vi) *Regional Hospital, Dhanpurà.*—(18 to 30 beds) Government sanction for construction of additional staff quarters is awaited.

(vii) *Regional Hospital, Kurasia.*—(18 bedded) The regional hospital has already been completed and the O.P.D. has also started functioning. The question of further expansion will be taken up after it has worked for some time satisfactorily and the necessity for expansion is felt.

4. *Additional 10 Regional Hospitals*—(i) *Regional Hospital Parbelia* and (ii) *Regional Hospital, Salanpur.*

Expenditure sanction to the estimates was accorded by Government but due to increase in the cost of materials, revised estimates were prepared which are being scrutinised by the Chief Engineer, C.P.W.D., Calcutta. As for land for Regional Hospital, Salanpur possession has recently been made over, and in the case of the land for the Regional Hospital Parbelia, acquisition proceedings are in progress.

(iii) *Regional Hospital Samla-Pandaveshwar.*—Publication of the Gazette notifications for acquisition of the land is awaited.

(iv) *Regional Hospital at Grimint* and (v) *Chinakuri.*—As land for these hospitals were found to be coal bearing, alternative sites had to be selected. Selection of alternate land is in progress and is expected to finalised soon.

(vi) *Regional Hospital Bhuli.*—The construction of the building has been completed.

(vii) *Regional Hospital Ramagundam* and (viii) *Regional Hospital Beghmara.*—Construction of these hospital is in progress.

(ix) *Regional Hospital, Pathardih.*—Land acquisition proceedings have been initiated.

(x) *Regional Hospital Kapuria.*—Selection of suitable sites is being finalised in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Mines.

5. T.B. Clinics:

Sanction has been accorded for three T.B. Clinics one each at Ramagundam, Jamai and Kurasia. Estimates in respect of the clinics at Naisarai and Phusro are being finalised in consultation with the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner and the C.P.W.D.

6. Infectious Diseases Ward at Five Regional Hospitals:

Sanction has already been accorded and construction is expected to be taken up shortly.

7. Provision of 20 more Maternity Centres and 100 Family Planning Clinics:

These will be taken up after the buildings of the Regional Hospitals are completed.

8. Additional 5 Allopathic and 15 Ayurvedic Dispensaries:

Allopathic dispensary at Bhara has been sanctioned and that for Bokaro coalfield is awaiting procurement of accommodation. As regards Ayurvedic dispensaries 15 such dispensaries are functioning. Sanction has been accorded for opening 5 more dispensaries in various coalfields and these are being set up.

9. Community Centres Boarding House Health Promotion Centres Feeder Centres etc.

Here again the difficulty is in regard to getting accommodation from the colliery managements. As soon as the same is made available the centres can be opened. The target could not be achieved owing to the poor response from the colliery companies who should come forward with offer of suitable accommodation or land.

10. Rehabilitation-cum-Convalescent Home:

Out of the 2 such homes proposed for setting up during the Third Plan, one for Bihar and West Bengal, and the other for Madhya Pradesh, the proposal for setting up of the home for Madhya Pradesh has since been dropped. For the Home for Bihar and West Bengal, land acquisition proceedings are in progress.

11. Additional Miners Institutes (Multipurpose Institutes):

Out of the 100 Institutes proposed to be started by the end of the Plan, 62 Adult Education Centres and 61 W.W. Centres are func-

tioning. Under the procedure for setting up a Multipurpose Institute formalities regarding acquisition of land, execution of agreement and construction of building etc. have to be gone through. These take a long time and as such the target of 100 Multipurpose Institutes could not as yet be achieved.

12. *Film Projectors (Additional 5):*

Action for obtaining one projector has been taken for Bokaro Colliery. It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to Palana Colliery for one projector. Action for provision of more projectors is awaiting final recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to go into the working of the Multipurpose Institutes.

13. *Three Cinema Units (Mobile).*—Sanction of 3 units has been accorded and procurement action is being taken.

14. *Sports Stadium:*

A scheme for payment of grant-in-aid to collieries for construction of sports stadium was introduced and proposals for giving grant-in-aid to 4 such colliery were taken up. In one case payment has also been made.

15. *Provision of Open Lungs in Colliery Areas:*

Out of the 100 open lungs proposed to be provided during the plan period 54 cases were taken up. Of these, sanction for grant-in-aid for 16 cases was accorded. More will be taken up as and when applications for these are received from colliery managements.

16. *Setting up Children's Park in Feeder Centres:*

Response from colliery managements to avail of the proposal for grant-in-aid from the Fund for this purpose has been poor and consequently there has been no progress.

17. *Rehabilitation Centres:*

Three Rehabilitation Centres were opened during the plan period but had subsequently to be closed as they did not prove to be popular.

18. *Training-cum-Production Centre.*—Action has been initiated for setting up the centre at Bhuli. The question of according sanction is being examined in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

19. *Water Supply Scheme in Different Coalfields:*

The Colliery Cos. have so far submitted 31 water supply schemes. Out of these 3 water supply schemes have been completed in all respects and are functioning. Some of the schemes are under execution.

20. *Sinking of Wells:*

So far digging of 155 wells under subsidy schemes have been sanctioned in favour of various colliery owners in Raniganj, Mugma, Bokaro and Karanpura Coalfields. Out of these 39 wells have been completed. The remaining wells are under execution. A sum of Rs. 1.18 lakhs representing subsidy has been paid to the different colliery owners.

HOUSING ACCOUNT:

The schemes as detailed below were under implementation during the Third Plan period.

1. *New Housing Scheme:*

(a) *Against 1st lot of 30,000 houses.*—21,433 houses have been completed and 7,688 houses are under construction as at the end of March, 1965.

(b) *Against 2nd lot of 10,000 houses.*—7,206 houses have been allotted upto 31st March, 1965.

2. *Low Cost Housing Scheme:*

(a) *Against 1st lot of 25,000 houses.*—5,762 houses and 33 barracks have been completed and 6,032 houses and 48 barracks are under construction.

(b) *Against 2nd lot of 1,500 houses.*—4,430 houses have been allotted to different coalfields.

3. *Build Your Own House Scheme.*—Against an allotment of 35 houses, one house has been completed and four are under construction (as on 31st March, 1965).

4. *Cooperative Housing Scheme.*—10 houses are under construction as on 31st March, 1965.

The actual income and expenditure of the Fund in the year 1964-65 and estimated Income and Expenditure for 1965-66 are stated

below:—

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(In lakhs)	
1954-65	3.29	4.38
1965-66	3.60	5.47

It will be seen from above that the expenditure of the Fund has already exceeded the Income and the accumulations are being used up.

APPENDIX XIV

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

(Ref. para 5.60 of Report)

PROTECTIVE FOOT-WEAR AND UNIFORMS

Point No. 1—*List of collieries which are supplying shoes to miners in accordance with the National Tribunal award and collieries which have not supplied shoes to miners so far.*

Ans.—Detailed information is not available with the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad. He has stated that the break up figures colliery-wise and year-wise regarding supplies of footwear will have to be collected. A circular in this connection has been issued by him on 13th August 1965 to the mine managements for collecting the requisite information; this may take 3 to 4 months time, since the number of working coal mines is about 860. In the circumstances the required information is likely to be delayed and the same will be furnished as and when it is received from the Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad.

Question No. 2—*A detailed note indicating whether representations were received from the colliery owners to have freedom to purchase shoes from any firm of their choice provided the specifications laid down were satisfied.*

Ans. Regarding arrangements for purchase and supply of footwear to coal miners, the Miners' Boots Committee which was set up by the Government in 1959 had *inter alia* recommended as follows:—

“Under the Coal Award about 2.65 lakhs of workers are entitled to footwear on concessional terms. Periodic replacements are also necessary. The responsibility for both initial supply and subsequent replacements is necessarily of the employer and must remain with him. At the same time both workers and Government are vitally interested in the arrangements for purchase and supply so that workers may feel satisfied that they are being treated

fairly by the employer and that they get good value for the substantial contributions they are called upon to make. As mentioned elsewhere, the worker's share of the cost will be of the order of Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 every 12 months, and it is obvious that he cannot be expected to make such a large contribution unless he feels fully satisfied with the quality of the footwear supplied to him. The physical arrangements for the procurement and supply of footwear, including the issue of tenders, the selection of samples, the timely securing of supplies, the testing of quality, the recovery of the workers' contribution and the proper fitting of the worker entail a considerable measure of responsibility. It would be difficult to ensure workers' satisfaction unless they are actively associated with the steps taken for supply. The pooling of the demands of employers must necessarily lead to great economy and efficiency in supply. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that each employers' organisation should, in concurrence with its members, pool the requirements of all its members and take steps to place bulk orders on competitive terms. If an employer does not signify his assent to such a course or is not a member of any organisation, he will necessarily have to make separate arrangements for his colliery. But whether or not collective action is possible, it is necessary that in each case a joint purchase committee should be set up to take charge of all arrangements. The purchase committee should consist of the representatives of the employer or employers' organisation and of the workers in equal proportion together with a Government representative."

