

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
1959-60**

**EIGHTY-NINTH REPORT**

**(SECOND LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION  
WESTERN ZONE**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***April, 1960  
Chaitra, 1882 (Saka)***

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89TH REPORT OF E.C. ON THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION  
WESTERN ZONE.

<u>Page</u>	<u>para</u>	<u>line</u>	
v	2	6	<u>read</u> 'giving' for 'forgiving'
1	1	5	<u>read</u> '47.40' <u>for</u> '47:40'
9	30	6	<u>read</u> 'erstwhile part B States' <u>for</u> 'part Erstwhile 'B' States'.
18	57	2	<u>delete</u> 'of' <u>after</u> 'claims'.
35	118	4	<u>read</u> 'per inmate' <u>for</u> 'pertimate'.
36	118	1	<u>read</u> 'low' <u>for</u> 'law'.
56	S.N.4	para 20:	<u>delete</u> the word 'becoming' <u>after</u> word staff.
56	S.N.4	para 20 Line 9:	<u>add</u> word 'surplus' <u>after</u> 'rendered'.
59	S.N.18	para 77-78 line 4:	<u>read</u> 'personal' for 'personnel'.

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# ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1959-60

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## SECRETARIAT

Shri A. K. Ray—*Deputy Secretary.*

Shri R. K. A. Subrahmanya—*Under Secretary.*

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\*Elected w.e.f. 19th December, 1959 *vice* Shri Mathuradas Mathur resigned.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf present this Eighty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Western Zone.

2. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary and other officers of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for placing before them the material and information that they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates. They also wish to express their thanks to Sarvashri Achint Ram, M.P., Ajit Singh Sarhadi, M.P. and Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru for forgiving evidence and making valuable suggestions to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;  
*The 9th April, 1960.*  
*Chaitra 20, 1882 (Saka).*

H. C. DASAPPA,  
*Chairman,*  
*Estimates Committee.*

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Migration of Displaced Persons

The circumstances leading to the migration of displaced persons from Pakistan into India after the partition of the country are now a part of history. Altogether nearly 9 million displaced persons from Pakistan have come over to India. Of this 47:40 lakh persons came from West Pakistan.

2. The migration from West Pakistan had some special features; the bulk of the D.Ps. came *en masse* over a small period of time. There was also a somewhat corresponding movement from India to West Pakistan making available sizable rural and urban property which could be utilised for rehabilitation of the incoming D.Ps.

3. The Ministry of Rehabilitation (formerly known as the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation) was set up in 1947 <sup>Creation of</sup> a Ministry. to deal with the problem of the displaced persons.

4. The main problem in the initial stages was to provide them relief before any measure for permanent rehabilitation could be adopted. For this purpose camps were set up at various places throughout India. As many as two hundred camps were set up. Total population of camps at the end of October, 1948 stood at a little over eight lakhs. The camps were closed in 1949-50 with the gradual dispersal of the inmates; inmates who constituted permanent liability were transferred to Homes and Infirmaries.

### B. Measures undertaken for rehabilitation

5. Apart from providing relief a bigger problem had to be faced namely, adoption of measures to absorb displaced persons in the normal social and economic fabric of the country. A number of measures were taken for this purpose. The major measures adopted are indicated below:—

- (i) Allotment of land for cultivation to displaced agriculturists.
- (ii) Grant of rural, urban, house building, business, industrial loans etc.
- (iii) Compensation for immovable property left in West Pakistan.

- (iv) Construction of houses and development of townships and colonies for permanent resettlement of displaced persons.
- (v) Training to displaced persons in various trades and crafts.
- (vi) Setting up of industries, training *cum* production centres etc. and promotion of employment.
- (vii) Financial assistance to private and charitable institutions etc. for undertaking educational, medical and cultural activities for the benefit of displaced persons.
- (viii) Construction of markets, hospitals, dispensaries etc.

The Committee were informed that as a result of the measures taken and the schemes implemented the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan had been practically completed.

6. The displaced persons who came from West Pakistan were broadly of three categories:

- (i) those who owned land in rural areas in Pakistan;
- (ii) those who owned urban immovable property in Pakistan; and
- (iii) others.

So far as the displaced persons who owned agricultural land in Pakistan were concerned, they were settled on land left by the evacuees or on Government land. Those who owned urban immovable property were given compensation, either in cash or by allotment of urban property or by issue of Statement of Account for accepted claims which could be utilised for various purposes. They also got loans and other benefits. As regards others, rehabilitation benefits were given only in the form of loans, provision of education, training, employment facilities etc.

Expenditure  
on Rehabilitation.

7. The total expenditure incurred on the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in Western Zone from 1947-48 to 1958-59 is indicated below:—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Establishment . . . . .	219·35
(2) Grants . . . . .	8517·70
(3) Loans (except Housing) . . . . .	3231·10
(4) Housing . . . . .	6093·23
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>18061·38</b>



### C. Extent of Rehabilitation

8. The following statement shows the number of people to whom rehabilitation benefits have been given: No. of  
D. Ps. reha-  
bilitated.

(a) Displaced persons settled on land:

	Lakh families
(1) Quasi-permanent allottees . . . . .	4.77
(2) Displaced persons settled on land as tenants in the Punjab . . . . .	0.33
(3) Temporary allottees in other States	0.58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.68</b>

	Lakhs
(b) Displaced persons who have been paid compensation (as on 30-9-59). . . . .	4.35
(c) Number of displaced persons employed through Employment Exchanges . . . . .	2.02
(d) Number of displaced persons given vocational and technical training . . . . .	0.92
(e) Number of displaced persons expected to be employed in industrial establishments under the Schemes formulated by Government . . . . .	0.11
(f) Number of persons to whom loans have been given . . . . .	Not furnished.

9. It would appear from the foregoing statement that the displaced persons who had property in Pakistan have received rehabilitation benefits to a reasonable extent. From the figures available it is, however, difficult to say to what extent the displaced persons who did not own any property for which they could claim compensation either in the form of land or otherwise have been rehabilitated. The Committee called for information with regard to the number of displaced persons of various categories who were given assistance for rehabilitation according to each form of assistance and the number who were not given any assistance. They were informed that the relevant figures were not available. The Secretary to the Ministry informed the Committee that the non-maintenance of statistics of the number of persons actually rehabilitated as a result of the various measures taken was a lacuna in the assessment of achievements. The Commit-

tee were also given to understand that no survey had been undertaken to assess to what extent the rehabilitation of D.Ps. had been completed.

10. *There are no means of verifying the claim that the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Western Zone is nearly complete. But it is clear that bulk of the work is over and there is no necessity of a separate Ministry being continued for rehabilitation of the displaced persons from Western Zone beyond the year 1960-61.*

## II ORGANISATION

### A. Ministry

11. In their Annual Report, 1958-59, the Ministry stated: Programme of winding up of the Ministry.

“The task of rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan has nearly been completed, the only outstanding items being payment of compensation and negotiations with Pakistan. The work relating to payment of compensation is expected to be finished by the end of 1959-60; but that relating to negotiations is likely to linger on due to unco-operative attitude of the Pakistan Government. It will thus be possible to wind up the Western Wing of the Ministry, with the exception of skeleton staff to tie up loose ends by the end of 1959-60.”

12. The Committee were informed that while the work relating to Homes, Infirmaries, Education, Industries, Health had been transferred to the Ministries of Home Affairs, Education, Commerce and Industry and Health respectively, the Ministry of Rehabilitation was still left with the following items of work:—

1. Housing for displaced persons;
2. Administration of evacuee property including properties of Muslim Trusts of a religious and non-religious character;
3. Payment of compensation;
4. Negotiations with Pakistan relating to Moveable Property;
5. Payment of claims of leave salary, pensions, provident fund, contractors claims, Court Deposits, etc. which work is being dealt with by the Central Claims Organisation; and
6. Residual work relating to new townships, viz., Faridabad, Nilokheri, Rajpura and Hastinapur.

Items of work dealt with by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

13. It was proposed to transfer the work relating to Housing, Central Claims Organisation and negotiations with Pakistan to the Ministries of Works, Housing and Supply,

Finance and External Affairs respectively. The matter was under consultation with the Ministries concerned. The residual work relating to transfer of the townships to the State Governments was expected to be completed by the end of March, 1960.

14. As regards the evacuee property it was stated that the work of the custodians would be completed by 31.3.60. The management of acquired evacuee property, involving the disposal of the property and the realisation of the proceeds in instalments, would have to continue beyond that date and would continue in 1960-61. The work relating to the payment of compensation would also continue in 1960-61.

15. Thus though it was announced that it would be possible to close the Ministry by the end of 1959-60 and the year has already ended, certain items of work still remain to be completed and the Ministry is still far from closing down.

16. The representative of the Ministry informed the Committee that no definite date could be fixed for closing the Ministry. He, however, stated that the Ministry would not at all be necessary after the year 1960-61 to continue to do the remaining work in the Western Zone. It has been noted that the similar announcement was made in the Annual Report for the year 1958-59 that the Ministry could be wound up by the end of 1959-60, but it has not come off. *The Committee are surprised that the Ministry set target dates for winding up without realistic appraisal of the problem. They hope that there is no longer any going back again on the present idea of closing down the Ministry by the end of 1960-61.*

17. The Ministry could wind itself up at this stage only by transferring its work to one or more Ministries as indeed it has happened already in regard to some of the activities. Some of its work could also be transferred to the respective States. *The Committee, therefore, recommend that a phased programme may be drawn up for completion of the work remaining with the Ministry or transferred to other Ministries within a definite period.*

## B. Secretariat Organisation

**Staff position** 18. The strength of staff of the Secretariat of the Ministry at Delhi is given in Appendix I. The expenditure or the estimates thereof, on pay of officers, pay of establishment,

allowances and honoraria and other charges relating to the Secretariat is as follows:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
*26.98	*28.23	*25.70	*23.22 (R.E.)	23.5* (B.E.)

The Committee were given to understand that a cut of 10% over the Budget Estimates for 1959-60 was proposed to be made in the estimates for the year 1960-61.

19. It is evident from the statement of the strength of staff at Appendix I and the foregoing table that though there has been considerable decrease in the work of the Ministry there has not been corresponding reduction in the staff or administrative expenditure of the Ministry. The Secretary to the Ministry explained that the present strength of the Ministry was the minimum required for dealing with the work on hand.

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

21. The Government of India shares a portion at varying rates, of the administrative expenditure incurred on the rehabilitation of displaced persons by the States. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Punjab Government and the percentage of administrative expenditure thereto:

High Rehabilitation Administrative expenditure in Punjab.

Year	Total exp. on Rehabilitation	Exp. on adm. thereon	Share of the Central Govt. in the Adm. Exp.	%age of adm. exp. to total	%age of the Central share to Adm. Exp.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. in lakhs.		
1954-55	1,04,54,681	14,37,793	Not available	14	
1955-56	89,03,140	13,98,446	Not available	16	
1956-57	79,70,078	13,45,619	10.29	17	76.5
1957-58	60,09,860	12,58,243	9.10	21	72.3
1958-59	48,04,582	11,02,355	7.52	23	68.3

\*Inclusive of expenditure on Pay and Accounts Office.

22. It would appear from the above statement that the percentage of administrative expenditure incurred in that State is somewhat on the high side and has been continuously on the increase. The representative of the Ministry stated that normally such administrative charges should not be more than 5 to 6 per cent.

23. The Secretary to the Ministry stated that explaining the expenditure in terms of percentage was apt to be misleading because in Punjab the major portion of the work related to allotment of land which did not figure in the expenditure on rehabilitation. With the gradual decrease in the expenditure on rehabilitation the proportion of administrative expenditure had increased because the staff on land settlement could not be reduced correspondingly.

*24. The Committee consider that the matter needs to be reviewed, with a view to reduce the incidence of administrative expenditure, which would necessarily bring down the Central liabilities.*

Ratio of  
Deputy  
Secretaries to  
Under  
Secretaries.

