

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
(1972-73)**

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

**TWENTY-FIRST REPORT**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE**

**(DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE)**

**[Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare)—General Social Welfare.]**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*July, 1972 | Sravana, 1894 (Saka)*

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# ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1972-73)

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**STUDY GROUP 'E'**  
**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**  
**(1972-73)**

**CONVENER**

**Shri Narendra Singh Bisht**

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11. Shri T. A. Patil
12. Dr. H. P. Sharma
13. Shri Pravinsinh Solanki
14. Shri K. Suryanarayana
15. Shri Nanjibhai Ravjibhai Vekaria.

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee, present this Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare)—General Social Welfare.

2. The Third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on the 10th August, 1971. Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on the 14th March, 1972 and 23rd April, 1972, respectively. The replies were examined by Study Group 'E' of Estimates Committee (1972-73) at their sitting held on the 16th June, 1972.

3. The draft Report was adopted by the Estimates Committee (1972-73) on the 20th June, 1972.

4. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:

I—Report

II—Recommendations which have been accepted by Government.

5. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) is given in the Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of the 80 recommendations made in the Report, all the 80 recommendations i.e. 100.00 per cent have been accepted by the Government.

KAMAL NATH TEWARI,

NEW DELHI;  
July 27, 1972.

*Chairman,  
Estimates Committee.*

*Sravana 5, 1894 (Saka)*

## **CHAPTER I**

### **REPORT**

The Estimates Committee are glad to observe that all the recommendations contained in their Third Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare)—General Social Welfare have been accepted by the Government.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT**

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Para 1.23)**

The Committee feel that the magnitude problem of Social Welfare is huge and the resources available are like a drop to the needs of millions which require more funds and a dynamic policy to ameliorate the distressing condition of the vulnerable section of the society in the country.

#### **Reply of Government**

No comment.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Deptt. of Social Welfare)  
O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 14-3-72]

#### **Further information called for by the Committee**

It should specifically be stated as to whether Government accept the observation of the Committee and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard may be indicated.

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4|9|ECI|71 dated 29-3-72].

#### **Reply of Government**

There seems to be some misunderstanding. As far as the general observation of the Estimates Committee regarding the huge magnitude of the problem of social welfare and the meagre availability of resources for social welfare to meet the needs of the millions, there can be no two opinion. The need of even child welfare services, within the overall requirements of social welfare, are so enormous and the resources available are so limited that little justice could be done to the programme of child welfare. This has been brought out very clearly in Shri Ganga Saran Sinha Committee report on Children Programme.

The question of allotment of funds for social welfare in the development plan, however, relates to the larger question of priorities in the Five Year Plans. The priorities upto now have been given

to the programmes of economic development. Even when relatively less priority is given to the programme of social development, the programmes of social services like health and education take the major share. This is understandable when even the basic social services of maternity and child health and of primary education are still to be universally ensured.

It is therefore a larger question of national policy for development in which policy for social welfare becomes a constituent part. In this regard the Department of Social Welfare can give no comment as the overall question of national development is to be viewed by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments, keeping in mind the availability of resources and the priorities that are required to be given to development activities.

The Department would however like to support the suggestion made by the Estimates Committee that a dynamic policy is needed to ameliorate the distressing condition of the vulnerable section of the society in the country, living, however, within the overall requirements of national development.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare, O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 22-4-1972]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Para 1.24)**

The Committee are distressed to note that Government have not been able to involve local people to the desirable level in implementation of the social welfare activities. They recommend that some serious effort should be made to develop contacts with the local experienced and devoted social workers with a view to involve them in meeting the increasing requirements of the Social Welfare Projects.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department is making every effort to involve local people in implementation of its social welfare schemes. In fact, the majority of the social welfare schemes are implemented through the voluntary social welfare organisations in the fields. In addition to other schemes already being implemented with the help of voluntary organisation, the Department has finalised two schemes, namely, welfare of Destitute Women and Welfare of Destitute Children which are to be implemented entirely with the help of voluntary agencies.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 14-3-72].

**Recommendation (Sr. No. 3, Para 1.27)**

The Committee agree with the views expressed that the Government of India being committed to a socialistic pattern of Society should have a Social Welfare Policy. They recommend that Government may consider this matter in all seriousness and formulate their Social Welfare Policy as early as possible. At any rate the Children Policy Resolution should be finalised expeditiously and concrete action initiated to implement it.