"In order to ensure that the purchases conform to the prescribed specifications, it would be useful to impose a condition, while placing orders for supply, that a certain percentage of the supplies will be subject to test at the expense of the manufacturer".

2. In April, 1960, the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining which considered the question of effective implementation of the recommendations of the Miners Boots Committee felt that the Joint Purchase Committee should lay down the general procedure and make arrangements to ensure that the boots were of the requisite quality and of reasonable price. Thus the responsibility for procurement of footwear of requisite quality and at reasonable price came to be of the Joint Purchase Committee.

3. In accordance with the above recommendations of the Miners' Boots Committee a Joint Purchase Advisory Committee, with the workers and employers as members, and an employer as Chairman was set up in 1960. A Joint Working Committee of the various Mining Associations on 3rd November, 1960 wrote to the following eleven firms to send samples as well as to quote prices for supply of footwear:—

1. British Indian Corporation Ltd., Cooper Allen Branch, Kanpur.
2. Army and Police Equipment Supply Co., Kanpur.
3. Curzon Leather Works, Kanpur.
4. M/s. A. K. Brothers, New Delhi.
5. M/s. Ruby Industries, Kanpur.
6. Bimal Cottage Industries, Kanpur.
7. Kasta Industries, Kanpur.
8. Civil and Military Equipment, Calcutta.
9. Victory Leather Works, Calcutta.
10. Dayalbagh Shoe Manufacturing Cooperative Society Ltd., Agra.
11. East Jamuria Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

The last date for the submission of tenders was 30th November, 1960. Of the above firms, only the first five submitted samples supported by test certificates. Their representatives were interviewed by the Joint Purchase Advisory Committee on 30th January, 1961. Ruby Industries' quotations were the lowest both for bulk supply as well as part supply. The Joint Purchase Advisory Committee accepted Ruby Industries' quotations only for part supply and inquired from other tenderers if they would be willing to supply footwear at the rates quoted by Ruby Industries.

4. These negotiations involved delay. No shoes or boots were being supplied in the meantime Workers' representatives got restive and in a meeting in February, 1961 requested Government to nominate an official as Chairman of the Joint Purchase Advisory Committee. Employers also accepted this suggestion. It was in this context that the Committee was reconstituted by Government in March, 1961 with the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad, as Chairman.

5. This Committee accepted the Ruby Industries' quotations for bulk supply because not only were they the lowest but also lower than the rates quoted by them for part supply. Calling fresh tenders at this stage would have caused further delay in obtaining footwear for workers. Ruby Industries were on the approved list of suppliers of Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal and Directorate General of Ordnance Factories, and were well equipped to deliver the goods. In the circumstances Government saw no justification to interfere with the decision of the Joint Purchase Advisory Committee, composed mostly of persons representing workers and employers.

6. It may be seen from the above, arrangement for purchase of shoes for miners was made by the Tripartite Joint Purchase Advisory Committee.

7. There is nothing on record to show that any request was received from any colliery asking for permission to purchase footwear of the prescribed specifications from any manufacturer other than Ruby Industries.

Point No. 3—A Statement showing the:

- (i) *number of pairs of shoes supplied to miners year-wise from 1962 onwards;*
- (ii) *how many collieries have supplied shoes to miners for more than one year;*
- (iii) *what was the yearwise demand of colliery owners for shoes;*

Ans.—Same reply as given under point No. 1 below the heading "Protective Foot-wear and Uniforms".

Point No. 4.—A detailed note collierywise showing:

- (i) *Whether tenders were invited for the supply of shoes.*
- (ii) *How many tenders were received which was the lowest tender.*

Ans.—Same reply as given under point No. 2 below the heading "Protective Foot-wear and Uniforms".

Point No. 5.—Terms of reference of Merchant Committee.

Ans. The tripartite Committee on Miners' Boots was set up in July 1963 with Shri Salim M. Merchant as Chairman. A copy of this

Ministry's letter No. 32|13|63-MI, dated the 12th July, 1963 containing the composition and terms of reference of the Committee is enclosed (Annexure II). The question of supply of uniforms to workers in mines other than coal has also been referred to the Merchant Committee. A copy of the reference No. 26|7|65-LRI, dated 9th July 1965 is enclosed (Annexure III). Regarding the supply of uniforms to coal miners, its reference to the tripartite committee is still under consideration.

Point No. 6.—A detailed statement showing the

(i) Collieries who have supplied uniforms to workers

Ans. (a) Number of collieries who have supplied one set of uniform during 1963-64 *26

(b) Number of collieries who have supplied two set of uniforms during 1963-64 *21

(ii) Collieries who have not supplied the uniforms:

**Note.*—These figures do not include information in respect of 9 collieries in the State of Maharashtra. *773

(iii) What was the type of uniform suggested:

Ans. (a) Two shirts and two shorts

(b) Grade of material—Drill 'B' Grade.

(c) Weight per square yard 5·8 oz.

(d) Thread:

Wrap	76
Weft	48

(e) Weave 2/1 Twill

(f) Uniform can be of any colour excepting white.

(g) Ceiling price of uniform was fixed at Rs. 8. 50 per set.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL), 1963-64

Pages 98-99. Grant No. 73 Labour and Employment.

Point No. 1.—When the audited statement of accounts relating to the construction of houses under the subsidised housing schemes was received from the N.C.D.C.

Ans.—The Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, Dhanbad, has not yet received the audited statement of accounts from the National Coal Development Corporation.

N. N. CHATTERJEE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated New Delhi, the

ANNEXURE I

SUBJECT:—Investment of money in the Housing Account of the Fund of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund in long term Government securities.

During discussion of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1963-64 and Audit Report 1965 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the Public Accounts Committee on the 28th July, 1965 the following observations were made:

“The accumulated balances under the Housing Account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund seem to be invested in Short-term Treasury Bills at present. Obviously, except for the coming year's requirements, the balance could be invested in long-term securities, etc. so that interest is earned”.

2. It may be recalled in this connection that at the meeting of the Housing Board held on 28th January, 1964 the Board approved a proposal for investing a total amount of Rs. 5 crores out of Rs. 6,54,92,900, which then stood invested in 91 days Treasury Bills in 1965 and 1966 paper loan carrying 3½ per cent. interest and the balance was to remain invested in 91 days' Treasury Bills. The recommendation of the Housing Board was also approved by the Government of India. The Reserve Bank of India at Calcutta and Bombay was requested to invest the monies accordingly. It was intimated by the Bank that the entire amount could not be invested in 1965-66 loans as the loans were not available in the market. It was, however, stated that the monies could be invested in 1970 loan. A total sum of Rs. 31 lakhs could, however, be invested in 1966 paper loan which was available. The investment in 1970 paper loan was not then thought feasible and hence the balance money continued to remain invested in 91 days' Treasury Bills. The above position was brought to the notice of the Housing Board at the meeting held on 21st August, 1964.

3. The position of investment of Housing Account as it stood on 1st April, 1965 was as follows:—

(a) 91 days' Treasury Bills	..	Rs. 6,33,92,900
(b) 1966 paper loan	..	Rs. 31,00,000
		<hr/>
		Rs. 6,64,92,900

From the trend of expenditure on Housing programme on which the budget estimates have been prepared, it is estimated that a total sum approximately Rs. 4 crores will be required to be drawn from the accumulated balance from the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 at an average of Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs per year. A sum of Rs. 2.50 crores can therefore, be safely invested in 1970 paper loan. The balance amount will continue to remain invested in 91 days' Treasury Bills. If on enquiry from the Reserve Bank it is found that earlier paper loans say for 1968, 1969 are available, a further sum of Rs. 2.50 crores will be invested in 1968, 1969 paper loan.