25. The number of Deputy and Under Secretaries in the main Secretariat of the Ministry from time to time in the past years has been as under:

	Period	No. of Deputy Secretaries	No. of Under Secretaries	Remarks
Reply to No. 5.	Prior to 1-12-58	3	6	
	From 1-12-58	4	5	One post of Dy. Secretary created in lieu of one post of Under Secretary.
	From 4-1-59	4	4	One post of Under Secretary was not filled on proceeding on L.P.R. of the incumbent from 4-1-59 and was later abolished.
	From 1-3-59	4	4	
	From 1-7-59	3	4	
	From 1-9-59	3	5	An addl. post of Under Secy. was created w.e.f. 1-9-59 for Dandakaranya work.

26. The Committee understand that the normally accepted ratio of Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries of a Secretariat Organisation is 1:2. They were however informed that the number of Deputy and Under Secretaries in the Rehabilitation Secretariat had not been strictly in accordance with the pattern of Secretariat organisation from December, 1958 for the following reasons.

27. One post of Deputy Secretary was created in the Secretariat for work relating to the Dandakaranaya Project which required to be dealt with at that level, with effect from 1st December, 1958, in lieu of the post of one Under Secretary. The Deputy Secretary received work from the Section direct up to 1st September, 1959. One of the Deputy Secretaries was also required to serve as Member and Convener of an Inter-Ministerial Committee which had been constituted at the instance of the Public Accounts Committee to enquire into the working of the office of the Housing and Rent Officer, Delhi, when it was under the control of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi and to suggest ways and means for toning up the office.

Reasons for the high ratio.

28. The Secretary to the Ministry stated that a larger number of Deputy Secretaries was considered necessary because there was no Joint Secretary in the Ministry and it was felt that the Deputy Secretaries could take decisions at their own level without referring cases to the Secretary.

29. *While there may be some force in the explanation furnished to the Committee, they doubt whether there is adequate justification for the maintenance of a large number of senior officers in the Ministry especially when the volume of work has been decreasing. They are of the opinion that the necessity of having one Deputy Secretary and one Under Secretary for Dandakaranya work needs to be reconsidered in the light of the fact that the administration of the Dandakaranya project has been entrusted to a high powered authority with considerable degree of autonomy. They recommend that the position may be reviewed with a view to reduce the number of posts.*

Need for review.

### C. Audit Objections Clearance Section

30. It was found in February, 1959 that there were more than 2,000 outstanding audit objections pertaining to the Main and Branch Secretariat and the Settlement Organisation. During evidence the Secretary stated that most of these objections related to Saurashtra and other Part erst while B States which did not have the set-up to keep proper accounts and in a number of cases the records had to be reconstituted for answering the objections.

31. A Special Audit Objection Clearance Section with a Section Officer, two Assistants and one L.D.C. was created in April, 1959 to expedite settlement of objections. The expenditure incurred on the Section up to 31st October, 1959 was Rs. 9,600.

32. Taking into account nearly 1,000 fresh audit objections received during these six months, balance of the outstanding objections to be cleared by the Section on 31st October, 1959 was a little over 2,000. It, therefore, seems that the Section would be continued for some time.

33. Since the Special Section relieved the normal staff of the responsibility for clearance of the audit objections, the latter should have dealt with the the fresh objections from time to time. But yet it is seen that there has been a large accumulation of nearly a thousand audit objections. Such a large number of objections indicates also avoidable irregularity in the work. *The Committee regret that there should have been so many irregularities and that the audit objections should have been accumulated to such an extent as to necessitate not only the creation but also its indefinite continuance of a special section for their disposal. The Committee suggest that the audit objections should be cleared quickly and further avoidable expenditure of this special section stopped.*



### III

#### CENTRAL CLAIMS ORGANISATION

34. A large number of Government servants who migrated from Pakistan to India or *vice versa* could not get their pension, provident fund and gratuities etc. After prolonged negotiations an agreement was reached with the Government of Pakistan in April, 1949 as a result of which a Central Claims Organisation was set up in each country to deal with such claims. Origin.

##### A. Functions

35. The functions of the Central Claims Organisation in India are (i) to receive from the displaced persons who migrated from Pakistan to India claims in respect of pay, leave salary, pension, provident fund etc. due to them from the Government and local bodies in Pakistan, to transmit them to Pakistan for verification and to pay them on receipt of the authority for payment from the Government of Pakistan, (ii) to receive the claims of displaced persons who migrated from India to Pakistan in respect of similar dues from Government and local bodies in India, to have them verified by the Government and authorities concerned and to authorise the Government of Pakistan to pay the claimants.

36. The original agreement provided that claimants should send applications up to 25th April, 1949. This date was subsequently extended up to 30th September, 1955. Besides, some new categories of claims *viz.*, those of contractors and other miscellaneous evacuee dues were also brought under the purview of the Central Claims Organisation. A list of the various kinds of claims dealt with by the Central Claims Organisation is given in Appendix II.

### B. Progress of Verification and Settlement

37. The statement given below indicates the progress of the verification and settlement of claims as on 1st September, 1959.

Scheme	Classification of claims	Total No. of claims sent/received to/from C.C.O., Pakistan	Total No. of claims settled by Pakistan/India	Claims pending against Pakistan/India
INDIAN NATIONALS— NORMAL VERIFICATION OF CLAIMS	Pension .	3,621	1,982	1,639
	G. P. Fund .	7,214	5,099	2,115
	Pay/Leave Salary	8,879	4,547	4,332
	Security Deposits .	3,741	1,057	2,684
	Contractors' claims .	33,095	6,357	26,738
	TOTAL	56,550	19,042	37,508
PAKISTAN NATIONALS	Pension .	13,720	11,169	2,551
	G. P. Fund	6,074	5,048	1,026
	Pay/Leave Salary	8,991	6,004	2,987
	Security Deposits	1,638	1,152	486
	Contractors	4,607	973	3,634
	TOTAL	35,030	24,346	10,684
	GRAND TOTAL .	91,580	43,388	48,192

NOTE :—In addition to above claims, there are 18,560 claims of co-operative societies against members who have migrated to Pakistan, registered with this Organisation of which 13,740 claims have been sent to the Government of Pakistan so far. \*

It would be seen that the number of claims of Indian nationals settled is 19,042 out of the total of 56,550 while of the total No. of 35,030 claims of Pakistan Nationals, 24,346 have been settled. The smaller number of claims of Indian nationals settled was explained as due to the delay in verification of claims by Pakistan.

38. The Committee were given to understand that pending settlement of the claims after normal verification,

Provisional,  
Interim and  
Ad hoc pay-  
ment  
schemes.

\*There were also about 2,919 claims valued at Rs. 25.53 lakhs of displaced persons against co-operative societies in Pakistan of which 157 claims only have been settled.

the Government of India had introduced certain schemes for provisional or *ad hoc* settlement of the claims. A brief description of the schemes is given in Appendix III. The number of claims in respect of which payments have been made under these schemes as on 1st September, 1959 is as follows:—

Name of the scheme	No. of cases sanctioned
1. Interim Relief Scheme.	1,050
2. Indo-Pakistan Provisional Payment Scheme	3,128
3. <i>Ad hoc</i> Payment Scheme.	238
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,416</b>

39. *Even after taking these claims, which are yet to be finalised after verification by Pakistan into account, the number of claims of Indian nationals still pending settlement comes to about 33,100. The Committee feel that the number is very large and suggest that more effective steps may be taken to settle the outstanding claims early.*

### C. Rise in Administrative Expenditure

40. The statement showing the expenditure incurred by the organisation during the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 is given below:

1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 (B.E.)
1,68,000	1,96,782	2,54,426	2,92,533	3,03,000

41. The Committee were informed that the rise in the expenditure was due to the following reasons:—

1. The Office of the Central Claims Organisation was re-organised in 1955-56 when new categories of work were entrusted to it as a result **of the agreement** with the Government of Pakistan. The post of the officer in-charge was upgraded and additional staff was also engaged.
2. Additional staff was appointed for the work of grant of relief under the *Ad hoc* Payment Scheme of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.
3. Shifting of the Office of the Central Claims Organisation from Delhi to Mussoorie had resulted in additional expenditure by way of reimbursement of Medical expenses of Staff, cold weather arrangements, provision of leave reserve etc.

42. *The Committee are surprised that while there is a general decline in the work of the Ministry, the expenditure incurred on the Central Claims Organisation should be on the increase. The reasons offered in explanation of the increase do not seem to take into account the claims settled and consequent progressive reduction of the number of claims to be dealt with. They recommend that steps may be taken to reduce the expenditure. They were given to understand that the staff provision of the Central Claims Organisation was under examination by the S.R.U. They hope that it would result in a reduction of the expenditure.*

#### **D. Shifting of Office to Mussoorie**

43. The Committee were informed that the Office of the Central Claims Organisation was shifted from Delhi in June, 1958 in accordance with the decision to shift some offices out of Delhi to relieve congestion in the city. The Secretary to the Ministry stated that the Office was shifted to Mussoorie at the instance of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply because accommodation was available in that town. The Ministry of Rehabilitation had no choice in the matter.

44. *While the Committee are of course, in favour of the dispersal of the Government offices they do not think that Mussoorie was the right choice for location of the Central Claims Organisation. They consider that the office should have been located at a more easily accessible place, preferably in an area where there is concentration of displaced persons. That would have helped the displaced persons to contact the office more easily and resulted in economy in expenditure as well.*

## IV COMPENSATION SCHEME

### A. Background

45. Though no agreement on the question of immovable property left in West Pakistan had been reached with the Government of Pakistan, the Government of India undertook to pay the displaced persons, compensation for the immovable property left by them in Pakistan to help them to rehabilitate themselves. In 1950, the Claims Act was passed and claims were invited from displaced persons for all immovable property left behind in West Pakistan (excluding agricultural land). Out of 4.63 lakh claims received, about 3.90 lakhs claims were admitted. Claims for immovable property.

46. In 1953, it was decided to make a beginning with payment of compensation based on the claims verified. The Interim Compensation Scheme announced in November, 1953, was intended to afford relief to certain categories of claimants whose needs were given high priority. 79,109 claimants were paid under the Interim Compensation Scheme. Compensation Scheme.

47. Later the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 was passed in Parliament and the present Compensation Scheme came into existence in September, 1955.

48. When Claims for immovable property were invited and verified under Claims Act, 1950 some displaced persons could not take advantage of it either because they had not yet come to India from West Pakistan or because they could not file claims for reasons beyond their control. Provision was, therefore, made in the Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, to pay Rehabilitation grants to such displaced persons in lieu of property left behind by them. Rehabilitation Grant Scheme.

### B. Compensation Pool

49. The total value of the claims verified and admitted exceeds Rs. 500 crores. Under the compensation scheme, compensation, including Rehabilitation grants, is payable out of a pool consisting of: Components of Compensation Pool.

- (i) All evacuee properties left in India by migrating Muslims together with all receipts therefrom in the form of rent etc.

(ii) Government of India's contribution in the form of:

(a) Properties built for the rehabilitation of such displaced persons.

(b) Loans advanced for their rehabilitation of a specified nature and up to a particular date.

The total value of the resources available in the pool was stated to be about Rs. 170 crores including about Rs. 100 crores representing the value of evacuee property and the income earned therefrom. With such limited resources compensation could not be paid to the full extent of the claims. The scheme therefore envisaged a graded scale of payment under which the maximum compensation a claimant would get was 66% of the claims, and the minimum was 11%. The percentage of compensation was higher in the case of small claimants. The total amount of compensation payable under the scheme was roughly of the order of Rs. 170 crores. *The Committee are of opinion that there should be no difficulty in meeting all the liabilities from the assets on the above truncated basis.*

### C. Progress of Payment of Compensation

50. The total number of compensation applications received for compensation and rehabilitation grants and the number disposed of is given below:

1. No. of compensation applications registered up to 30-9-59 . . . . .	4,84,561
2. No. of applications :	
(a) fully paid and settled upto 30-9-59	4,35,616
(b) Amount paid up to 30-9-59:	
By cash . . . . .	Rs. 55,27,04,533
By transfer of properties . . . . .	Rs. 46,45,97,324
By adjustment of public dues . . . . .	Rs. 19,26,39,427
TOTAL . . . . .	Rs. 120,99,41,308
3. No. of Interim paid cases yet to be settled . . . . .	12,005 out of 79,109
4. No. of Statements of Accounts issued and awaiting utilisation as on 31-7-59 . . . . .	64,661
5. No. of applications received for rehabilitation grant under Rules 95 and 96 of D.Ps. Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955 . . . . .	1,01,259
6. No. of applications for rehabilitation grant admitted . . . . .	11,119
7. No. of rehabilitation grant applications against which payment has been made up to 30-9-59 . . . . .	4,901

51. The representatives of the Ministry stated that about 45,000 applications for compensation including rehabilitation grant applications and interim paid cases were pending disposal. These cases would be finalised by issue of statements of account where necessary in about 4 or 5 months but the final settlement of the cases where statements of accounts were issued would have to continue during 1960-61.