**Reply of Government**

Steps have already been taken to finalise the Draft Children Policy Resolution for adoption by the Parliament.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Deptt. of Social Welfare)  
O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 14-3-72]

**Further information called for by the Committee**

- (a) What is the decision of the Government regarding their Social Welfare Policy?
- (b) By what time the Children Policy Resolution is likely to be finalised?

[Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71 dated 29-3-72]

**Reply of Government**

We propose to adopt in the first instance a Resolution on National Policy on Children. Necessary Resolution is likely to be moved in the Parliament shortly.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Deptt. of Social Welfare)  
O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 4, Para No. 2.8)**

An eminent Social Worker represented that the staff in the Department of Social Welfare should not be allowed to stay at one seat for more than three years to obviate vested interest and stagnation in their thinking and approach to the Social Welfare Institutions. Another Social Welfare Organisation has urged that there should not be frequent changes in projects. The Committee would like Government to examine the matter in detail and take remedial measures as necessary to inspire confidence in Welfare Organisations institutions and general public in the objective and efficient functioning of the Department.

## **Reply of Government**

### *Staff in the Main Department.*

1. So far as the higher policy planning and execution of the Social Welfare Schemes is concerned the following officers are concerned with the programme:

1. Additional Secretary.
2. Joint Secretary/Director General Backward Classes.
3. Deputy Secretaries.
4. Advisor (Social Welfare)
5. Special Officer (Handicapped)
6. Planning & Technical Officer.
7. Under Secretaries.

The Additional Secretary, the Joint Secretary and Deputy Secretaries are normally drawn from ICS/IAS/Central Secretariat Service. They are liable to transfer according to exigency of service. There is no risk of any stagnation in approach to the Social Welfare problems.

As regards the post of Advisor and Special Officer (handicapped), they are regular and permanent in their posts. There is no question of their posting in different positions. However there is no risk of any stagnation in thinking and approach as they get lot of opportunities to come into contact with Social Welfare Organisations; they attend Seminars, Conferences in India as well as abroad. This should keep them abreast with the various developments in their respective spheres of work.

The Planning and Technical Officer is on deputation from Madhya Pradesh Government. He should normally revert to his parent cadre after three years.

As regards Under Secretaries most of them are drawn from Central Secretariat Service. A few may be drawn from I.A.S. or Indian Audit and Accounts Service. They are transferred from one post to the other, subject to the exigencies of work.

### *Staff in the Attached and Subordinate Offices.*

The following Attached and Subordinate Offices are involved in the execution of Social Welfare Programme.

- (a) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

- (b) Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate.
- (c) Central Bureau of Correctional Services.
- (d) Central Social Welfare Board.
- (e) National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun.
- (f) Technical Centre for Adult Deaf.

As regards the Officer of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Commissioner's post is a tenure post and is appointed by the President. The other officers under him generally belong to various Central Services or General Civil Service.

The incumbents of the posts in Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate are not generally transferred.

The Director of Central Bureau of Correctional Services is from the Gujarat State Prisons Services. The other staff is more or less permanent and no transfers are possible.

The Central Social Welfare Board is an autonomous organisation. The post of Chairman and Secretary are held by different persons from time to time. The other staff is more or less permanent.

The staff in the Centres at Dehra Dun and Hyderabad are more or less permanent and there is no scope of transfers.

3. As stated above, there no risk of any mental stagnation. The higher staff gets ample opportunities to visit the various Institutions and attend various Conferences, Seminar etc. in the Country and abroad. However as a measure of introduction of some more flexibility, we are considering a proposal to revise the recruitment rules relating to higher technical post to facilitate recruitment from academic fields on contract basis.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. 11|33|71-Coord. dated 14-3-72].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 5, Para 2.20)**

The Committee are constrained to observe that the Central Social Welfare Board has reduced itself to a sort of grant giving agency only and the grants given by them have remained stagnant in as much as all their money has been tied up in giving grants to the existing institutions only from year to year to the detriment of the new institutions whom they have failed to provide funds thus defeating the very objective of encouraging new institutions for which the Board was created.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department generally agrees with the observation. The Board has accepted the principle of tapering off grants in the case of old institutions, so as to be in a position to render financial assistance to new social welfare institutions.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 14-3-72)]

#### **Recommendation (Sr. No. 6, Para No. 2.21)**

The Committee would, therefore, recommend that the policy of giving grants to voluntary institutions by the Board should be reviewed keeping in view the following factors:

- (i) That an institution should be given grants for about two to three years with a view to enable it to stand on its own feet and thereafter the grants may be reduced gradually; and
- (ii) that atleast 20 per cent of the moneys for grants may be earmarked for new institutions and new ventures with a view to encourage them.