ANNEXURE II

LETTER No. 32/13/63-MI DATED 12TH JULY 1965 FROM THE MINISTRY OF
LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT TO SHRI SALIM M. MERCHANT AND OTHERS.

SUB:—*Tripartite Committee to go into all aspects of supply of protective footwear to workers employed in coal mines.*

I am directed to say that the Government have decided to set up a Tripartite Committee to go into all aspects of supply of protective footwear to workers employed in coal mines. The following will be the composition and terms of reference of the Committee:

Composition:

Chairman |

Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer of the Central Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

Members

(a) *Official Members:*

1. Chief Inspector of Mines,
2. Chief Labour Commissioner, (Central).
3. Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

(b) *Employers' Representatives*

Two members to be nominated by the Joint Working Committee of the Mining Organisations.

One member to be nominated by the National Coal Development Corporation.

(c) *Workers' Representatives*

Two members to be nominated by the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

One member to be nominated by the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

Secretary |

Assistant Secretary, Coal Wage Board.

Terms of Reference

1. To consider whether a statutory provision may be made providing that no worker employed underground in coal mines shall be permitted to go underground unless he wears protective footwear of prescribed specifications, and if so, what steps should be taken to ensure that the workers are supplied with footwear of the prescribed quality and that they wear them while at work.

2(a) To suggest that measures would be suitable for the fixation of fair prices from time to time for miners' footwear of the prescribed quality and in what manner the supply of footwear to miners should be financed.

*Note:—*The Committee will consider whether the footwear should be supplied at the cost of the management or if the cost should be shared between the management and the workers and if so, in what ratio?

(b) To suggest the measures to be taken by the management and/or workers for the proper maintenance and repair of footwear.

3. To recommend such other measures as may be necessary for the proper implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

3. I am to request that the Joint Working Committee/National Coal Development Corporation/Indian National Trade Union Congress/Hind Mazdoor Sabha may kindly intimate to this Ministry the name(s) and address(es) of their nominee(s) on the Committee by the 31st July 1963, at the latest.

ANNEXURE III

COPY OF LETTER No. 26/7/65-LR-I DATED 9TH JULY 1965 FROM THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT TO SHRI SALIM M. MERCHANT
AND OTHERS.

SUBJECT:—*Appointment of a Committee to go into all aspects of supply of uniform to workers employed in mines (other than coal).*

I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided to set up a Tripartite Committee to go into all aspects of supply of uniform to workers employed in mines (other than coal). The following will be the composition and terms of reference of the Committee:—

Composition

Chairman.

Shri Salim M. Merchant, Presiding Officer of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

(a) Official Members

Members

1. Chief Inspector of Mines.
2. Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).
3. Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

(b) Employers Representatives

One member each to be nominated by

- (i) Indian Mining Association, Calcutta.
- (ii) Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association, Goa.
- (iii) The National Miners Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.

(c) Workers Representatives

Two members to be nominated by the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

One member to be nominated by the All Indian Trade Union Congress.

Secretary

Assistant Secretary Coal Wage Board.

Terms of Reference

1. To consider whether a statutory provision may be made providing that no worker employed in mines (other than coal) shall be permitted to go underground unless he wears the uniform of prescribed specifications, and if so, what steps should be taken to ensure that the workers are supplied with uniform of the prescribed quality and that they wear them while at work.

2 (a) To suggest what measures would be suitable for fixation of fair prices from time to time for miners' uniform of the prescribed quality and in what manner the supply of uniform should be financed.

Note:—The Committee will consider whether the uniform should be supplied at the cost of the management or if the cost should be shared between the management and the workers and if so, in what ratio;

(b) To suggest the measures to be taken by the management and/or workers for the proper maintenance of uniform.

3. To recommend such other measures as may be necessary for the proper implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

4. I am to request that the Indian Mining Association, Calcutta/Goa Miners Ore Exporters Association, Goa/The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi/Indian National Trade Union Congress/All India Trade Union Congress may kindly intimate to this Ministry the name(s) and address (es) of their nominee(s) on the Committee by the 20th July, 1965, at the latest.

APPENDIX XV

Summary of main conclusions/recommendations

Serial No.	Para No. of Report	Ministry/Deptt. concerned	Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3	4
1	1.6	External Affairs	The Committee are not satisfied with the manner in which this contract was awarded to the highest tendere. From the evidence given before the Committee, it appeared that the Ambassador had even to persuade the foreign contracting firm through various sources to give a tender at the time of calling tenders. It appears that the Mission had already made up their mind to award the work to the foreign firm before the tenders were called for. Since there was a wide gap in the rates quoted by the lowest tenderer and the contractor to whom the work was awarded, the Committee feel that while accepting the tender, the Ambassador should have at least persuaded the tenderer to reduce the rate of tender to the extent possible, if not to the extent of the lowest tenderer.
2	1.13	do.	It is unfortunate that important items such as retaining wall, addition of terraces and certain excavations were omitted in the original estimate. The Committee are unable to accept the plea that the preliminary estimates were made in haste and it was difficult to know the repercussions and possibilities when particularly the retaining wall should have been an essential part of the building project in view of the location of the plot on a slope. Even the architect in his letter dated 2nd November, 1963 stated that he was

External Affairs

given to understand that the fund available for the purpose would not be enough to include all the items that were ordinarily included in such a project and that a request was made to him to exclude as many items as possible from the contract which was to be put up for tender. The assessment of the Central P.W.D. also confirms the view that these items which were essential, were omitted from the project to show a lower cost. From the facts adduced before the Committee, it is clear that the original estimates were shown deliberately in the lower side to obtain the necessary sanctions. The Committee deprecate this practice of obtaining sanction for a smaller amount initially by withholding essential facts and figures and coming up subsequently for the sanction of additional amount on the plea that the original estimate did not include some essential items. The Committee suggest that the Ministry of External Affairs should issue necessary instructions to the Missions abroad to obtain the prior sanction of the Ministry on the basis of the correct estimate in future. Steps should also be taken by the Ministry to keep a close watch on the progress of expenditure so that estimates are not exceeded without due justification, and in cases where estimates are likely to be exceeded, sanction of the competent authority should be obtained prior to the undertaking of the additional work.

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I.16

do.

The Committee regret to note that there was a serious omission in the supplementary agreement regarding the time limit for the completion of the construction of the building and the penalty to be levied in the event of default. The Committee hope that in future, agreements will be drafted in clear terms making provision for all the eventualities, which should avoid any loss to the public exchequer.

1.19 External Affairs The Committee are unable to understand as to how in the absence of stock and issue registers the Mission could ensure the proper utilisation of the imported material. They suggest that the Embassy should post all the transactions in stock registers to ensure that the imported material has been utilised properly and that unutilised material is returned to the Embassy.

5 1.33 do The Committee are not satisfied with the way in which the building in question was hired. They are surprised how the Ambassador interpreted the Government's sanction in a general way and hired another building which was bigger than the one for which sanction was given. It was highly irregular that the second building was hired without the prior approval of the Ministry. The Ministry was informed of this when the lease deed was already signed and the Ministry treated this as a *fait accompli* and therefore had to give sanction for this.

6 1.34 do From this case and other cases of irregularities set forth in the note furnished by the Ministry, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the Ministry's control over the activities of the Indian Missions abroad leaves much to be desired. The Committee trust that, in future, the Ministry will tighten up their financial control and such cases will not recur. The Committee also suggest that where there are frequent cases of 'acting without authority' in financial matters, disciplinary action should be taken against the person concerned.

1.35 do In regard to the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 35,307 from Government funds for additional furniture/furnishings etc. incurred by the Ambassador, Beirut without prior sanction of Government, it has been stated by the Ministry that the matter is under examination. The Committee would like to be informed of the result.