#### D. Statements of Account

52. Under the Compensation Scheme displaced persons holding verified claims for compensation for the immovable property left in Pakistan were given Statements of Account for the amounts due to them by way of compensation after deducting public dues, price of properties allotted and mortgage charges on the original property, if any. These statements could be utilised towards the adjustments of price of saleable properties purchased by the holders. They could also be used in association with non-claimants, in paying the public dues or the price of pool properties purchased by such non-claimant displaced persons or non-displaced persons. Small claimants having claims not exceeding Rs. 10,000 and claimants of certain priority categories were, however, paid in cash or by National Plan Certificates up to the full extent admissible as compensation.

Issue of the  
Statements  
of Account.

53. The Committee were given to understand that about 69,600 Statements of Account, valued at Rs. 28 crores issued to the claimants had not been utilised up to 31st December, 1959. They were all stated to be relating to claims exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Outstanding  
Statements  
of Account.

54. It was explained that holders of the Statements of Account had not utilised them, hoping perhaps that at some stage or the other the Government would pay them cash or satisfy them in some other form. But it was not possible to pay them cash because the compensation pool constituted mainly of immovable properties and the cash assets of the pool were limited. They were, therefore, advised to utilise their Statements of Account within a period of six months of the date of issue thereof. If they failed to do so they would be allotted properties compulsorily in satisfaction of the statements. So far compulsory allotment of property had not been resorted to in any case.

Demand of  
the holders.

55. Certain non-official witnesses who appeared before the Committee represented that the displaced persons were scattered all over India and many of them who had settled in remote areas could not make use of the property available or allotted to them against their Statements of Account. It

Demand of  
the holders  
of the Sta-  
tements of  
Account.

was also represented that a displaced person needed more than anything a means of livelihood. Housing property, while it might provide him with shelter, would not provide the means of livelihood. A displaced person wanted cash which he could use as capital for some business. For this reason the displaced persons were disposing of their Statements of Account at heavy discount. The compensation admissible under the rules was itself much smaller than the original claims. The discount had reduced the amount available to the displaced persons still further. It was, therefore, urged that the Statements of Account should be settled in cash.

**Views of the Ministry.**

56. The Secretary to the Ministry stated that cash payment of the Statements of Account would be very difficult because cash was not available. He admitted that there was trafficking in the Statements but stated that it was very difficult to stop it unless they were paid in cash.

57. The Secretary also informed the Committee that requests had been made that the claimants having claims of over Rs. 10,000 might be paid compensation in cash up to the extent admissible for claims of Rs. 10,000 and the balance might be paid in kind. Some displaced persons had even offered to reduce their claims to Rs. 10,000 in order to have cash payment. The Government had not accepted those offers because it would involve payment of such claims in cash which was not available.

**Suggestion for reconsideration.**

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

#### **E. Rescrutiny of Claims over Rs. 1 lakh**

**Need for rescrutiny.**

59. In the Annual Report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for 1958-59 it was stated that the claims for immovable property valued at Rs. 1 lakh or for more had been taken up for recheck. The Committee were informed that special scrutiny of such claims was taken up as a result of a Cabinet decision on 7th May, 1958, because it was felt that a number of



claims which had been verified, particularly the larger claims, had been exaggerated. In certain cases the value allowed by the Claims Officers was found to be much higher than warranted under the rationalised rates. This necessitated interference as the difference in value was glaring and could not be allowed to stand.

60. The total number of accepted claims of the value of over Rs. 1 lakh is 1,31,195. Of these 5,915 which had not already been settled were taken up for special scrutiny up to 15th November, 1959. Those cases where compensation cases had been finalised by the Regional Settlement Commissioners by payment of compensation or transfer of property were not to be reopened. Out of the claims taken up for special scrutiny, about 550 cases were placed under objection of which 78 cases were revised, resulting in a reduction of Rs. 1,18,64,680 in the total value of the claims.

61. *The Committee are concerned to note the existence of above cases where exaggerated claims have been admitted. They are afraid that the inflation of claims might not be confined to the particular cases reviewed. Considering the amount of over Rs. 1 crore that has been reduced in the claims by special scrutiny, it would be profitable also to subject to similar scrutiny, claims between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 remaining unsettled. They recommend that the scope of the scrutiny may be extended to those claims which have been settled by issue of statements of account and the statements have not been utilised so far.*

Extension of  
scope of  
scrutiny.

## V

### EVACUEE AND GOVERNMENT BUILT PROPERTY

No. of properties included in the Compensation Pool.

62. The total number of evacuee and Government built Properties included in the Compensation pool was:—

1. No. of acquired Evacuee Properties. . 3.13 lakhs
2. No. of Government Built Properties. . 1.87 lakhs

These properties were divided into two categories namely (i) allottable and (ii) saleable, the former being properties valued at Rs. 10,000 and less and the latter those valued over Rs. 10,000. The Committee were informed that about 56 per cent of the Evacuee and 98 per cent. of the Government Built Properties were allottable.\*

#### A. Disposal of properties

63. The Committee were informed that the properties in the Compensation pool were being allotted to displaced persons in settlement of their claims for compensation. They were also sold on an instalment basis to non-claimant displaced persons or disposed of in the open market. Position of the disposal of properties as on 1st January, 1960 is indicated below:—

#### I

	Evacuee Properties	Government built properties	Total
By auction .	127676	13891	141567
By Allotment .	94892	32099	126991**
TOTAL	222568	45990	268558
Balance . . .	81968	141187	223173

\*Out of 301272 evacuee properties 134202 were saleable and 167070 allottable.

\*\*The reasons for disposal by allotment being smaller than disposal by auction were stated to be due to the fact that some allottable properties were in occupation of unauthorised non displaced person or non-claimant displaced persons who were not coming forward to purchase them.

*Properties sold by auction*

	Sold to displaced persons	Sold to non-displa- ced persons	Total
Evacuee property . . .	85658	42018	127676
Government built property . .	13482	409	13891
TOTAL . . .	99140	42427	141567

*Properties Allotted*

	Allotted to claimants	Allotted to non- claimants	Total
Evacuee property . . .	62140	32752	94892
Government built property . .	23821	8278	32099
TOTAL . . .	85961	41030	126991

It would be observed from the foregoing statement that about 45 per cent. of the properties still remain to be disposed of.

64. The Committee were informed that one of the difficulties in the disposal of the properties was that nearly 50 per cent. of them were in possession of non-claimants, who were not coming forth to purchase them. They were allowed to purchase the properties in their possession by paying 20 per cent of the price in cash and balance in seven equated annual instalments. They were also allowed to associate other persons holding verified claims for payment of the balance of price. In April, 1959, it was announced that non-claimant occupants could deposit the first instalment before 31st July, 1959 and those who made the deposit before the prescribed date would be allowed the concession of remission of rent with effect from 1st October, 1955. On

Case of non-  
claimant  
occupants.

representation from a large number of non-claimants, the date for depositing the first instalment was extended upto 31st October, 1959.

65. Though many displaced persons had availed of this concession there was still a large number who had not and therefore would have to be evicted. The Ministry, did not propose to extend the date further.

66. Thus a large number of non-claimants face eviction from their houses. The Secretary to the Ministry stated during evidence that so far nobody had been evicted. He also stated that the Government did not want to evict anybody because that would create a problem of rehabilitation again.

Need for liberalising the terms of purchase of property by non-claimants.

67. Since the date for depositing the first instalment is already over the Committee do not see how the eviction of the occupants who have not made the initial deposit upto that date can be avoided unless the date is further extended. They appreciate the need for early disposal of the properties but they consider that, compulsory eviction of the displaced persons should be avoided as far as possible. They also consider that it may be hard for many of the displaced persons to make an initial deposit of 20 per cent of the value of the properties for purchasing them. *They, therefore, recommend that the feasibility of further liberalising the terms may be considered so as to enable the non-claimants to purchase the properties. They suggest that the condition of the initial heavy deposit be waived and displaced persons allowed to purchase the properties by a system of hire-purchase without insistence on initial deposit which would mean a prorata addition to the normal rent.*

### B. Maintenance of Properties

Responsibility for maintenance.

68. The Committee were informed that it was decided in 1955, when the compensation scheme was worked out, to exempt the displaced persons in possession of allottable properties from the payment of rent from certain dates. These ranged from 1953 to December, 1955 in case of claimants depending on the dates of their filling the claims. The non-claimants were exempted from paying rent from 1st October, 1955 provided they purchased the properties. As the responsibility for maintenance of the property was correlated to the realisation of rent instructions were issued that the occupants had to maintain the properties in their possession.

69. Even in the case of properties of the value of over Rs. 10,000 and properties in occupation of non-displaced persons repairs were not sanctioned because it was expected that properties would be disposed of soon by auction.

70. Accordingly, after 1955 repairs were carried out by Government only in emergent cases in which there was danger to the corpus of property or in which repairs were essential under the bye-laws of the Local Municipal Body.

71. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee which visited various settlements of displaced persons observed that the properties were in a state of disrepair. Obviously the displaced persons had not maintained them properly. While the Government may not be concerned with this matter in so far as it relates to allottable properties occupied by claimant displaced persons and non-claimant displaced persons who have exercised the option to purchase them by making the required initial deposit, they fear that want of proper maintenance of the properties in occupation of non-claimants who had not opted to buy them may result in heavy depreciation in their market value and consequently loss to Government in the event of their sale. *The Committee consider that it should be the normal practice to maintain the Government built or owned properties properly till they are allotted or sold.*

Condition of the properties—observation of the Study Group.

### C. Collection of Rent

72. The Committee were informed that the total amount of arrears of rent on evacuee and Government built property upto 1st December 1959, was as follows:—

Arrears.

	Rs. lakhs
Evacuee property . . . . .	596.56
Government Built property . . . . .	221.95

The Secretary to the Ministry stated that this figure was somewhat unrealistic because it included the amount due from the claimants which were adjustable against their claims and also the amount due from non-claimants after 1st October, 1955, which would be exempted if they purchased those properties. *Considering that the number of claims still to be settled is very small and that the number of non-claimants who have not opted to buy the properties in their occupation is fairly large, the Committee feel that the amount of effective arrears may not be much smaller than what is stated above. They recommend that vigorous steps should be taken to recover the dues.*

Need for vigorous steps for recovery of arrears.

## VI

### TOWNSHIPS AND HOUSING COLONIES

#### Housing Problem.

73. One of the major problems connected with the Rehabilitation of about 23 lakhs of urban displaced persons who migrated from West Pakistan was providing them with houses. In order to meet the situation the Government took up the construction of a number of townships and housing colonies. So far 19 townships and 136 colonies have been established in various parts of the country. Of these, the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been directly associated with the construction of four townships, namely, Faridabad, Rajpura, Nilokheri and Hastinapur and 36 colonies in Delhi.

#### A. Faridabad Township

#### Faridabad Development Corporation Act, 1956.

74. The construction and development of the township was entrusted to a Board set up by the Ministry. A Bill was introduced in Parliament in 1955 to set up a Development Corporation at Faridabad. The Bill was passed by Parliament in December, 1956 and received the assent of the President. The Committee were informed that in the meantime the construction of the township had almost been completed and it was felt that instead of setting up the Corporation, the township might be transferred to Punjab Government in whose jurisdiction the township lay.