### **Reply of Government**

We accept the recommendation that grants to institutions should be for a limited period. Since, however, Welfare Programmes are not self-sustaining programmes we would prefer the support-phase to be extended over a longer period *e.g.* 7—10 years.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 14-3-72)]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 7, Para No. 2.24)**

The Committee hope that the standard pattern of accounting and maintenance of documents will soon be evolved by Central Social Welfare Board for the institutions concerned with a view to enable the Central Social Welfare Board and State Boards to exercise proper control over them.

### **Reply of Government**

The question of standardising and simplifying the pattern of accounting and maintaining documents is being examined by the Central Social Welfare Board and suitable instructions will be issued by the Board to the aided voluntary institutions, in due course.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. 11/33/71-Coord. dated 14-3-72].

**Recommendation (Sr. No. 8, Para No. 2.25)**

The Committee have been informed by the Secretary of the Central Social Welfare Board that there is a provision for the post of a Financial Officer in the Board; but they have not been able to secure the services of any such officer. The Committee are not aware as to how long this post is lying vacant; but they are of the opinion that a body like the Central Social Welfare Board which disburses grants to the tune of several lakhs of rupees should not remain without a Financial Officer for a long time. The Committee would urge upon the Central Social Welfare Board to take early steps to appoint a Financial Officer.

**Reply of Government**

An Internal Financial Adviser-*cum*-Chief Accounts officer has since been appointed in the Central Social Welfare Board.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Sr. No. 9, Para No. 2.29)**

The Committee agree with the view that the Central Social Welfare Board should tap other Sources to raise additional funds to meet the growing demand of the Social Welfare programmes and should not be solely dependent upon Government grants. They recommend that the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Boards may examine as to how best they can act as a bridge between the private parties and the public to raise more funds to achieve the desired goal.

**Reply of Government**

We accept this recommendation. The Central Social Welfare Board can be required either to raise funds or to formulate programmes with community participation specifically built into them.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Sr. No. 10, Para 2.35)**

The Committee are unhappy to note the sorry state of affairs prevalent in the office of the Board as pointed out by Brigadier Pennathur in his report regarding attendance, the work done by supervisory staff and certain other irregularities and accepted by the Secretary to the Board during evidence. They regret that the

Board did not implement the recommendations made by S.I.U. as early as 1965 and that their attitude towards the proposal of Government for further study of work load in the office by S.I.U. in 1970 was far from cooperative as they insisted that recommendations of S.I.U. should not be made binding on the Board, being an autonomous body. The Committee are convinced that the S.I.U. should be asked to examine the work load vis-a-vis the staff position in the office of the Central Social Welfare Board and to make concrete suggestions to effect economy and improve the performance at all levels, as early as possible and the Board should agree to implement these recommendations.

### **Reply of Government**

We accept these recommendations in principle. The Government is examining a proposal to reorganise the Central Social Welfare Board. Necessary action for rationalising its structure will be considered at the appropriate time.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

By what time the proposal to reorganise the Central Social Welfare Board is likely to be finalised and re-organisation of the Board done?

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71, dated 29-3-72.]

### **Reply of Government**

This work is likely to be completed during the course of the current financial year.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 22-4-72.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 11, Para No. 2.41)**

The Committee are glad to note that the Refugee Handicrafts shop is showing profits year after year and that the balance sheet is being prepared according to commercial procedure.

### **Reply of Government**

Noted.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]



**Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para No. 2.42)**

They would like Government to examine if the activities of the Refugee Handicrafts Shop could further be expanded to help the sale of products of other units to the best interests of the persons for whom these Schemes are being run.

**Reply of Government**

A 'Tailoring Section' with 4.6 wage-earners has started functioning at Refugee Handicrafts Shop. This section undertakes stitching of Gents, Ladies and Children's garments. This additional activity of the shop is likely to add to the business activities of the Shop and also provide wages to wage-earners on the other.

As regards display of products of other units for sale. It is a welcome proposal.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Further information called for by the Committee**

What further action has been taken to display products of other units for sale at the Refugee Handicrafts Shop?