1	2	3	4
8	1.39	External Affairs	<p>The Committee are not convinced with the justification for renting such a big building which was apparently in excess of the requirement of Indian Mission. In the absence of any record they are not sure whether an attempt, if any, was made by the head of the mission to get a smaller and less expensive accommodation from the foreign Government. Under the circumstances, the Ministry would be well advised to consider the feasibility of fixing an appropriate ceiling for accommodation for Heads of the Missions abroad. While it may not be practicable to fix a uniform limit in terms of accommodation and rent for heads of Missions in all the countries, yet some general limits in regard to size of accommodation, rent etc. can be laid down taking into consideration the importance of a country, its economic conditions, and the standard of living.</p>
9	42	do.	<p>The Committee are surprised to know that the Embassy was furnished with such costly furniture that it required continuous air-conditioning of the building to keep the Embassy furniture in good condition. It is very strange that the air-conditioners were used for longer hours not for the convenience of the people visiting the Embassy but for the sake of furniture.</p>
10	1.43	do.	<p>The Committee suggest that while fixing the limit for accommodation, the Ministry should consider the feasibility of laying down certain monetary limits for hiring of furniture in these buildings also.</p>
11	1.48	do.	<p>The Committee regret that in this case the hasty step taken by the Ambassador resulted in an infructuous expenditure of Rs. 10,867. When the Ambassador deputed the First Secretary to select the house,</p>

and when the latter made the selection and entered into a contract and paid an advance of Rs. 10,667 his judgment should have been relied upon, and the commitment honoured. alternatively, the Ambassador should have inspected the house, before the contract was finalised. Had either of these courses been adopted, the infructuous expenditure of Rs. 10,667 could have been easily avoided.

12 1 49

do.

Further, this is another case in which a Head of the Mission rented the building without prior approval of the Ministry of External Affairs. The Committee trust that the Ministry will take suitable measures to obviate the recurrence of such irregularities.

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do.

The Committee regret to note that this irregular transaction has been allowed to remain unsettled for more than four years. The Committee feel that when the Ministry of External Affairs asked the Ambassador to refund the amount of Rs. 4,405 considered as inadmissible the correct and more dignified course for the Ambassador would have been to refund the amount promptly, and then to make whatever representations he wanted to make to the Ministry. This would have set a good example for other junior officers to follow. The Committee desire that the case in question should be settled without further delay.

14 2.4

Health

The Committee are surprised at the manner in which the Ministry of Health tried to dispute facts and figures quoted in the Audit Report at this late stage. In this connection they would further draw the attention of the Ministry to their recommendation (cf. paras 9 and 15 of their 26th Report, 1963-64) that the Ministries/ Departments should bring the correct position to the notice of the Committee as soon as possible, at any rate before they consider the

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1	2	3	4
			<p>Audit Report, so as to enable them to arrive at proper conclusions without any waste of time. While the Committee appreciate that it would be necessary to make local purchase to meet urgent requirements, they are of the view that greater efforts should be made to effect purchases through the standard government agencies such as D.G.S. & D. and the Medical Stores Depots, so as to get the advantage of cheaper rates due to bulk purchases.</p>
15	2.9	<p>Health Supply to Technical Development</p>	<p>From the facts placed before them, the Committee are constrained to observe that no serious attempt had been made by the authorities (Ministry of Health and the D.G.S. & D.) to evolve a suitable procedure for speedy procurement of supplies to Hospitals.</p>
16	2.10	do.	<p>Another disquieting feature of the case is that either evidence given before the P.A.C. (1963-64) was not wholly correct or the representatives of the Ministries, who appeared to tender evidence before the present Committee were not fully aware of the facts. The Committee would like to be informed of the correct position in this regard. They also desire to be apprised of the progress made in establishing proper co-ordination between the Health authorities and the D.G.S. & D. to ensure speedy procurement of supplies to hospitals. They would also like to know the progress of finalisation of rate contracts with the suppliers as was deposed by the witnesses in evidence.</p>
17	2.13	Health	<p>The Committee regret to note that there should have been even isolated instances of injections whose life had expired or which were found to be substandard having been used in a routine manner. They are, however, glad to note that the lacuna of not recording the life</p>

of medicines in the stock Register, which existed for a long time, has been plugged. They trust that strict care would be exercised in the use of such drugs and that medicines which are either sub-standard or whose life has expired will not be issued in a routine manner.

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2.18

do.

The Committee regret to note that inadequacy of the financial power delegated to the Medical Superintendents for making local purchases of medicines was not rectified by the Ministry earlier with the result that an irregular procedure of splitting up the orders was adopted. They have now been informed that the powers of the Medical Superintendents have been suitably enhanced for incurring recurring and non-recurring items of expenditure. They hope that with the enhancement of the powers of the Medical Superintendents, such irregular procedure of splitting up the sanction will be strictly avoided.

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2.22

Health
Supply and Techni-
cal Development

The Committee are hardly convinced by the justification advanced for the purchase of sterilizers at much higher rates. If the Health authorities intended to purchase the equipment only from a firm which had a local agency and could provide service facilities, they should have indicated this condition to the D.G.S. & D. at the outset, so that this could be included in the tender notice. If on the other hand, orders were to be placed on a firm included in the approved list of the D.G.T.D., there was no need to call for tenders. It is also unfortunate that neither the Health authorities nor the D.G.S. & D. enquired from the other firms if they could provide service facilities. Had it been done, there was a possibility of avoiding extra expenditure incurred on this purchase.

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2.24

Health
Works & Housing

The Committee regret to observe that the Electrical and Executive Engineers were responsible for the delay in the installation of the equipment. They desire that the reasons for the delay on the part

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			of the Engineers should be investigated by the Ministry of Works & Housing and suitable action taken to fix responsibility.
21	2 28	Health	The Committee can hardly appreciate the contention of the Ministry that due to the tight foreign exchange situation they were hesitant to demand foreign exchange worth about Rs. 500 only and postponed the installation of the equipment worth Rs. 25,000. They are also surprised to learn that the equipment was not even checked but allowed to remain in the crates for more than seven years. Had it been checked immediately on receipt the broken and missing parts could have been detected and the matter could have taken up with the suppliers and the shipping Company for replacement.
22	2 32	do.	From the cases reported in para 2.31 of Report and earlier paragraphs the Committee are constrained to observe that the Hospital authorities had not been prompt in the installation of costly equipment. It is also unfortunate that machines were not checked in time. They trust that the Ministry of Health will issue suitable instructions to avoid such cases in future.
23	2 37	do.	The Committee are surprised to note that there has been wide variation in dietary scales in the 3 hospitals viz. Irwin Hospital on the one side and Safdarjang and Willingdon Hospitals on the other. The daily diet of a patient in Irwin Hospital includes 30 gms. of vegetable ghee whereas the other two Hospitals have prescribed 55 gms. of desi-ghee. The diet of a child patient at Irwin Hospital was the same as that of an adult. There were also variations in the scales of atta, rice, vegetable, milk and sugar supplied to each patient at the Irwin Hospital as compared to that with other two hospitals. The Committee regret to note that such an important matter as the

disparity in diet scales in Government Hospitals remained unnoticed by the Health Authorities and action was initiated only after this was brought to their notice by Audit. They hope that the uniformity will now be brought about in the dietary scales in all the 3 hospitals.

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2.44

do.

The Committee cannot accept that satisfactory arrangements are possible anywhere these days for laundry at the rates given to these dhobies either on monthly basis or on contract basis. The Committee feel that even if the Safdarjung and Irwin Hospitals were bigger than the Willingdon Hospital, there appeared to be no reason why the method of employing dhobies on monthly basis, which had proved successful in one Hospital could not be tried in the other two Hospitals.

In the opinion of the Committee no serious attempt was made to improve the laundry arrangements in the Safdarjung and Irwin Hospitals with the result that the situation deteriorated to such an extent that the arrangements became a source of danger to the patients. In spite of such unsatisfactory laundry arrangements then existing, the Committee regret to note that the machinery for the laundry plant received up to July, 1963 at the Safdarjung Hospital was installed and started functioning only in January, 1965 resulting in an avoidable expenditure on the staff. They hope that the laundry arrangements in these Hospitals would be satisfactory with the setting up of mechanical laundries.

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2.48

do.