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

#### Faridabad Development Board--Com- position of.

76. The present composition of the Faridabad Development Board is given below:—

1. Chairman—Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation.
2. One representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation—A Deputy Secretary.

3. One representative of the Ministry of Finance—  
A Deputy Secretary.
4. The Administrator of the Township.
5. A non-official (vacant).

77. It is observed that the representatives of the residents of the townships have not been associated with the Board. Association of the Residents.  
In explanation it was stated by the Ministry as follows:

“Since the administrative set up at Faridabad had not been finally settled, the question of the representation of its residents on the Board also remained in abeyance. Besides, it was found that these people who came from a rather backward area of West Pakistan had too many personal and group rivalries. On account of their weak economic condition they were not paying any taxes and their representatives would thus have exercised power in the Board without any financial responsibility for their actions. Any attempt to elect their representatives would have further accentuated the rivalries and marred the growth of the township.”

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

79. During their visit to the township the Study Group of the Committee were informed that though the township was set up in 1949 the Faridabad Development Board had not so far framed any rules for its conduct. During evidence the representatives of the Ministry stated that no bye-laws were framed because the Board was an *ad hoc* body. *The Committee doubt whether it is correct to describe the Faridabad Development Board as an ad hoc body. Even if it were to be regarded as such they consider that the rules of procedure for the conduct of business of the Body should have been framed. They recommend that steps should be taken even at this stage to do so.* Rules for the working of the Board.

**Drainage  
system.**

80. The Study Group of the Estimates Committee observed that the drainage in the township was very unsatisfactory. Foul water was stagnating in open 'nallas' and there appeared to be no arrangement to drain the water outside the township. In explanation of the position it was stated as follows:

"As regards the drainage system, it may be stated that this question was linked up with the cost of development of plots in the township, which was to be paid by the residents. The expenditure was, therefore, kept low in view of their poor economic conditions. \* \* \* \* It may also be mentioned that the standard of drainage in Faridabad is not in any way worse than that of some of the big towns in Punjab."

81. *The Committee are surprised that even after spending about Rs. 13 lakhs the drainage in the township should be so bad. When a new township is built, to say that the standard of drainage is no worse than that of some of the big towns in Punjab is poor justification. They suggest that the matter may be investigated and steps taken to improve the system.*

**B. Tripuri Township**

82. Tripuri township is a small colony near Patiala built for the resettlement of Bahawalpur displaced persons. The construction of the township was started by the Government of erstwhile PEPSU State but it was subsequently taken over by the PEPSU Township Development Board. It was again taken over by the State Government in April, 1955.

**Administrative  
set-up.**

83. The Study Group of the Committee which visited the township came to understand that there was no separate agency responsible for the administration of the township except other than the Deputy Commissioner who looked after it as part of his responsibility for the district administration. There was no municipality. There was no Board of Administration as in the case of other townships. Several departments of the Government of Punjab were responsible for different aspects of town administration with the result that there was no one authority whom the residents could approach with their grievances, which were many.

84. During the evidence, the Secretary to the Ministry admitted that there was divided responsibility for the township. The buildings were the property of the Rajpura Development Board and apart from owning the same on behalf of the Government of India, the Board had no other authority. The disposal of properties was the responsibility of the



Regional Settlement Commissioner. The Municipal functions were performed by the State Government through its several departments.

85. The Study Group found the township in a state of utter disrepair. While many street taps had been installed, very few were in working condition. The residents had, therefore, sunk their own tube wells for getting water. There was not much of street lighting. There was a school building newly built, but there were no signs of its being in use. Though the building was new, the doors, windows, flooring etc. were in a dilapidated condition. The Study Group could not but conclude that the township had come to that sorry state due to want of proper organisation to administer the township.

Condition of the township.

86. The Committee were informed that it had been decided to modify the existing arrangements to some extent. *They recommend that steps may be taken to examine the conditions obtaining in the township and to remove the defects in the administrative set up and the difficulties of the residents.*

### C. Rajpura Township

87. During the course of the visit of a Study Group of the Estimates Committee to Rajpura they were informed that the non-claimant displaced persons in Rajpura had made a request for allotment of 100/200 square yards of land and a building grant of Rs. 500 each but the demand had been rejected. In reply to a question the Ministry admitted that a request was received from the non-claimants who had been allotted houses in the township, but were being evicted therefrom on account of their not having purchased them. The request was considered but it was decided that since the Ministry was not entertaining any new housing scheme, the proposal could not be accepted. It was also stated that such cases were to be found at all places where displaced persons had been settled and, therefore, it was not possible to make any distinction in the case of displaced persons of Rajpura township. In this connection the *Committee invite attention to their recommendation at para 67 relating to the liberalisation of the terms under which the non-claimant occupants could be enabled to purchase the houses.*

Housing for non-claimants.

### D. Unemployment Position in Townships

88. The Committee were informed that no survey of the employment position in the townships had been made by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

**Faridabad.**

89. It was stated that in Faridabad the total number of employable adults was about 6,000 of whom about 4,500 to 5,000 were employed in various offices of the Board, private factories, trades, professions etc. The number of unemployed persons would be about 1,000 to 1,500. A large number of factories were functioning in the township and some more were under construction. The unemployment problem in Faridabad could, therefore, be taken to have been nearly solved.

90. When the Study Group of the Committee visited the Faridabad township, they learnt that there were still a large number of displaced persons unemployed. The factories set up in the township had given employment to non-displaced persons to a large extent and the displaced persons employed were given temporary or seasonal employment only.

**Rajpura.**

91. As regards Rajpura township, it was stated that the number of employable adults might be about 3,500 of whom about 2,000 had been employed in work centres private trade, service under the Board etc., and the number of unemployed displaced persons was about 1,500. The Ministry of Rehabilitation had sanctioned a scheme to set up a textile mill and another scheme for setting up a Paper Insulated Cables Factory was under consideration. If both these factories were set up the unemployment problem would be considerably resolved.

92. The Study Group of the Committee which visited the township were informed that neither of the factories had yet been set up and the unemployment problem remained still to be solved to a large extent.

**Hastinapur.**

93. The population of Hastinapur township was stated to comprise of 1,000 displaced persons and 1,600 non-displaced persons. Among the displaced persons about 600 to 650 persons were stated to be non-claimants. The number of persons employed or unemployed among the population was not furnished. It was, however, stated that this township was the worst affected by unemployment. This was explained as due to the fact that the township was situated in the interior of Meerut District and was not connected by rail. It had, therefore, not been possible to set up sufficient number of industries in the township or to locate any institution which could improve its economy. The Ministry of Rehabilitation had, however, been able to induce three industrialists to set up small industries and one industrialist to set up a sugar factory.

94. The Secretary of the Ministry subsequently stated that the sugar factory had not been started. The loan of about Rs. 1½ lakhs given to the industrialist for the purpose was, therefore, being recovered.

95. During the visit of the Study Group to the Tripuri Township, they were informed that there were about 550 persons unemployed in the township.

96. From the above, it would appear that the employment position in the townships is far from satisfactory. *The Committee suggest that a survey may be undertaken to assess the problem and effective steps be taken to provide employment to the unemployed displaced persons.*

### E. Industrial Schemes

97. The Ministry of Rehabilitation has sanctioned several schemes for granting financial assistance to induce industrialists to set up industries in refugee colonies, townships, etc., with a view to provide employment to displaced persons. The following table indicates the assistance rendered under the scheme:

	Faridabad	Rajpura	Hastinapur
1. No. of Industrial schemes sanctioned . . . .	34	3	4
2. Total employment potential .	4100	1320	850
3. Financial assistance from Govt. . . . .	Rs. 61.02 lakhs.	Rs. 33.10 lakhs.	Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

98. The Committee were informed that the Industrial schemes were in various stages of implementation. It had been stipulated in all cases that the industrialists would recruit unskilled and as many semi-skilled and skilled persons from among displaced persons but the exact number of displaced persons employed under the schemes were not available. It was stated that about 200 displaced persons had been employed.

Number of D. Ps. employed under the schemes.

99. During evidence, however, the Secretary stated that about 3,500 people had been given employment under the industrial schemes.

100. *Judging from the conflicting statements made to the Committee it is evident that no accurate information is available with regard to the number of displaced persons employed under the Industrial Schemes. It is presumably due to the fact that no proper watch is kept over the implementation of the schemes after they are sanctioned. Further whether it is 200 or 3500 it is obvious that the number of displaced*

Need for closer supervision over the schemes.

persons employed is short of the employment potential of the schemes and does not seem to be commensurate with the outlay of Rs. 1·2 crores.

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

#### F. Conditions in Delhi Colonies

**Kingsway Colony.**

102. Kingsway Colony comprises of four blocks of houses called Outram Lines, Hudson Lines, Reids Lines and Edward Lines. The number of tenements and shops constructed for displaced persons in each of these lines is as follows:—

	No. of tenements	No. of shops	Area.
1. Outram Lines .	1473	139	73·9 acres.]
2. Hudson Lines .	1242	116	42·83 acres.
3. Reids Lines .	483	6	27·90 acres.
4. Edward Lines .	..	114	2886 sq. yds.
TOTAL .	3198	375	..

**D. Ps. living in the military barracks.**

A Study Group of the Committee visited the Outram Lines and observed that about 1400 families were settled in that block. Besides, there were 500 families in certain old military barracks which were not fit for human habitation.

103. The Members of the Study Group were distressed to find the displaced persons living in those barracks without adequate accommodation and proper ventilation. They were informed that the displaced persons living in the barracks were not willing to go to any other area because they had established their business in that locality and that there was no other land available in that locality to give them. They were also informed that the problem had been referred to a committee headed by the Home Minister. *The Committee hope that an early solution will be found to the difficult problem.*

**State of sanitation in the colony.**

104. The Study Group also observed that the state of sanitation in the colony was not satisfactory. There was only one tap for about 250 families and 50 latrines for 1900 families. The Study Group were informed that the municipal functions of the colony had been passed on to the Delhi

Municipal Corporation and the Ministry had agreed to pay to the Corporation on mutually accepted basis for improving the condition of the colony. *The Committee recommend that early steps may be taken to improve the sanitary conditions of the colony.*

### G. Delay in construction of tenements in Reids Lines

105. The Committee were informed that the area covered by Reids Lines belonged to the University of Delhi who wanted it back. In order to release that land the Ministry of Rehabilitation decided to build 384 "A" type tenements (double storey) on a 10 acre piece of land on the Mall Road to provide alternative accommodation to the residents of the Reids Lines. Sanction for the construction of the tenements was issued in 1956.

New quarters for Reids Lines displaced persons.

106. The work was awarded by the Central Public Works Department to the Contracts Division of the Faridabad Development Board, who started construction in 1957. While the construction was going on, a dispute arose with the Delhi Development Provisional Authority about the utilisation of the land for rehabilitation purposes, as in their opinion it was included in the University Enclave. For a few months the work was held up on this account. On the settlement of this dispute with the Delhi Development Provisional Authority the work was restarted and continued till December, 1958 when the Faridabad Development Board represented that owing to the increased cost of materials they could not continue to execute the work at the contracted rates and stopped the work. When the Study Group visited the work site in September, 1959, they found the buildings half complete and uncared for. They were informed that the C.P.W.D. had called for fresh tenders for completion of the work but had not been able to issue the contract. Subsequently, in December, 1959, the Committee were informed that the work had been given to a contractor by the Central Public Works Department, and was expected to be completed in about six months' time.