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71 dated 29-3-1972.]

**Reply of Government**

Goods of the National Centre for the Blind, Dehradun have been displayed for sale at the Shop. The States of Punjab and Haryana have been offered the display facilities and they may avail these whenever they wish to sell their products at Delhi through the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 22-4-1972.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 13, Para No. 2.44)**

The Committee hope that every effort will be made by Government to attract more and more Government Departments and also large Organisations in public and private sector to give work to the Training-cum-Production Centres so that the destitute people towards whom Government have a moral obligation, continue to have an assured means of earning their livelihood. The Committee would also urge upon the Government to see that Training-cum-Pro-

duction Centres spare no effort to maintain and improve quality and offer competitive rates to attract more business.

### **Reply of Government**

A proposal for the opening of a "Dyeing Section" in one of the Training-cum-Production Centres is under consideration. Every effort is made to maintain the standard of quality and competitive rates so as to attract more business from both private sector and semi-Government organisations.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 14, Para No. 2.46)**

The Committee would like Government to keep proper statistics about the number of people who get employment after getting training from the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate to enable them to come to correct conclusions while reviewing the progress made in regard to the training programme.

### **Reply of Government**

At present no statistics about the number of people who get employment after getting training at the Instructors Training Institute, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi is being maintained. It is proposed to issue instructions to the Organiser of the Institute to be in touch with the passed out trainees as far as possible and try to maintain such statistics to the extent possible.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 15, Para No. 2.57)**

The Committee recommend that Government should find ways and means to persuade State Governments to establish proper statistical cells at the State level so that the statistical information on all India basis could be collected to enable the Bureau to assess the progress made in the implementation of various correctional schemes in States and to suggest measures for further improvement in implementation of programmes.

### **Reply of Government**

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services has already taken up the matter with the State Governments in respect of setting up

of the statistical cell at the State level so that the statistical information on all India basis could be collected and the progress so far made in the implementation of various correctional schemes assessed. The present position in this respect is as follows:—

1. DELHI: A planning and research unit is already in existence in the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi.
2. GUJARAT: A planning and research unit has been set up in the Directorate of Social Defence, Gujarat State with one Planning Officer, one Research Assistant and one Statistical Assistant.
3. MYSORE: The Government has sanctioned the establishment of a research-cum-statistical unit attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Prisons.

Besides, other States also have included in their respective Annual Plan Schemes for 1972-73 the proposal of establishing statistical cells attached to the Office of the Inspector General of Prisons or Directorate of Social Welfare.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/72-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para No. 2.58)**

The Committee need hardly stress that there is greater scope for intensification of efforts on the part of the Bureau in the fields of prison reform, prevention of juvenile delinquency, probation programme, prevention of beggary etc. and they hope that suitable remedial steps would be taken from time to time to achieve the desired results in all these fields.

#### **Reply of Government**

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services is making all efforts to gear up existing services in different States and Union Territories through technical advice and guidance in the implementation of various programmes, viz., Prison Reforms, Probation Services, Juvenile Delinquency, Prevention of Beggary, etc.

In view of the slow progress in the field of Probation and Allied Services in the country, the Bureau declared the year 1971 as Probation Year and made necessary efforts to strengthen the existing services all over the country.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 17, Para No. 2.59)**

The Committee would also like that Government should continuously study latest developments in these fields in other countries with a view to adopt such measures which are suited to our conditions.

**Reply of Government**

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services is constantly in touch with international organisations for an exchange of ideas in the field of the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Bureau exchanges its journal and other material with the international organisations working in the field of Corrections.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 18, Para No. 2.63)**

The Committee note that in regard to Social Defence Legislation, the Central Bureau of Correctional Services has made some progress as a result of constant contact by the Bureau with the various agencies concerned. Some State Governments have framed Children's Acts and some of them have implemented them also. The Bureau is helping them in framing rules and setting up the field services like, Juvenile Courts, Remand Homes, Certified Schools and so on. The Committee, however, hope that further progress will be made by constant endeavours in this direction.

**Reply of Government**

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services, as an Advisory body at the national level, is engaged in assisting the State Governments in framing acts and rules pertaining to the field of corrections, establishment of necessary institutions under the Acts, recruitment and training of personnel, etc., for proper implementation of the programmes.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Sl. No. 19, Para No. 2.70)**

The Committee hope that the mutual exchange of information by India with foreign countries will be beneficial to all concerned and that the Central Bureau of Correctional Services will take the

best advantage out of the existing facilities available, by undertaking a critical study of all the material with a view to encourage and adopt such measures as would reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen social defence.