The Committee are surprised to note that even after procurement of supplies was suspended from the firm in August, 1962, purchases were still made during April 1963 to March 1964. They desire that circumstances under which purchases were made from the firm in question may be enquired into and responsibility fixed. The Committee may also be informed of the result of enquiry proposed to

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			be conducted by the Secretary into the cases of purchases mentioned in Appendix XII to the Audit Report.
26	2.51	Health	The Committee feel that the preparation of proforma accounts, which was recommended in para. 38 of their 20th Report (Third Lok Sabha) may be started without further delay. They may also be informed of the results of the proposed reorganisation of the Ministry and the D.G.H.S. and other action taken in this regard.
27	2.56	<u>Health</u> <u>Supply & Technical</u> <u>Development</u>	The Committee would reiterate their recommendation made in para. 39 of their 20th Report (Third Lok Sabha) suggesting that in appropriate cases D.G.S. & D. should enter into rate and running contracts with the manufacturers for supplies through their local agents. They would watch the results of the steps taken in this regard.
28	2.59	Health	From the statement printed in para. 2-59 of Report the Committee note that more than 50 per cent. of the dues to be recovered from semi-Government Organisations and Autonomous Bodies were still outstanding. If as stated by the Secretary, Ministry of Health, there were only procedural difficulties the Committee desire that early steps should be taken to streamline the procedure and effect recoveries which are long over due.
29	2.65	do.	The Committee feel that the non-inclusion of a warranty clause in the contract for supply of D.D.T. was a lapse. They trust that with the measures now adopted by the Health authorities such cases of loss will not recur. The Committee are also surprised that the cause of deterioration of D.D.T. could not be found out.

30 2. 72

The Committee are not satisfied with the efforts stated to have been made by the Department to ensure proper up-keep and maintenance of vehicles by the State Governments. They also regret to observe that while a consolidated statement of spare parts required for the vehicles was prepared in June, 1964 an indent was placed on the D.G.S. & D. only in March, 1965. Even though the proper up-keep of vehicles was the responsibility of the State Governments, the Committee feel that the break-down of a large number of vehicles must have affected the efficacy of the Programme. Further 50 per cent. of the extra expenditure on operational cost incurred over and above the expenditure incurred in 1957-58 is to be borne by the Central Government and as such the Deptt. should have ensured proper up-keep of vehicles. The Committee trust that the Deptt. will take suitable steps to improve the position.

31 2. 76

Health
Works & Housing

The Committee are not happy at the manner in which the work of construction to accommodate the disinfectant was handled both by the Development Commissioner, Kandla Port and the C.P.W.D. The delay at different stages had resulted in the costly equipment not being utilised for the last six years. The Committee are not convinced that this delay was not avoidable. The Committee trust that the Ministry of Health were examining the feasibility of undertaking the work departmentally without further loss of time or get it done at an early date through C.P.W.D.

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32 2. 80

Health

In the opinion of the Committee the commencement of construction work without ensuring the provision of water and electricity disclosed lack of forethought and planning. The fact that the buildings remained unoccupied for two years after completion indicates lack of coordination between the Health Authorities and the Civic bodies. Further the explanation given to Audit that there had been no loss to Government as the buildings had been utilised for running the Children's Home can hardly justify the initial lapses on the part

1	2	3	4
			of the administration. The Committee trust that suitable steps will be taken to avoid such cases of defective planning and that construction work involving large amounts will be undertaken only after proper investigation and ensuring the provision of ancillary services in time.
33	2.81	Health	The Committee desire that the circumstances under which the quarters were allotted to the staff free of rent may be investigated and a report sent to them.
34	2.87	do.	The Committee feel that there was no valid reason for taking more than five years to decide the future legal status of the Demographic Training and Research Centre. The Committee feel that this position should be regularised forthwith.
35	2.92	do.	The Committee cannot but conclude that the work of assessment, and recovery of damages was not properly pursued and the surveys made from time to time were defective and incomplete. It is unfortunate that large amounts were lost to the Delhi Development Authority on account of delay in setting up the machinery for assessment of damages and later in appointment of suitable officers to do the work. The Committee hope that the Department will scrupulously avoid delay in such cases as this makes recoveries difficult with the passage of time.
36	2.94	do.	In the absence of facts and figures to support this contention the Committee can hardly accept the plea that the rate of recovery had improved consequent on the decision to reduce the rate of damages in respect of post-1950 squatters. They would further reiterate their observation made in para 56 of 35th Report (1964-65) that granting of a concession to so many people merely on the plea that work had

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increased in settling their cases, can hardly be justified. The Committee would also like to know whether specific approval of Government was taken in reducing the rate of damages in respect of post-1950 Squatters, especially as some of Nazul lands are being managed by DDA on behalf of Government.

- 37 2.97 do. The Committee are not satisfied with the overall progress of assessment and recovery of damages from unauthorised occupants. They desire that suitable steps should be taken to streamline the procedure, and the assessment machinery should be geared to expedite the whole work. At the same time, the Committee recommend that effective steps should be taken to prevent any fresh encroachments by creating necessary machinery such as vigilance squads etc.
- 38 2.100 do. While the Committee appreciate the complicated and difficult process involved in the land rights and management, they feel that in this case there was a clear failure on the part of the administration to take timely action before the unauthorised occupants were evicted from the site by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to whom the land was transferred. The Committee would like to be informed of the progress made in the recovery of the outstanding dues.
- 39 2.103 do. The Committee regret to note such instances of neglect of duty on the part of the Damage Section of the D.D.A. They desire that the disciplinary aspect of the case should be pursued and suitable action taken against the delinquent officials for loss of file and also for various delays. They also desire that the entire system should be reviewed with a view to eliminate such serious flaws which contribute to delays.
- 40 2.105 do. The Committee regret to observe that the Administration had given concessional treatment to the firm as is evident from the instances given in the para 2.105 of the Report.

From the chronology of events the Committee cannot but conclude that the Authority had been ununderstandably lenient in dealing with the unauthorised occupant of their land. There was reluctance and inordinate delay in applying whatever remedies, legal or Administrative, were available with the Authority. In spite of the leniency shown, the firm did not vacate the land and forced Government to go to a Court of law. The Committee desire that the circumstances of this case should be thoroughly inquired into with a view to fixing responsibility and a further report submitted to them.

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2.110

Health

The Committee are now surprised at the stand taken by the Authority that as the development works were got executed through the C.P.W.D. the Authority was not directly responsible for the delay in development as per targets laid down by Government. Since development of land has been entrusted by Government to the D.D.A., the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation that the D.D.A. should have its own engineering organisation for this work. If, however, there are any practical difficulties in implementing this suggestion, the Committee would suggest that the administrative control of the personnel of C.P.W.D. doing this work at present should be transferred to the D.D.A.

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2.113

do.

The Committee trust that the D.D.A. will take suitable measures to establish better coordination with local bodies for providing essential services and ensure expeditious development and disposal of land entrusted to them.

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2.116

do.

In this case the Committee regret to observe that the purpose of resuming the land on payment of compensation was not achieved, instead it was allowed to be under unauthorised occupation. The

Committee hope that the land would be utilised for the purpose for which it was resumed without further loss of time.

- 44 2.120 do. The Committee trust that while reviewing the whole procedure of collecting of rents etc., the Authority will consider the observations/ suggestions of Audit mentioned in this Report (para 2.119) with a view to introducing suitable changes in the revised Rules. As regards the system of collection of rent through lambardars the Committee feel that in view of the position stated in the subsequent para the views held by the Chairman, D.D.A. that there was no difficulty in the system of collection are hardly acceptable.
- 45 2.123 do. The Committee regret to note that the lambardari accounts were allowed to be in such a confused state after 1947-48 and remedial action to reconstruct the accounts was taken after a period of 15 years. They are of the opinion that it is high time that the Authority reviewed the whole system of recovering rent through lambardars. They desire that the proposed review may be expedited and in the meanwhile suitable measures should be taken to plug the loopholes in the extant procedure.
- 46 2.130 do. Agreeing in principle with the view expressed by the Secretary the Committee suggest that the charges being levied from the indentors of stores should be fixed on a realistic basis, so that the Organisation may function on a "no profit no loss basis."
- 47 2.136 **Health**
Supply and Technical
Development Earlier in this Report the Committee have discussed the matter of local purchases made by the Hospitals in Delhi, and the C.G.H.S. and have impressed on the need for evolving a suitable procedure regarding purchases to ensure closer liaison between the indentors and the Supply Organisation as well as to reduce to the minimum all avoidable extra expenditure on local purchases. They trust that the matter