107. Thus, the construction of the quarters had taken over two years. Part of the delay appears to have been due to the plans for construction of the tenements having not been approved by the Delhi Development Provisional Authority. The main reason for the delay is the withdrawal of the Faridabad Development Board, the contractor, in the middle of the work. The Committee are surprised that an organisation like the Board, which is part of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and headed by the Secretary to the Ministry, should have resorted to the extreme step of stopping the work on the

Need for Investigation

ground of rise in costs, after taking up the contract on tender basis. It is more surprising that the C.P.W.D. should have failed to come to a settlement with another departmental organisation like the Board. *The Committee feel that this is due to lack of adequate understanding and co-ordination between the two departments. They consider worthwhile to have an investigation into the basic causes for the delay in the construction of the tenements so that similar delays may be avoided in future.*

## VII

### REHABILITATION HOUSING CORPORATION LTD.

#### A. Origin

108. The Rehabilitation Housing Corporation was incorporated under the Companies Act, on 19th September, 1951, with the object of developing housing colonies in Delhi in association with private capital. The Corporation has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs of which the paid up capital is Rs. 6.25 lakhs. 20 per cent. of the shares of the company are held by the Punjab National Bank and the balance by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

#### B. Annual Reports and Accounts

109. *The Committee regret to note that though the Corporation was set up in 1951, no report of the Corporation was presented to Parliament till December, 1959 despite the fact that the Companies Act, 1956 enjoins that the annual reports of all Government Companies should be presented to Parliament.* Annual reports.

110. The reports and accounts of the Company for the last five years were made available to the Committee. They notice that the Corporation has not so far prepared its profit and loss account. This was stated to be due to the fact that the price payable for the land developed by the Corporation had not been settled and it was still under consideration of the Land Acquisition Collector. In the meantime, all the expenses incurred by the Corporation have been capitalised. In the circumstances it is not possible to assess the financial results of the working of the Corporation or properly to evaluate its present financial position. Delay in the Preparation of Profit and Loss Accounts.

#### C. Performance of the Corporation

111. The Committee understand that though the object of setting up the Corporation was to develop a number of housing colonies, its performance has been limited to the development and sale of plots in one colony viz., Kirti Nagar colony. This work having been completed it is proposed to wind up the Corporation. In explanation it was stated that in the initial stages the Corporation had to face many problems. By the time it could overcome them, the housing problem had already eased as a result of construction of colonies by the Ministry. The Corporation could not, therefore, expand its activities. Thus while the corporation was set up to ease the housing problem by the time it got ready to deal with it the problem had eased itself.

**Assessment.**

112. These facts constitute, in the Committee's opinion, an eloquent commentary on the performance and efficiency of the Corporation. *It is obvious that the physical achievement of the Corporation has not been much and the financial results of its working are yet to be assessed. It is also evident that the Corporation has not functioned in a business like manner. The performance of the Corporation belies the general expectation that in all cases an autonomous corporation can function better than a department of Government.* It also lends support to the expert opinion that "*\*Public Corporations should not then be established except where the need for them has been proved after careful investigation.*" *The Committee, therefore, consider that in creating such corporations in future a greater degree of circumspection should be exercised.*

113. The following statement shows the progress of sale of plots in the Kirti Nagar colony and the expenditure incurred by the Corporation.

Year	No. of plots sold	Sale price	Development expenses	Running expenditure
1953 . .	88	2,64,946 6 9	2,82,335	35,244
1954	349	10,86,171 1 9	2,21,919	63,783
1955	990	36,23,518 7 6	1,27,051	1,10,942
1956	105	4,68,178 12 0	1,84,184	48,971
1957	..	..	60,508	41,478
1958 .	4	27,176 11 0	10,304	27,942
TOTAL ' . .	1536	54,69,991 7 0	8,86,301	3,28,369

Against the total sale price of about Rs. 54·70 lakhs the Corporation realised upto 31st December, 1957 about Rs. 37·60 lakhs.

114. The Committee were given to understand that at present the Corporation was engaged in collection of the instalments of the price of plots from the plot holders and in completing the remaining work of development of the colony. *It would appear that the development of the colony and the sale of plots has taken over six years. They suggest that the remaining work may be completed quickly and if the Corporation is not going to be entrusted with any new work, it may be wound up soon so that the expenditure being incurred on its establishment may be reduced.*

\*Public Enterprise and Economic Development by A. H. Hansen (p. 35c)



## VIII

### HOMES AND INFIRMARIES\*

115. Rehabilitation of women who had lost their husbands, parents or guardians during the riots before or after the partition or while in transit from West Pakistan to India and also of children who became orphans in the same process was a special problem which had to be faced by the Government. The Ministry of Rehabilitation set up a women's section to deal with the problem. The women's section opened several Homes in Delhi and at other places where unattached women and children were provided with free accommodation, maintenance and medical assistance.

The problem of unattached women and children.

#### A. Number of Homes and Infirmarys

116. On the 31st December, 1953 there were 40 regularly constituted Home, Infirmarys and residential training institutions looking after 28667 persons. Besides, there were a large number of persons who were receiving doles and other assistance outside the Homes for want of accommodation therein. The number of such persons had since been reduced considerably. The number, names and location of the Homes and Infirmarys etc. for displaced persons and the number of their inmates as on the 30th September, 1959 are given in Appendix IV. It would be observed that the present number of persons under relief in or through the Homes, Infirmarys etc. is about 20,000.

The number of such people.

117. *The Study Group of the Committee visited a few Homes and Infirmarys and were favourably impressed with their condition and upkeep.*

Study Group visits.

#### B. Problems of the inmates

118. During the visits the Study Group were informed that the Government gave grants to the Homes and Infirmarys for the maintenance of the inmates which usually works out to an average of Rs. 25 P.M. per inmate out of which they were to given free food, clothing, education, medical facilities etc. *It was represented that the grant was*

Inadequacy of grants.

\*Administrative control of the Homes and Infirmarys was transferred to the State Governments with effect from 1-5-1958. The funds for their maintenance are however provided by the Central Govt. The Central Govt. responsibility for them was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 16-4-58 and subsequently it was again transferred to the Ministry of Education with effect from January, 1960.

*law and was not adequate to supply nourishing food to the inmates, especially the children, in view of the rise in the general price level. The Committee suggest that the matter may be reviewed.*

**Work centres.**

119. Each Home|Infirmery is provided with a Training-cum-production Centre. Attendance at these centres is compulsory for all the able bodied grown up inmates upto the age of 50. The trades commonly taught in these Centres are tailoring, weaving, spinning, Niwar making, Durrie making, Basket making, Hosiery, hand and machin embroidery etc.

**Inadequ te employment.**

120. The Study Group were given to understand that the workers in the work centres were earning on the average about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 p.m. and free rations to all such workers had been stopped. They were also given to understand that the workers could not earn more because first, the work centres could not give them full employment for want of adequate orders and secondly, as the work centres had to compete with others to secure the orders, the rates of remuneration were low. It was represented that if the Government orders for uniforms etc. could be placed to a larger extent with the Homes it would help the inmates to rehabilitate themselves more quickly. *The Committee consider that it would be a more effective and desirable way of helping the displaced persons to provide them with means of employment instead of maintaining them on gratuitous relief. They, therefore, recommend that action towards this end may be taken.*

**Opportunity for promotion.**

121. In one of the work centres the Study Group observed that though the inmates were engaged on different trades for a long time the instructors and skilled workers were mostly recruited from outside. There were also quite a number of men among them. The Committee consider that a measure of success of the work centres is the number of inmates who, by training and experience, have acquired competence to become instructors. *They, therefore, recommend that every effort should be made to enable the inmates to rise to such positions to replace outsiders gradually.*

### **C. Dispersal of inmates**

122. The Committee were informed that the majority of the inmates of the Homes and Infirmaries consisted of unattached women, their dependents and the orphans, who would ultimately be dispersed after they became self-supporting. The remaining section of the beneficiaries

under the scheme consisting of the aged and infirm constituted more or less a permanent liability of the Government. The inmates of the Homes were being dispersed rapidly but the rate of dispersal from the infirmaries was necessarily slow. The rules governing the grant of rehabilitation benefits and dispersal of the inmates are given in Appendix V.

123. It was represented to the Committee in this connection that a large number of widows who were discharged from the Homes and Infirmaries had no place to go to and therefore were put to great hardship for lack of residential accommodation. Experience had shown that only because of the difficulty of getting accommodation many of them requested for readmission. It was suggested that Government should come to the aid of such women by providing them with cheap tenements or even mud huts on payment of easy monthly instalments spread over a period. It was also suggested that the possibility of putting up such cheap constructions near the existing Homes or even converting the surplus accommodation in the Homes into cheap tenements should be explored. The Committee endorse these suggestions for consideration of Government.

Want of  
a accommoda-  
tion for  
those who  
have the  
houses.

#### D. Fresh admissions

124. The Committee were informed that fresh admissions into Homes and Infirmaries had been stopped with effect from the 1st June, 1958. In this connection, a non-official witness who appeared before the Committee stated that there were still a large number of genuinely deserving displaced women and children who needed to be looked after.

125. It was suggested to the Committee that in order to help such people fresh admissions to the Homes to a limited extent should be permitted. It was stated that if provision was made for admission of about 200 families a year during the next five years the need of the displaced persons would be fairly covered.

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

### E. Management of Homes and Infirmaries

127. The relief of the disabled and unemployable is the responsibility of the State Governments. Homes and Infirmaries for the purpose are to be set up or maintained for that purpose by the State Governments. In the case of displaced persons from West Pakistan, the Homes etc. are administered by the State Government on behalf of the Central Government who provide the funds. The number of inmates of Homes etc. for displaced persons from West Pakistan is gradually decreasing. The additional requirement of fresh admissions is stated to be 200 a year for the next five years. *The Committee consider that in these circumstances it would be desirable to integrate these Homes and Infirmaries with existing similar organisations to the States. The Centre should continue to meet its financial obligation by a tapering grant and also lay down certain general considerations for making the grants. The Committee consider that the possibility of such an integration may be explored.*

NEW DELHI;  
*The 9th April, 1960.*  
*Chaitra 20, 1882 (S).*

H. C. DASAPPA,  
*Chairman,*  
*Estimates Committee.*

# APPENDIX I

(vide para 18)

Statement showing the staff sanctioned in the Main Secretariat during the last five years

I

Designation of the post	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
I	2	3	4	5	6
1. Secretary	1	1	1	1	1
2. Adviser	1	..	..	..	..
3. Special Secretary	..	....	1 (for six months from 24-6-56)	..	..
4. Joint Secretary	3	2	3 (one from 19-12-56)	2	1
5. Deputy Secretary	5	5 (one from October, 1955 for Vigilance)	6	6 (one post surrendered w. e. f. 17-10-1957)	5 (one from 1-9-58 D.F.A. (R) and one from 1-12-58)
6. Under Secretary	10	10	11 (one for 3 months from 28-6-56)	10 (one upto 31-8-57 and two posts surrendered w.e.f. 17-10-57)	6 (including one post of Asstt. Financial Adviser w.e.f. 1-9-58)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. P. S. to M(R)	.	I	..	(Transferred from Br. Sectt., Calcutta, w. e. f. 1-1-1957)	I
8. P. S. to D.M.(R)	.	I	I	(Post surrendered w.e.f. 17-10-57)	I (w.e.f. 2-4-58)
9. P. S. to Adviser	.	I	..	..	..
10. Accounts Officer	..	..	I (w.e.f. May '56)	I	I
11. Section Officer	.	19	(one upto 30-10-55 one from 1-12-55—29-2-56 and one from 19-12-56—29-2-56)	20 (Three upto 31-8-57. Two posts surrendered w.e.f. 17-10-57 and 21-1-58 respectively)	18 (one from 4-6-58 and two for Financial Branch w.e.f. 1-9-1958)
12. Technical Adviser	I	I	I	I	I
13. Executive Engineer	.	..	(from 1-4-56)	I	I
14. Assistant Engineer	I	I	(upto 31-3-56)	..	..