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48	2.139	Health	<p>would be expedited and the procedure thus evolved would be made applicable to the Medical Stores Organisation as well.</p> <p>The Committee trust that the manufacture of drugs in the Stores Organisation would continue to be reviewed periodically and wasteful expenditure on the manufacture of items which can be obtained from the market at a lesser cost, would be avoided.</p>
49	2.141	do.	<p>The Committee are of the opinion that under the present system of pricing on the basis of cost of production there could be no loss at any time. The system was defective in that it could not be known whether the units were working efficiently or not. They, therefore, desire that periodic reviews should be undertaken to compare the costs of production of various items with the products of other firms both in the public and private sector to keep a watch on the efficient working of the factories attached to the Medical Stores Depots.</p>
50	2.145	do.	<p>According to the yearwise figures of purchase of Quinine since 1947-48 todate the Committee regret to observe that no effort was made to link the purchases either with the stock in hand or the quantities sold. This resulted in accumulation of the unwanted stores. The Committee hope that earnest efforts would be made to dispose of the surplus stock as early as possible.</p>
51	2.148	do.	<p>The Committee regret to observe that the Depots had not been prompt in recovering their dues. The fact that the financial position of the local bodies to whom goods were supplied was weak should not stand in the way of the Depots in recovering their legitimate dues. The Committee would watch the results of the special measures stated to have been adopted by the authorities in this regard.</p>

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From the facts placed before the Committee, they are constrained to observe that the scheme of large scale requisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi has far from achieved the objectives envisaged. One of the main recommendations of the Pandit Committee was to market every year a minimum of 5,000 plots, but what has been done during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65 is to carve out only 4,759 plots and out of these dispose of only 2,183 plots. The target for the development of land was 7,200 acres during the period 1961-62 to 1964-65. As against this, only 2,276.94 acres have been developed by the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Cooperative Societies and Government Departments during this period. The Committee regret to note that the progress of development of land is very slow and is much below the targets. They, therefore, suggest that the Government should immediately undertake review of the whole scheme so that the targets fixed for the development of the land are achieved and the developed plots are made available to the public early.

While noting the claim of the Ministry that large scale acquisition of land and other measures taken by the Government have to some extent curbed speculation in land, the Committee do not feel that Delhi Development Authority has achieved the objective of bringing down the land values. When the plots are sold by public auction to the highest bidder, it is not understood how the land prices could be checked. Further even the Cooperative Societies sell the land to its members at uncontrolled prices. The fact that the profit goes back to the members is not conducive to the scheme and the broad objectives to reduce the land prices. Besides, the membership of the society is also not constant and it is changing. In this connection, the Committee feel that if 5,000 developed plots were offered annually, as envisaged by Pandit Committee then and then only it would have made impact on land values in Delhi. As the adequate number of plots were not made available for sale to the public, the broad

1	2	3	4
			<p>objective of bringing down land values has not been achieved so far. The Committee therefore feel that a thorough review of the scheme is necessary so that apart from curbing speculation, the scheme also succeeds in bringing down land values in Delhi to reasonable extent.</p>
54	3.17	Home Affairs	<p>From a note furnished to the Committee at their instance, they note that the Cooperative Societies have been allotted an area of 1,287.96 acres upto 31st March 1965. The Societies have, however, developed an area of 71.94 acres only. The Committee feel that the progress of development of land by Cooperative Societies is very slow. They suggest that the condition regarding development of land by Cooperative Societies within a specified period should be strictly enforced. A periodical review should also be made and any defects noticed therein should be remedied. The Government should also, wherever possible, try to help the Cooperative Societies in implementing the development of the plots quickly. Suitable action should also be taken against a Society which defaults in development of the land allotted without proper justification.</p>
55	3.20	do.	<p>The Committee are unhappy to note that due to slow pace of Development and disposal of land, the fund intended to help people of low income group has not developed and no separate account has been maintained. Since the amount is charged for a specific purpose, the Committee suggest that immediate steps should be taken to maintain separate accounts, and the amount utilised for the purpose intended. The amount which has already been charged should also be credited to this account.</p>
56	3.22	do.	<p>The Committee suggest that an assessment should be made of the capacity of the various agencies to carry out the development of</p>

land before the land is entrusted to them. Steps should also be taken to watch the progress of development and disposal of land to ensure that the scheme is implemented expeditiously.

- 57 3.24 do. In view of large profits made, the Committee feel that some more relief can be given in the case of those persons whose lands have been acquired and who have been allotted residential plots, as it is primarily through the acquisition of land of these people that these profits have been made. The Committee suggest that these people may be given plots at concessional rates and this should be kept in view while fixing the "predetermined price". Further, wherever possible, they should be given a choice in selection of plots for their residential use.
- 58 3.28 do. The Committee suggest that steps should be taken to reduce the time lag between the period of acquisition and development. Normally this period of development should not exceed two years from the time the land is taken in hand for that purpose. Since development should include provision of all services viz., water supply sewerage, and electricity and roads etc. Cases where the period of development exceeds two years, should be reported by the D. D. A. to the Ministry with necessary explanation.
- 59 3.31 do. The Committee hope that proper supervision will be exercised to avoid such irregularities as mentioned in para 3.30 of Report, in future in regard to accounts.
- 60 3.41 do. The Committee have not found adequate justification for modification of the terms of engagement of the Counsel within a short period of the appointment. The Government were very well aware of the possible repercussions of the large scale acquisition of the land and therefore the argument that the condition in 1961-62 was

extraordinary and unprecedented is hardly convincing. The Committee are not convinced that increase in the quantum of work was an adequate ground for the lawyer to give notice. The Government should not have entertained it in any case. Further the Committee cannot appreciate the plea that by modifying the terms of contract the Administration had actually benefited. It had been urged that when the Counsel gave notice for being relieved, the other alternative was to dispense with the service of the Counsel and engage a new one from the panel but this would have cost the Administration much more. The Committee feel that this argument is untenable as it is based on hypothesis.

61 3.42 Home Affairs

The Committee are of the opinion that when the terms of engagement were modified, the Administration should have considered it as a fresh appointment and made the appointment in consultation with the U. P. S. C. The Committee hope that normal procedure laid down in regard to appointment will be followed in future.

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62 3.48 do.

The Committee regret to note that no proper stores accounts of tools and plant were maintained in Central Jail, Delhi and attempts were made only after the audit objection. No action seems to have been taken against any officer for this lapse. The Committee hope that suitable measures will be taken by the Administration to put the accounts in a proper order.

63 3.52 Home Affairs
Law

The Committee regret to note that a number of cases of erroneous payments were made on the basis of false identification. They suggest that the feasibility of making the identifier liable to make good the loss in the event of identification being found incorrect, may be

examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law. The Committee also suggest that early steps should be taken against the persons who had given false identification.

64 3-57 Home Affairs

The Committee consider the unsatisfactory maintenance of accounts in the Malkhana yet another case where proper supervision has not been exercised by the officers concerned. The Committee view with concern the action of the successive Deputy Commissioners who did not take necessary steps to enforce the rules and only tried to postpone the work. The Committee hope that such instances will be strictly avoided in future.

65 3.58 do.

In this report the Committee have dealt with several cases which disclose a very unsatisfactory state of accounts in the Delhi Administration. The para mentioned above indicates the unsatisfactory state of accounts of the Malkhana. In another para the Committee have found that no proper store accounts of the tools and plants were being maintained in the Central Jail, Delhi. Yet in another case erroneous payments of compensation have been made. Even lambardari accounts in the D. D. A. have been in arrears for quite some time and this has also resulted in non-recovery of rent from some lambardars. During evidence, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi accepted that the accounts of the Delhi Administration were unsatisfactory and required to be set right. The Committee feel that the unsatisfactory condition of accounts has already assumed serious proportions. They, therefore, suggest that the Ministry of Home Affairs should appoint immediately a special officer, well versed in accounts, if necessary, by getting an officer on loan from the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. He should look into the state of accounts of the Delhi Administration as a whole and suggest ways and means of setting them right.

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66 3.65 Home Affairs

The Committee are unable to appreciate the plea that due to certain difficulties accounts could not be maintained in respect of certain grants. It is not understood as to how in the absence of separate accounts, the Corporation is in a position to furnish utilisation certificates. The Committee were however, assured during evidence that efforts were being made to introduce financial checks and to see that the accounts were properly worked out on the basis of actual non-plan and plan expenditure, the progress and the growth of the scheme and the ceiling of expenditure given by the Planning Commission. The Committee would like to be informed of the outcome of these efforts.

67 4.4 Information & Broadcasting

The Committee feel perturbed to note the findings of the Controller of Films Division.

It is significant that all the key persons who have been found responsible for the irregularities etc. left the Society towards the end of 1962 or beginning of 1963, by which time they must have been aware of the Audit objections which were later on incorporated in Audit Report (Civil), 1963. The Committee would also like to point out that the findings of the Controller of Films Division that the General Secretary left the Society in June, 1962 is not correct, as in para 5.3 of the same Report it has been clearly stated that his resignation was to take effect 180 days after 13th June, 1962 when the leave granted to him expired, i.e. in December, 1962. When all this is borne in mind the delay in appointing the Enquiry Committee by 10 months and the grant of 6 months leave to the main delinquent before accepting his resignation assumes great importance as by these actions, the authorities have allowed the guilty to escape punishment.

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68	4.5	do.	<p>According to the findings of the Enquiry Report a loss of Rs. 1,02,068.11 and 1,000 dollars was caused to the Society by the General Secretary and Rs. 61,117.25 by the Director-in-Charge. The Committee suggest that the possibility of recovering these large sums from the persons concerned by legal action or otherwise may be examined.</p>
69	4.12	do.	<p>While noting the increasing trend of the figures of revenue of the Society from sources other than Central Government and the figures of production of films, the Committee feel that serious and sustained efforts are necessary to make the Society function more effectively. The Committee hope that the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting would keep a careful watch over the working of the Society especially in view of the fact that its past performance had left much to be desired.</p>
70	4.19	do.	<p>Since the amounts of grants given by the Government to the Society are quite heavy and further the Society also acquires certain assets out of these grants, the Committee feel that the Society should prepare annually an income and expenditure account and balance sheet. The Committee understand that both receipt and payment account and income and expenditure account are maintained in some of the other institutions like the Indian Institutes of Technology. They, therefore, feel that the existence of two sets of accounts should not by itself be a cause for confusion. They, however, suggest that the Ministry should discuss and work out the details in this connection in consultation with Audit so as to remove any doubt and ambiguity.</p>
71	4.21	do.	<p>The Committee desire that the question of charging depreciation should be reconsidered in consultation with Finance and Audit in view of the fact that the annual expenditure of the Society is met mainly from Government grants.</p>
72	4.25	do.	<p>The Committee are not sure whether the Chanda Committee would specifically undertake evaluation of the working of the Child-</p>

73 4.27

**Information and
Broadcasting**

ren's Film Society. In case they are unable to cover this point, the Committee suggest that the Ministry should undertake a detailed evaluation of its working, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The Committee are surprised to note that the Ministry have no information as regards children's films shown in the rural areas and these will have to be collected from the States. It has also been stated by the Ministry that "it is not possible to state categorically that such films are being shown in the Community Development Blocks." The Committee feel that without such information the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting would never know if the films produced by the Children's Film Society are serving the purpose aimed at by the Society or not.

74 4.29

do.

The Committee regret to note that even though the Children's Film Society has been in existence for over a decade and that the Government has spent approximately Rs. 65 lakhs on this Society during the above period, the results achieved are far from satisfactory. The whole project of the Society appears to the Committee, to be badly planned and inefficiently executed. The Public Accounts Committee (1963-64) in paras 48-53 of their 20th Report have already dealt with serious irregularities pointed by Audit in the Audit Report (Civil), 1963. As a result of the recommendation of the Committee, Shri Limaye was appointed to hold an enquiry for fixing responsibility for financial irregularities in the Children's Film Society for a number of years and to ascertain the amount of loss suffered by the Society. Shri Limaye's report, which was submitted in July, 1965 is very revealing and shows how the entire working of the Society was mis-managed. The Committee suggest that immediate action should be taken on that report.

In evidence the Committee were assured that some steps were taken in May, 1963 for the re-organisation of the Society. The Committee find that these steps mainly relate to the streamlining of financial and accounting procedures. No vigorous steps appear to have been taken to produce more popular and useful films by the Children's Film Society. Further, films produced so far by the Society have also not been utilised to the fullest extent due to paucity of auditoria. Number of schools which are members of the Film Library of the Society is very small. The Committee, therefore, suggest that concrete steps should be taken to ensure that the Children's Film Society is able to produce good and useful films. For this purpose, the advice of the experts already in the line may be sought. It should also be ensured that these children's films are exhibited to the largest number of children. The various schools in the country should also be encouraged to become members of the Film Library of the Society.

- 75 4.33 do. The Committee desire that the Ministry may furnish a detailed note explaining the exact position of the case of avoidable expenditure mentioned in para 4.32 of the Report duly vetted by Audit.
- 76 4.39 do. In this case the Society imported some equipment for use in the studio which the Society was going to purchase. Since the Society did not purchase the studio, this equipment became practically surplus. Thus, this expenditure on the import of the equipment was a drain on the foreign exchange reserves of the country. The Committee feel that the Society should exercise proper care to avoid such imports in future. The Committee would also like to know to what use the equipment has been put.
- 77 4.43 do. The Committee desire that prompt action should be taken on the recommendation of the Limaye Committee for the losses of stores and for recovery of a sum of Rs. 1,320 from the General Secretary.

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78	4.44	Information and Broadcasting	<p>From the Enquiry Committee's Report relating to the missing articles valued at Rs. 19,016.66p., it is observed that apart from small articles, missing articles include cameras, watches, gramophones, sarees, almirahs, typewriters, shawls, dunlopillo mattress, Divans, book cases, steel cupboards, tea sets, etc. etc. Moreover 65% of the English books and 45% of Hindi books are also missing. The Committee feel that such a large list of missing articles gives only an indication to the fact that there was a large scale attempt to defraud the Society. Further the only gold medal which the society won in an international award is also missing. The Committee take a serious view of this and suggest the Government should institute criminal proceedings against persons who have been held responsible by the Enquiry Committee. The Committee also feel that this case shows that the supervision of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on this society was very lax. The Committee desire that in addition to fixing of responsibility on the persons responsible for thefts of the missing articles, responsibility for laxity in supervision by officers of the Information & Broadcasting Ministry may also be fixed.</p>
79	4.46	do.	<p>It is indeed surprising that articles of such importance as a Gold Medal which were not too many won at an International Film Festival should be missing and it never came to notice of the Government till Audit brought it out in their Report. This is yet another eloquent testimony of the manner in which control was being exercised over the Children's Film Society whose main source of sustenance is Government grants. The Committee desire that responsibility for the loss of gold medal should also be fixed.</p>

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- 80 4.58 do. The Committee regret to note that the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting unnecessarily took upon themselves the responsibility of making payments for customs duty when it was clearly the responsibility of the foreign film producer as per the agreement. Further even the 'Note and Pass system' of getting goods cleared which applied to Government goods alone, was resorted to in this case. The Committee feel that the Ministry did not take adequate step to safeguard their financial interest in this case.
- 81 4.62 do. The Committee do not feel happy over the manner in which this whole case had been dealt with as a result of which an expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,13,593 became infructuous. In the opinion of the Committee there was failure in not getting the formal agreement signed by the foreign film producer, before ordering the grant of various facilities to him. The second failure was with regard to safeguarding of financial interests of Government. The omission to fix a time-limit for the production of the films and the desire to bring in the time element in a forwarding letter (which was never issued) cannot also be justified.
- 82 4.63 do. The Committee also do not appreciate the reasons advanced for the clearance of the raw films for which custom duty was payable by the Director, under the Note-Pass system, which is applicable to Government Departments only. The abnormal procedure followed in this case in getting the goods cleared by the Films Division, which is not justifiable, resulted ultimately in the failure to recover the sum of Rs. 20,584 from the foreign film producer.

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83	4.64	Information and Broadcasting	Lastly in the failure of Government to get hold of 149 reels of films which were shot by the Assistant to the Producer, in spite of the fact that one of the Directors of the Films Division was attached to the Producer all the time, is another testimony to the negligence with which the whole case has been dealt with.
84	4.65	do.	The Committee hope that in future while giving contracts to foreigners in similar cases, Government will take precautions to ensure that their financial interests are adequately safeguarded.
85	5.5	Labour and Employment	The continued heavy closing balance of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund year after year indicates that the Fund has not adequately discharged the various functions assigned to it by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946. The Committee feel that if the funds collected by the levy of duty with the object of financing welfare schemes for the mica miners largely remain unutilised, the continuance of the duty will be looked upon as an unnecessary burden. They, therefore, suggest that the Ministry should address themselves more earnestly to utilise the funds increasingly for the purpose intended.
86	5.6	do.	The Committee also suggest that a thorough review of the working of the Fund and also of the various amenities so far provided should be undertaken immediately and plans drawn up for the improvement of the various amenities already provided and also for the provision of additional amenities to the labour class.
87	5.8	do.	From the table set forth in para. 5.7 of Report the Committee observe that the administrative expenditure is not uniformly related

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to welfare measures in the three regions; the percentage being highest in Rajasthan. The Committee suggest that the position may be reviewed and suitable steps taken to achieve economy in regard to the administrative expenditure particularly in Bihar and Rajasthan regions.