15. Hony. Adviser (Industries)			I	I	I	(upto 30-4-1958)
16. Industrial Adviser	I		..	..		
17. Industrial Officer	I		I	I		..
18. Junior Industrial Officer			I	..		..
19. Officer on Special Duty (Homes)	I	..		..		..
20. Officer on Special Duty (Property)	I			..		..
21. Officer on Special Duty (Legal)		I	I	I	(upto 3-6-57)	..
22. Officer on Special Duty (Separation)	I	I	I	I		I
23. Officer on Special Duty (Accounts)	..	I	..	..		..
24. Officer on Special Duty (Shri P. C. Chaudhuri)		..	..	I	(w.e.f. 3-12-57)	I
25. Officer on Special Duty	I	..	..	..		..
26. Officer on Special Duty (Economy) (Shri Vaish R. K.)		..	..	..		I (with effect from 1-9-58)

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Special Judicial Officer	..		3 (w.e.f. May '56)	3 (one upto 28-2-58 one upto 31-8-57 one upto 31-10-57)	..
28. Special Officer (Faridabad)	I	I	I	I (upto 30-6-57)	..
29. Special Officer (Faridabad)		..	..	I (from 1-3-57 to 31-12-57)	..
30. Inspecting Officer	..	I (w.e.f. 13-10-55)	2 (one w.e.f. 16-1-57)	2 (Both upto 10-6-58)	2
31. Liaison Officer	..	I (Post transferred from Calcutta w.e.f. November, 1955)	..	I	..
32. Special Officer (Military Barracks)	..		I (w.e.f. 1-9-56)	I	I
33. P. S. to Secretary	I	I	I	I	I
34. P. S. to O.S.D. (Shri P. C. Chaudhuri)			..	I (from 31-12-57)	I (upto 15-2-59)





## II

### Statement showing the non-Gazetted Staff in the Ministry during the last five years

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Asstt. (including Cashier) U.D.C.	105	<p style="text-align: center;">114</p> <p>(6 w.e.f. 6-6-55 1 w.e.f. 21-6-55 1 w.e.f. 10-7-55 2 w.e.f. 1-11-55 2 w.e.f. 1-12-55)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">133</p> <p>(1 w.e.f. 4-2-57)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">126</p> <p>(8 upto 31-8-57 4 upto 31-10-57)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">104</p> <p>(4 upto 31-5-58 94 for full year 5 w.e.f. 1-9-58 for Int. Financial Orgn.)</p>
2. L.D.C.	151	<p style="text-align: center;">166</p> <p>(7 from 6-6-55 1 from 21-6-55 6 from 1-11-55 3 from 1-12-55)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">176</p> <p>(1 upto 3-5-56 1 from 9-10-56)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">175</p> <p>(8 upto 31-8-57 6 upto 31-10-57)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">141</p> <p>(126 for full year 5 from 1-9-58 1 from 2-4-58 7 upto 31-8-58 2 upto 31-5-58)</p>
3. Stenographer/P.A.	25	<p style="text-align: center;">20</p> <p>(1 from 17-8-55 1 from 3-10-55)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">29</p> <p>(2 from 24-6-56 1 from 5-1-57)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">28</p> <p>(1 upto 18-6-57 4 upto 31-8-57)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">21</p> <p>(2 from 1-9-58 for Int. Fin. Orgn. 1 from 2-4-58 1 upto 31-8-58 1 upto 30-11-58 1 upto 30-4-58)</p>
4. Steno-typist	8	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>(1 from 18-7-55 2 from 16-8-55)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p> <p>(1 post transferred to Br. Sectt., Cal- cutta w.e.f. 10-1-58)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>(1 from 2-6-58 1 upto 30-11-58)</p>

5. Accountant . . . . .	2	1	(2 from October, 1956)	3 (1 upto 30-6-57)	2
6. Economic Investigator . . . . .	2	1	2	2	2
7. Legal Assistant . . . . .			3 (1 upto 31-10-57 1 upto 31-10-57 1 for full year).	3	2
8. Touring Officer . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1 (upto 30-4-58)
9. P. S. to Hony. Adviser (Homes) . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1 (upto 30-4-58)
10. Care-taker . . . . .			1		
11. Overseer (Sectional Officer) . . . . .	3	3	3	3	2
12. Group Leader . . . . .	2	2	2	1	1 (upto 30-4-58)
13. Social Worker . . . . .	2	3	3	2	2 (1 upto 30-4-58)
14. Draftsman . . . . .	1	1	1	1	
15. Jr. Draftsman . . . . .		1 (from 31-10-55)			

	1	2	3	4	5	6
16. Driver	.	.	.	.	.	.
17. Gestetner Operator (Sr. Scale)	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Gestetner Operator (Jr. Scale)	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Jamadar	.	.	.	.	.	.
20. Daftry	.	.	.	.	.	.
21. Peon	.	.	.	.	.	.
22. Farash	.	.	.	.	.	.
23. Sweeper	.	.	.	.	.	.

(1 upto 30-4-58)

(1 upto 18-6-57)

(1 from 24-6-56  
1 from 25-8-56  
1 from 5-1-57)(2 upto 31-8-57  
1 upto 31-10-57)(71 for full year  
2 created from  
May '58 for D.M.  
1 upto 30-4-58)(1 upto 18-6-57  
7 upto 31-8-57)(1 from 24-6-55  
1 from 25-8-56  
1 from 5-1-57)(1 from 16-8-55  
1 from 17-8-55  
1 from 3-10-55  
1 from 1-12-55)

7

10

## APPENDIX II

(Vide para 36)

*Claims processable through Central Claims Organisation as a result of the issue of Press Note dated the 15th May, 1955.*

- (i) Claims of contractors of all types (including claims against States and Local bodies) for supplies and services rendered for refund of earnest money, securities etc. and refund of deposits on account of sale of surplus stores.
- (ii) Securities deposited by claimants on account of Ration Shops, Food Grains Syndicates, liquor shops etc.
- (iii) Securities deposited by treasury contractors.
- (iv) Claims of evacuees in respect of court deposits, deposits of minors and others under the guardianship of courts and deposits lying with the Courts of Wards and the Manager, Encumbered Estates in 'non-mass migration' areas and also in 'mass migration' areas where one or more parties interested in such deposits is/are non-evacuee/s.
- (v) Determined deposits of claimants in Court and decree claims in favour of claimants where the money is payable by or lying with Government of quasi-Government bodies.
- (vi) Dues of claimants payable by Co-operative institutions including Railway Co-operative Societies and also societies in undivided Bengal and Assam, if they were catering for Central Government employees only.

*Note :*

Claims against co-operative societies in undivided Bengal and Assam and in Areas covered by the Banking Agreement of April, 1959 (except those mentioned above) will be settled separately under existing agreements between the divided provinces of Bengal and Punjab.

- (vii) Dues (including Pay, Leave Salary and Provident Fund etc.) of University employees and dues of examiners payable by Universities including the Punjab University, Lahore and Jamia Millia, Delhi.
- (viii) Refund of examination fees due to claimants from Universities.
- (ix) Revenue deposits payable to claimants.
- (x) Scholarships due to students.
- (xi) Provident Fund dues and pension claims of ex-employees of the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xii) Claims for compensation to shareholders of the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xiii) Compensation for Joint Stock Company property acquired by Government and quasi-Government bodies in Pakistan.
- (xiv) Claims for refund of the value of defective and damaged India Notes.

Claims against Assam and the divided provinces of Punjab and Bengal, falling within the categories (i), (ii) and (iii) are not processable through the Central Claims Organisation.

## APPENDIX III

(Vide para 38)

*A note explaining the provisional Ad-hoc and Interim Payment Schemes in respect of the claims of Government Servants.*

In December 1947 it was decided by the Governments of India and Pakistan that pending final arrangements regarding the transfer of pension papers of the pensioners who were already drawing pensions in Pakistan, the Accountants General in India may make payments to the pensioners on the basis of the pensioner's half of the pension payment order. This scheme was restricted to pensioners who had been sanctioned pension under the above arrangements up to 30th September, 1948. In so far as this scheme is concerned, the Central Claims Organisation did not come into the picture as the payments were not authorised through this Organisation.

### (ii) INDO-PAKISTAN PROVISIONAL PAYMENT SCHEME

The Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April 1949 provided for the verification of claims for pensions, provident Fund and leave salary of Provincial Government servants and servants of local bodies who had migrated from one country to the other. After verification of the claims, payment authorities were issued through the Central Claims Organisations set up in the two countries for processing such claims and expediting their verification. As the pace of verification of claims was slow, a further agreement was reached in May, 1950 which provided for provisional payment of pensions and provident fund by one country on behalf of the other. According to this agreement pensions were paid in full in cases where the pensioner's halves of the pensions payment orders were produced by the claimants. In respect of Provident Fund Claims, 50 per cent of the balance shown in the last accounts slip is authorised for payment.

### (iii) INTERIM RELIEF SCHEMES

As no payment could be made under the Indo-Pakistan provisional payment scheme in the case of (a) unsanctioned pensions (b) family pensions to dependents of Government servants of unpartitioned provinces who died or were incapacitated during the disturbances and (c) the victims of the Quetta earthquake who were in receipt of allowances in West Pakistan, the Government of India sanctioned in December, 1950, a scheme of interim relief for these categories. In the case of unsanctioned pensions, 50 per cent of the proved pension dues, subject to maximum of Rs. 150 per month are allowed, if the persons concerned had no other source of livelihood. The Government of India have also since sanctioned the following further relief schemes :—

#### (d) Postal Relief Schemes :

Under this Scheme interim relief is sanctioned to such displaced persons as have no source of livelihood in India, but who have their savings invested in post office saving bank accounts, Postal Cash Certificates and Postal Life Insurance. As an *Ad-hoc* Committee has been set up in the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs for dealing with these claims, the payment of interim relief to such claimants through Central Claims Organisation has been stopped.

*(e) Interim relief to displaced wards*

Under this scheme, Interim relief is allowed to such of the displaced persons whose immovable property vested in the court of wards in West Pakistan. They are given a monthly allowance on a sliding scale subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/-.

- (f) Disability pensions to displaced employees whose pensions were sanctioned in West Pakistan.*
- (g) Disability pensions to displaced employees whose pensions were due but had not been sanctioned in Pakistan.*
- (h) Family pensions to the dependents of displaced employees whose family pensions were sanctioned in West Pakistan.*
- (i) Family pensions to the dependents of displaced employees whose family pensions were due but had not been sanctioned in West Pakistan.*

The cases mentioned above relate to payment to family/disability pensions under the Government of India Interim Relief Schemes for those Government servants or dependents of former employees of Provincial Governments of N. W. F. P. and Sind and Princely States (which now form part of Pakistan) who had either been sanctioned such pensions in Pakistan or who were due such pensions, but these had not been sanctioned by the authorities concerned in Pakistan before partition.

*(iv) AD-HOC PAYMENT SCHEME*

As the pace of verification of claims by Pakistan Government continued to be very slow and a large number of unverified claims were not covered by the provisional payment scheme, the Rehabilitation Committee of the Cabinet approved in January, 1957 the proposal of the Ministry of Rehabilitation that payment in cases of pension, G. P. Fund and leave salary etc. which are pending against the Government of Pakistan should be made to the claimants after getting their claims verified by an *Ad-Hoc* Committee on the basis of documentary or collateral evidence as may be available with the claimants. Under this scheme, besides, pensions, the claims relating to G. P. Fund leave salary, security deposits are also dealt with and payment made to the full extent provided satisfactory evidence is produced by the claimants.