88 5.12 do. The Committee find that out of 23,000 workers only 18,800 are at present covered by the Water Supply Scheme. They suggest that a survey should be conducted immediately and suitable steps taken to provide water supply facilities where they do not exist at present and improve the provision where it is unsatisfactory.

89 5.14 do. One of the main objectives of the Fund is the improvement of standards of living including housing. The Committee are sorry to note that no such progress has been made in the direction of providing suitable housing for the workers. Progress made in Bihar under the "Departmental Colonies", "Low Cost Houses" and "Build your own House" Scheme is not encouraging. The Committee are surprised to note that even the site has not been selected for this purpose in Rajasthan. They regret to note that on the whole efforts of the Organisation for providing minimum housing facilities to mica miners have not met with the desired response. They hope that suitable steps will be taken expeditiously to provide the Housing facilities of the prescribed standard to the workers.

90 5.22 do. From the facts placed before them and also from the note furnished by the Ministry, the Committee find that some educational facilities have been provided to the children of mica miners by opening schools, granting scholarships and supply of books free of cost. The Committee, however, have not been able to appreciate why an amount of Rs. 50,000 was only spent on education in Rajasthan as against the sanctioned amount of Rs. 83,000 during the

year 1963-64. This only shows that targets fixed in respect of education facilities for mica miners for the year 1963-64 have not been achieved. Significant progress has also not been made in the field of adult education. The Committee feel that not only the number of adult education centres should be increased but also the scope of education at these centres should be made more broad based. Steps also should be taken to find out whether the scholarships granted are adequate to meet the needs of children of the workers and if necessary the number of scholarships should be increased and they should be granted to all the eligible children. The Committee suggest that the working of the Advisory Committees should be examined with a view to making them more effective.

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5.24

Labour and Employment

The Committee are surprised to note that no attempt has been made in regard to the provision of transport to the workers in Mica Mines. One of the objectives of the Fund is the provision of transport to and from the place of work. The Committee suggest that a fresh survey should be conducted to find out the needs of the workers in regard to transport in the three regions, and suitable steps should be taken in that direction.

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5.27

do.

The Committee note that there has been overall progressive increase in per capita expenditure on welfare activities of mica miners from the year 1949-50 to 1963-64. They, however, find that variation in per capita expenditure in case of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan on one side and Bihar on the other is very wide. The Committee suggest that an attempt should be made to increase welfare facilities for mica miners in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan so that the same are brought more or less on par with Bihar. The Committee also

find that there has been a steep increase in *per capita* expenditure on welfare of mica miners from Rs. 131.5 in 1962-63 to Rs. 208.8 in 1963-64 in Bihar whereas there has been a fall from Rs. 85.1 to Rs. 81.6 in case of Andhra Pradesh from Rs. 89.3 to Rs. 78.00 in case of Rajasthan over the same period. These anomalous fluctuations need careful examinations.

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| 93 | 5.36 | Labour & Employment | The Committee feel concerned to observe from the above note that there was lack of coordination and abnormal delays which resulted in the X-ray equipment purchased in 1962 not being installed and put into use till January, 1965. The Committee cannot understand why the CPWD which was asked to provide the electric connection on 29th April, 1962 took more than 18 months to provide the same. They feel that the work could have been expedited by better planning and coordination with the CPWD and the State Electricity Department. They trust that such lapses will be avoided in future. |
| 94 | 5.39 | do. | The Committee are of the opinion that this case (construction of Hospital Building) indicates lack of proper planning. They desire that efforts should be made to complete the remaining items without any further delay. |
| 95 | 5.43 | do. | The Committee regret to note that the medical units which are an essential part of the amenities provided to the workers are not functioning properly. They hope that efforts will be made by the Department for the proper functioning of the medical units by giving proper incentives to the doctors to work in these remote regions. |
| 96 | 5.47 | do. | The Committee feel that the difficulty in regard to construction of buildings etc., which has been stated to be one of the reasons for the shortfall in the expenditure under all the heads are not of such a nature as could not be overcome. They are of the opinion that |

those difficulties are already known when the schemes are prepared and funds are allocated for that purpose. They therefore cannot appreciate this reason as the cause for shortfall. The Committee cannot understand why the Ministry had to go slow when the balance in the fund was over Rs. 10 crores. This over-cautious attitude on the part of the Government have not been helpful in achieving the main objectives of the fund.

The Committee in this connection invite attention to the earlier observation contained in para 13 of their 20th Report (Second Lok Sabha) and again point out that the fund has not adequately discharged the various functions assigned to it by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 and has not adequately tackled the housing and other welfare problems for which it has been set up. The facilities provided are inadequate and have not achieved the basic minimum in the direction of provision of various amenities to the workers.

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97 5.49 Labour & Employment The Committee hope that vigorous steps would be taken to overcome the difficulties mentioned in para 5.48 of the Report with a view to expeditious completion of the schemes/projects.

98 55.3 do. The Committee would invite in this connection the attention of the Ministry to their earlier observation contained in para 17 of their 20th Report (Second Lok Sabha) and point out that if the funds collected with the object of financing welfare schemes for the coal miners remain unutilised, the continuance of the levy will be looked upon as an unnecessary burden by the tax-payer. The Committee trust that the organisation and the Ministry will address themselves more earnestly to utilise the funds increasingly for the purpose intended.

From the facts placed before them, the Committee regret to note that no serious attempt was made by the Government to see that the award of the Industrial Tribunal of 1956 was implemented in full and expeditiously. This concession was to come into effect as from the date 2 years beyond the date of publication of this award. Further, no action has been taken against the collieries who have failed to supply footwear to the miners in accordance with the provision of the award. One of the main reasons given for non-implementation of the award was that the workers did not pay their share of the cost of footwear. The Committee fail to understand as to why the workers' share of the cost of footwear was not met out of the Coal Miners Welfare Fund as provision of protective foot-wear is essentially a welfare and safety measure. The non-supply of footwear (due to whatever reasons) has only resulted in an unintended benefit to the colliery owners who have saved 50 per cent of their share. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the cost representing workers share for the supply of protective footwear should be met from the Coal Miners Welfare Fund.

The Committee note that the number of collieries which have supplied one set of uniforms during 1963-64 is only 26 and the number of those which have supplied two sets of uniforms is only 21.

The number of collieries which have not supplied the uniforms is 773. These figures depict a very unsatisfactory position. In this connection the Committee would like to invite a reference to para 824 of the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Collieries disputes), 1956 (Volume I) which says ".....In the circumstances we direct that all the manual workmen whose normal total emoluments are less than Rs. 100 per month should be supplied one footwear, 2 shirts and 2 shorts at a concessional rate of 50 per cent of the cost once in a year. This concession should come into effect as from the date 2 years beyond the date of the publication of this award."

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The Committee regret to note that in spite of this award a large number of collieries have not supplied uniforms to the miners who are getting less than Rs. 100 per month. If the workers were not in a position to get the uniforms at 50 per cent of the cost, then the possibility of financing their share from the Coal Miners Welfare Fund should have been explored. The Committee therefore, suggest that as in the case of protective footwear the cost representing the workers' share for the supply of uniforms should be met from the coal miners welfare fund.



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Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.	Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Agency No.
27.	Bahree Brothers, 188, Lajpatrai Market, Delhi-6.	27	33.	Bookwell, 4, Sant Narakari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.	96
28.	Jyana Book Depot, Chapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	66		MANIPUR	
29.	Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	68	34.	Shri N. Chaoba Singh, News Agent, Ramlal Paul High School annexe, Imphal.	77
30.	People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.	76		AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
31.	The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi.	88	35.	The Secretary, Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.	
32.	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath, New Delhi.	95			

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