# APPENDIX IV

[Vide Para 116]

Name of State	Name of Home/ Infirmary	No. of inmates		Total	Outside doles
		Doles	Dera- tioned strength		
I	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Punjab</b>					
	1. Gandhi Vanita Ashram, Jullundur	956	138	1094	898
	2. Mahila Ashram, Hoshiarpur	805	234	1039	
	3. Mahila Ashram, Karnal	626	176	802	
	4. Mahila Ashram, Rohtak	710	205	915	
	5. Infirmary Rewari	1495	95	1590	
	6. Infirmary Khana	703	50	753	
	7. Infirmary Rajpura	243		243	
	8. Sewa Sadan, Jullundur	141		141	
	9. Gurukul Panchkula	325		325	
	10. Home-cum-Infirmary at Rajpura	455	97	552	
	TOTAL	6459	995	7454	
<b>Faridabad Township</b>					
	1. Kasturba Seva Sadan, Faridabad	1129	..	1129	236
<b>Bombay</b>					
	1. Shanti Bhawan, Ulhasnagar	785		785	712
	2. Nari Sewa Sadan, Ulhasnagar	610		610	
	3. Home at Adipur, Kutch	576		576	
	4. Home at Gandhinagar, Kolhapur	494		494	
	5. Infirmary at Dhulia	314		314	
	6. Kasturba Sewalaya, Ahmedabad	319		319	
	7. Home-cum-Infirmary, Bantwa	465	..	465	
	TOTAL	3563		3563	



1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1. Destitute Widows' Home, Amber Jaipur	262	..	262	}	493
2. Anand Ashram, (Dis- abled Persons' Home) Raja Park Colony, Jaipur	311	24	335		
3. Refugee Widow's Home Jodhpur	85	24	109		
4. Home-Cum Infirmary, Disabled Persons' Home), Pratap Nagar, Udaipur	91	..	91		
TOTAL	749	48	797		
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>					
1. Children National Ins- titute Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad	120		120	..	
<i>Delhi</i>					
1. Kasturba Niketan Home, Lajpatnagar	827		827	150	
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
1. Widows Destitute Home, Gandhinagar, Bhopal	464	..	464	387	
<i>Jammu and Kashmir State</i>					
1. Boarding Home, Jammu	31	..	31	}	2
2. Infirmary, Kathua	31	..	31		
3. Talimi Idara, Champari	42	..	42		
4. Children's Home, Srinagar	120	..	120		
<i>Centres</i>					
1. Kathua	25		25	}	
2. Poonch	21		21		
3. Rajouri	22		22		
TOTAL	292		292		
GRAND TOTAL	13603	1043*	14646	2878	

\*The number derationed inmates in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi is not readily available.

## APPENDIX V

(Vide Para 122)

*Review of inmates of Homes/Infirmaries, rules for their dispersal and Rehabilitation aid to be given at the time of their dispersal.*

### *Dispersal Rules*

I. All inmates of Homes/Infirmaries ineligible for gratuitous maintenance in terms of our policy letter and still continue to be so should be dispersed.

II. The following categories of persons in Homes/Infirmaries may be sent outside on payment of a cash dole at the rate of Rs. 15/- per month each if they so desire :—

- (1) Inmates who have been completely disabled through age, disease or accident etc., and though they have none in a position to support them, they offer to stay with their relatives outside, their dependents will be entitled to maintenance and care in the Home.
- (2) Unattached single women over the age of 50 who are prepared to go and live with their relatives.
- (3) Wives of old disabled men if they wish to stay outside with their husbands being dispersed under clause (1) above.
- (4) Unattached young women having only son who is being put off doles on attainment of the prescribed age.

### *Rehabilitation Aids.*

I. Inmates of this category will be paid a compassionate grant, equivalent to their three months' cash doles.

Living accommodation may be arranged by the State Government as far as possible.

II. No rehabilitation aid except a cash dole of Rs. 15/- per head per month outside will be admissible to them. The payment of cash dole will be subject to an annual review.

III. The following inmates are to be dispersed after the removal of disability as noted below :—

A. *Age*

- (1) Boys who have attained the age of 16 years. If a boy is studying in the 9th or 10th standard at the time he attains the age of 16 years, he will be allowed to complete his studies upto the Matriculation standard. If, however, he fails in the examination, his doles will be discontinued unless he joins a Vocational or Technical Training Centre in which event he will be kept on in the Home upto the age of 18 years.
- (2) Unmarried girls should be put off doles compulsorily on attaining the age of 25 years. (They should be given sufficient notice of this in advance so that they may exert to get themselves trained well in time before dispersal).

(1) Boys dispersed under this category will not be given any aid.

(2) \*Unmarried girls should be given rehabilitation grant of Rs. 250/- at the time of dispersal from Home.

(\*It is not our intention to disperse them. All that need be done is to put them off doles while allowing them to reside in the Homes. This will bring about a sense of awareness in them and would provide incentive for training. There is therefore no need for a rehabilitation grant of Rs. 250/-.)

B. *Physical*

- (1) Persons admitted on the score of temporary/Partial infirmity or disability of body or mind if they have been cured of such disability or infirmity and have ceased to fulfil the conditions prescribed for admission.

(1) The inmates in this category will be given :—

Compassionate grant equivalent to three months, cash doles admissible to them.

C. *Financial*

- (1) Inmates whose relations have started earning and are in a position to support them.

(1) Inmates of this category will be paid a compassionate grant equivalent to three months, doles admissible to them.

## Dispersal Rules

## Rehabilitation Aids

### D. Social

(1) Unattached women and girls on their marriage.

(2) Inmates admitted as hard cases *i.e.*, deserted wives—in case husband's whereabouts have been traced and reconciliation between the two has been brought about or the deserted wife has an earning son in a position to support her.

*Explanation.*—Relations here would cover all those persons mentioned in clause (d) of para 1 of the Circular letter No. 15(7)(1)/54 RHC dated 15-3-1955.

IV. The following categories of inmates may be dispersed/derationed on the completion of training :—

- (1) Women and girls holding salaried jobs and earning sufficient for their own maintenance should be dispersed. In case their earnings are not sufficient for their own maintenance, they should be derationed and allowed to stay in the Home.
- (2) Women and girls employed in gainful occupations other than salaried jobs and earning enough for their own maintenance should be dispersed. If their earnings are not sufficient for their own maintenance, they should be derationed and allowed to stay in the Home.

- (1) (a) Unattached women may be paid compassionate grant equal to three months' cash doles at the time of their marriage.
- (b) In case of marriage of unattached girls, they may be given a grant of Rs. 200/-.

(1) They would be given a lump sum Rehabilitation grant of Rs. 250/-.

(2) A grant in the shape of equipment not exceeding Rs. 250/- if considered necessary, by the Union Ministry.

- (3) Boy inmates who have qualified for and have secured salaried jobs before reaching their normal age of dispersal may also be dispersed. (3) Boy inmates getting salaried jobs should be given a lump sum outfit grant of Rs. 250/- in the shape of equipment such as cycle etc.

F.N. The inmates in (1) and (2) above will be allowed to leave their dependents in Homes for maintenance on the terms and conditions prescribed in this behalf.

*V. Contribution to be made towards the maintenance of inmates of Homes/Infirmaries by earning mothers/sons/unmarried daughters.*

- (1) Women holding salaried posts should contribute half of the excess over Rs. 50/- subject to a maximum of Rs. 25/- per child per mensem towards the maintenance of their children left in the Home. If a woman takes away one child to stay with her, she should contribute half the excess over Rs. 75/-.
- (2) Unmarried sons/daughters holding salaried posts should contribute half the excess over Rs. 50/- towards the maintenance of their parents and other dependents left in the Home/Infirmary. In the case of a daughter when she marries she would not be required to make any contribution in this behalf; but in the case of the son, the limit of income should be raised from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- on his marriage and by an additional sum of Rs. 25/- for each child.
- (3) Unmarried sons/daughters who after discharge from the Home/Infirmary get engaged in gainful occupation other than a salaried post, the principle referred to at (2) above should apply if the Review Committee is satisfied that they have adequate income.
- (4) Inmates who are employed in the Home and residing on the premises and whose children/dependents are being maintained in the same Home at Government expense, should contribute half the excess over Rs. 30/- subject to a maximum of Rs. 25/- per child per mensem.
- (i) inmates who get training in work like tailoring, embroidery etc. should be derationed/dispersed immediately after they have completed their training, on payment of prescribed rehabilitation benefits.
- (ii) inmates who get training in professional courses of teaching, nursing, dai etc. should be dispersed/derationed on their getting a job or on expiry of one of their passing the examination, whichever is earlier.

## APPENDIX VI

### *Statement showing the Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations*

Serial No.	Para No.	Recommendation/Conclusion
1	2	3
1	10	There are no means of verifying the claim that the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Western Zone is nearly complete. But it is clear that bulk of the work is over and there is no necessity of a separate Ministry being continued for rehabilitation of the displaced persons from Western Zone beyond the year 1960-61.
2	15-16	Though it was announced that it would be possible to close the Ministry of Rehabilitation by the end of 1959-60, certain items of work still remain to be completed and the Ministry is still far from closing down. It is now stated that the Ministry would not at all be necessary after 1960-61. The Committee are surprised that the Ministry set targets without realistic appraisal of the problem. They hope that there would not be any going back from this date.
3	17	The Committee recommend that a phased programme may be drawn up for completion of the work remaining with the Ministry or transferred to other Ministries within a definite period.
4	20	Considering the fact that the Ministry itself has stated that rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Western Zone has been nearly completed, the Committee doubt if it is essential to maintain a large establishment as it is now, in the Secretariat. They feel that the staff position should be kept under constant review and conscious effort made to reduce it. Attempts should be made to absorb in other departments staff becoming rendered by such reduction.
5	22-24	The Committee observe that the percentage of the administrative expenditure to total expenditure on Rehabilitation in Punjab is on high side and has been continuously on the increase. They consider that the matter needs to be reviewed with a view to reduce the incidence of administrative expenditure, which would necessarily bring down the Central liabilities.

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- 6      29    The Committee doubt whether there is adequate justification for the maintenance of a large number of senior officers in the Ministry especially when the volume of work has been decreasing. They are of the opinion that the necessity of having one Deputy Secretary and one Under Secretary for Dandakaranya work needs to be reconsidered in the light of the fact that the administration of the Dandakaranya Project has been entrusted to a high powered authority with considerable degree of autonomy. They recommend that the position may be reviewed with a view to reduce the number of posts.
- 7      33    The Committee regret that there should have been a large number of irregularities and that the audit objections thereon should have been accumulated to such an extent as to necessitate not only the creation but also its indefinite continuance of a special section for their disposal. They suggest that the audit objections should be cleared quickly and further avoidable expenditure of this special section stopped.
- 8      39    Even after taking into account the number of claims which are yet to be finalised after verification by Pakistan the number of claims of Indian Nationals pending settlement in the Central Claims Organisation is about 33100. The Committee feel that this number is very large and suggest that more effective steps may be taken to settle the outstanding claims early.
- 9      42    The Committee are surprised that while there is general decline in the work of the Ministry the expenditure incurred on the Central Claims Organisation should be on the increase. The reasons offered in explanation of the increase do not seem to take into account the claims settled and consequent progressive reduction of the number of claims to be dealt with. They recommend that steps may be taken to reduce the expenditure. They were given to understand that the staff provision of the Central Claims Organisation was under examination by the S.R.U. They hope that it would result in a reduction of the expenditure.
- 10     44    While the Committee are in favour of the dispersal of the Government offices they do not think that Mussoorie was the right choice for location of the Central Claims Organisation. They consider that the office should have been located at a more easily accessible place, preferably in an area where there is concentration of displaced persons. That would have helped the displaced persons to contact the office more easily and resulted in economy in expenditure as well.
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49 The Committee understand that the total value of the resources available in compensation pool was about 170 crores and the amount of compensation payable under the Scheme was also roughly of the order of Rs.170 crores. They are therefore of the opinion that there should be no difficulty in meeting all the liabilities from the assets.

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

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61 The Committee are concerned to note the existence of a large number of cases where exaggerated claims have been admitted. They are afraid that the inflation of the claims might not be confined to the particular cases reviewed. Considering the amount of over Rs. 1 crore that has been reduced in the claims by special scrutiny it would be profitable also to subject to similar scrutiny claims between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 remaining unsettled. They recommend that the scope of the scrutiny may be extended to those claims which have been settled by issue of statements of accounts and the statements have not been utilised so far.

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



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- 15        71 The Committee fear that want of proper maintenance of the properties in occupation of non-claimants who had not opted to buy them may result in heavy depreciation in their market value and consequently loss to Government in the event of their sale. The Committee consider that it should be the normal practice to maintain the Government built or owned properties properly till they are allotted or sold.
- 16        72 The Committee note that arrears of rent on evacuee and Government built properties up to 1-12-1959, is Rs. 589.56 lakhs and 221.95 lakhs respectively. The Secretary to the Ministry stated that this figure was somewhat unrealistic because it included amount due from the claimants which was adjustable against their claims and also the amount due from non-claimants after 1-10-1955, which would be exempted if they purchased those properties. Considering that the number of claims still to be settled is very small and that the number of non-claimants who have not opted to buy the properties in their occupation is fairly large, the Committee feel that the amount of effective arrears may not be much smaller than what is stated above. They recommend that vigorous steps should be taken to recover the dues.
- 17        75 The Committee are surprised that the Ministry having obtained the approval of Parliament in 1956 for setting up the Corporation to administer the Faridabad Township should have taken a contrary decision soon thereafter. It shows lack of sufficient fore-thought in bringing the measure in the first place. In the second, having enacted the legislation one naturally expected due regard to be paid to the provisions of the Statute. If, however, the legislation became superfluous, there should have been no loss of time in taking steps to have the law removed from the Statute Book.
- 18        77-78 The Committee observe that one of the reasons for the non-association of the residents in Faridabad township with the administration of the township was stated to be the existence of too many personnel and group rivalries among them. The Committee are not able to appreciate this explanation, for in many places the conditions will not be very different and the personal and group rivalries exist. Far from being unhelpful, such an association of a representative or two of the residents would enable both sides to understand and appreciate the mutual view points. They learn that the township is being transferred to Punjab Government

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and that the latter propose to bring in a legislation for making arrangements for the administration of all the refugee townships taken over by them. The Committee recommend that the transfer of the Faridabad Township to Punjab Government be expedited and early steps taken to reorganise its administrative set up.

- 19            79    Though the Faridabad Township was set up in 1949' the Faridabad Development Board had not so far framed many rules for its conduct. The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to frame rules or bye-laws for the conduct of business of the Faridabad Development Board.
- 20            80-81    The Committee are surprised that even after spending about Rs. 13 lakhs the drainage in the Faridabad township should be in a bad condition. To say that the standard of drainage in Faridabad is no worse than that of some of the big towns in Punjab is poor justification. They suggest that the matter may be investigated and steps taken to improve the system.
- 21            85-86    The Tripuri Township was in a state of utter disrepair. The Committee recommend that steps may be taken to examine the conditions obtaining in the Tripuri township and to remove the defects in the administrative set up and the difficulties of the residents.
- 22            87    The Committee were informed that the request of the non-claimant displaced persons in Rajpura for allotment of 100/200 square yards of land and building grant of Rs. 500 had been rejected by the Ministry of Rehabilitation because they were not entertaining any new housing Scheme and also because such cases were to be found at all places where displaced persons had been settled. The Committee invite attention to their recommendation relating to the liabilities of the terms under which the non-claimant occupants could be enabled to purchase the houses at para 67
- 23            96    It would appear that the employment position in the townships is far from satisfactory. The Committee, therefore, suggest that a survey be undertaken to assess the unemployment problem in the townships and more effective steps be taken to provide employment to the displaced persons.
- 24            100    The Committee notice that no accurate information is available with regard to the number of displaced persons employed under the Industrial Schemes.

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

- 25      101    The Committee feel that unless it is ensured that the schemes result in securing employment to the displaced persons to the extent anticipated, the expenditure incurred thereon cannot be deemed to have served its purpose. They, therefore, suggest that a closer supervision should be exercised in such matters.
- 26      103    Displaced persons were living in the old barracks in Kingsway colony without adequate accommodation and proper ventilation. At the same time, they were not willing to go to other areas. The problem had been referred to the Committee headed by the Home Minister. The Committee hope that an early solution will be found to this difficult problem.
- 27      104    The Committee recommend that early steps may be taken to improve the sanitary conditions in the Kingsway Colony.
- 28      107    The delay in the completion of the new houses for the residents of Reids Lines, is stated to be due to the withdrawal of the Faridabad Development Board, the contractor, in the middle of the work. The Committee are surprised that an organisation like the Board, which is part of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and headed by the Secretary to the Ministry, should have resorted to the extreme step of stopping the work on the ground of rise in costs, after taking up the contract on tender basis. It is more surprising that the C.P.W.D. should have failed to come to a settlement with another departmental organisation like the Board. They feel that this is due to lack of adequate understanding and coordination between the two departments. They consider worthwhile to have an investigation into the basic causes for the delay in the construction of the tenements so that similar delays may be avoided in future.
- 29      109    The Committee regret to note that though the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation was set up in 1951 no report of the corporation was presented to Parliament till December, 1959 despite the fact that the Companies Act, 1956 enjoins that the annual reports of all Government Companies should be presented to Parliament.

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- 30 112 The physical achievement of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation has not been much and the financial results are yet to be assessed. It is also evident that the Corporation has not functioned in a business-like manner. The performance of the Corporation belies the general expectation that in all cases an autonomous Corporation can function better than a department of Government. The Committee consider that in creating such corporations in future greater degree of circumspection should be exercised.
- 31 114 The Committee suggest that the remaining work in the R.H.C. may be completed quickly and if the Corporation is not going to be entrusted with any new work, it may be wound up soon so that the expenditure being incurred on its establishment may be reduced.
- 32 117 The Study Group of the Committee visited a few Homes and infirmaries and were favourably impressed with their condition and upkeep.
- 33 118 The Committee suggest that the rate at which grant is at present given to Homes and Infirmaries for the maintenance of inmates may be reviewed.
- 34 120 The Committee consider that it would be a more effective and desirable way of helping the displaced persons to provide them with means of employment instead of maintaining them on gratuitous relief. They, therefore, recommend that action towards this end may be taken.
- 35 121 The Committee consider that a measure of success of the work centres is the number of inmates who, by training and experience, have acquired competence to become instructors. They recommend that every effort should be made to enable the inmates to rise to such positions to replace outsiders gradually.
- 36 123 It was represented to the Committee that a large number of widows who were discharged from the Homes and Infirmaries had no place to go to and therefore were put to great hardship for lack of residential accommodation. It was suggested that Government should come to the aid of such women by providing them with cheap tenements or even mud huts on payment of easy monthly instalments spread over a period. It was also suggested that the possibility of putting up such cheap constructions near the exis-

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ting Homes or even converting the surplus accommodation in the Homes into cheap tenements should be explored. The Committee endorse these suggestions for consideration of Government.

- 37      126    The Committee are not aware of the reasons which prompted the decision to stop fresh admissions to the Homes and Infirmaries. It appears that no survey was undertaken to determine to what extent the problem had been solved. In the circumstances it is quite likely that there are still many destitute people among the displaced persons who need assistance. They urge that the decision to stop fresh admission may be reconsidered.
- 38      127    The number of inmates of Homes etc. for displaced persons from West Pakistan is gradually decreasing. On the other hand the additional requirements of fresh admissions is stated to be 200 a year for the next 5 years. In the circumstances, it would be desirable to integrate these Homes and Infirmaries with existing similar organisations in the States. The Centre should continue to meet its financial obligation by a tapering grant and also lay down certain general considerations for making the grants. The Committee consider that the possibility of such an integration may be explored.

## APPENDIX VII

### *Analysis of recommendations in the Report*

#### I. CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

##### A. Recommendations for improving the organisation and working:

8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.

##### B. Recommendations effecting economy.

S. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

##### C. Miscellaneous recommendations.

S. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 11, 32.

#### II. ANALYSIS OF MORE IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS DIRECTED TOWARDS ECONOMY:

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S. No. as per summary of recommendations Appendix VI	Particulars
4	Staff position in the Ministry should be kept under constant review and conscious efforts made to reduce it.
5	Administrative expenditure in Punjab should be reviewed in view to reduce incidence.
6	The necessity of having one D.S. and one U.S. for Dakarkanya work needs to be reconsidered. The strength of senior officers in the Ministry may be reviewed with a view to reduce the number of posts.
7	Audit objections should be cleared quickly and further expenditure on the Audit Objections Clearance section stopped.
9	The expenditure on the Central Claims Organisations be reduced.

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**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PARLIAMENTARY  
PUBLICATIONS OF THE LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI-1**

Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent	Agency No.	Name and address of the Agent
1.	Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	26.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	50.	Chanderkant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.
2.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad.	27.	Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.	51.	S. Krishnaswamy & Co. P.O. Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli.
3.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj, Lucknow.	28.	City Booksellers, Sohanganj Street, Delhi.	52.	Hyderabad Book Depot, Abid Road (Gun Foundry), Hyderabad.
4.	Imperial Book Depot, 268, Main Street, Poona Camp.	29.	The National Law House, Near Indore General Library, Indore.	53.	(R) M. Gulab Singh & Sons (P) Ltd., Press Area, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
5.	The Popular Book Depot (Regd.), Lamington Road, Bombay-7.	30.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.	54.	(R) C. V. Venkitachala Iyer Near Railway Station, Chalakudi.
6.	H. Venkatarajah & Sons, Vidyanidhi Book Depot, New Statue Circle, Mysore.	31.	A. H. Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.	55.	(R) The Chindambaram Provision Stores, Chidambaram.
7.	International Book House, Main Road, Trivandrum.	32.	M. S. R. Murthy & Co., Visakhapatnam.	56.	(R) K. M. Agarwal & Sons. Railway Book Stall, Udaipur (Rajasthan).
8.	The Presidency Book Supplies, 8-C, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, Madras-5.	33.	The Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank, Meerut.	57.	(R) The Swadesamitran Ltd. Mount Road, Madras.
9.	Arma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.	34.	The Goods Companison, Baroda.	58.	The Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj, Delhi-6.
10.	Book Centre, Opp. Patna College, Patna.	35.	University Publishers, Railway Road, Jullundur City.	59.	The High Commission of India Establishment Dettpt., Aldwiche, London, W.C.2.
11.	J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi-6.	36.	Students Stores, Raghunath Bazar, Jammu-Tawi.	60.	Current Book Stores, Maruti Lane, Raghunath, Dada Street, Bombay-1.
12.	The Cuttrack Law Times Office, Cuttrack-2.	37.	Amar Kirab Ghar, Diagonal Road, Jamshedpur-1.	61.	International Consultant Corporation, 48C, Maredpally (East), Secunderabad-3 (A.P.)
13.	The New Book Depot, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	38.	Allied Traders, Motia Park, Bhopal.	62.	K. G. Asseervandam & Sons Cloughpet, P. O. Ongole, Guntur Dist. (Andhra).
14.	The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall, Simla.	39.	E. M. Gopalkrishna Kone, (Shri Gopal Mahal), North Chitrali Street, Madura.	63.	The New Order Book Co. Eills Bridge, Ahmedabad.
15.	The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	40.	Friends Book House, M., U., Aligarh.	64.	The Triveni Publishers, Masulipatnam.
16.	Lok Milap, District Court Road, Bhavnagar.	41.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawahar Ganj, Jabalpur.	65.	Deccan Book Stall, Ferguson College Road, Poona-4.
17.	Reeves & Co., 29, Park Street, Calcutta-16.	42.	M. C. Sarkar & Sons (P) Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterji Street, Calcutta-12.	66.	Jayana Book Depot, Chaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.
18.	The New Book Depot, Modi No. 3, Nagpur.	43.	People's Book House, B-2-829/1, Nizam Shahi Road, Hyderabad Dn.	67.	'Bookland', 663, Madar Gate, Ajmer (Rajasthan).
19.	The Kashmir Book Shop, Residency Road, Srinagar, Kashmir.	44.	W. Newman & Co., Ltd. 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	68.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
20.	The English Book Store, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	45.	Thacker Spink & Co. (1938) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.	69.	Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar, Bangalore-9.
21.	Rama Krishna & Sons, 16-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	46.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street, Secunderabad.	70.	Gandhi Samriti Trust, Bhavnagar.
22.	International Book House Private Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, Bombay.	47.	Laxmi Narain Agarwal, Hospital Road, Agra.		
23.	Lakshmi Book Store, 42, M. M. Queensway, New Delhi.	48.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad.		
24.	The Kalpana Publishers, Trichinopoly-3.	49.	D. B. Taraporevala & Sons Co. Private Ltd., 210, Dr. Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.		
25.	S. K. Brothers, 15A/65, W.E.A., Karol Bagh, Delhi-5				