### **Reply of Government**

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services has continued to keep in touch with various organisations working in the field of Corrections in foreign countries and avail of the opportunity to exchange ideas on various aspects of Social Defence Programmes. Some surveys are undertaken or proposed to be undertaken by the Bureau, which were based on the lines of those adopted by international agencies in various countries.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendation (Sl. No. 20, Para No. 2.72)**

The Committee note that a Social Defence Journal is brought out by the Central Bureau of Correctional Services for free distribution to all States' Heads of Department's members of the Central Advisory Board on Correctional Services as also to the concerned agencies and persons. Besides, the Bureau also exchanges literature with Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, Council for Social Development, Indian Council for Social Work and other such agencies. The Committee would, however, like Government to evolve a procedure whereby they may undertake a periodic survey and evaluation of the achievements made in this regard.

### **Reply of Government**

As a part of the publication programme of the Central Bureau of Correctional Services a quarterly Journal 'Social Defence' is brought out, which is the only forum for exchange of ideas in the field of corrections in the country. This publication has, of late, been improved by introducing some new features.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

What actual action has been taken to evolve a procedure whereby Government may undertake a periodic survey and evaluation of the achievements made?

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71, dated 29-3-72.]

### Reply of Government

The Department of Social Welfare requires a list while sanctioning the printing of the extra copies of the journal and this ensures that the journal prepared will be received by the agencies and persons interested. The following gives an analytical breakup of how the four issues of the journal April, July, October 1971 and January, 1972 published during 1971-72 have been distributed.

Details of Distribution	April 1971	July 1971	October 1971	January 1972
1. Total No. of copies printed . . . . .	380	1380	1380	1450
2. Issued to subscriber . . . . .	260	260	260	330
3. Kept for official use. . . . .	20	20	20	20
4. Miscellaneous agencies including foreign agencies in the field. . . . .	100	100	100	100
5. I. G. Prisons . . . . .	—	50	75	5
6. Directors, Social Welfare . . . . .		63	50	50
7. Judiciary . . . . .		400	376	376
8. Probation Officers . . . . .	—	18	28	27
9. Correctional institutions . . . . .	..	13	20	20
10. Other Government Departments . . . . .		11	17	18
11. Voluntary Social Welfare agencies . . . . .		5	14	14
12. Schools of Social Work . . . . .		30	30	30
13. Conference . . . . .	..	410	390	390
	380	1380	1380	1450

This will show that the Government has evolved a procedure whereby the evaluation of the achievements in this regard can be made.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O. M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 22-4-72]

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 21, Para No. 2.76)

In view of the high rent of Rs. 5,050 per month being paid by the Institute for the three buildings in its occupation at present, the Committee would like Government to take an early decision in

regard to the construction of their own buildings on the plot of land acquired in Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

### Reply of Government

The proposal to construct a composite building for the Institute, Central Social Welfare Board and the Central Bureau of Correctional Services, as recommended by the Planning Commission, is already under consideration. The requirements of space for the C.S.W.B., has not been received as yet. They have been reminded a few days ago. The matter will be considered if Ministry of Finance agree to allocate funds for building in 1972-73.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 22, Para No. 2.86)

In regard to involvement of local people in the Social Welfare Projects, the Committee would like to quote the statement made by the Additional Secretary, Social Welfare Department in connection with the question of raising of more funds for Social Welfare activities:—

“Here is the question of involving local people. On that I am afraid we are not too effective either in the Department or in the Central Social Welfare Board. There is possibility of some extra effort put in that direction.....”

### Reply of Government

We agree in principle, and this will be explored.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72].

### Recommendation (Sl. No. 23, Para No. 2.87)

The Committee recommend that the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation should evolve ways and means of encouraging people's participation in social work and give concrete suggestions for augmenting funds of social welfare through public contribution.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department has forwarded the suggestion to the Institute for implementation.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

Please state what action has actually been taken by the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation in regard to evolve ways and means of encouraging people's participation in social work and to give concrete suggestions for augmenting funds of Social Welfare through public contribution?

[Lok Sabha Secretariate O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71, dated 29-3-72]

### **Reply of Government**

The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation utilizes primarily the method of study and research as well as training for fulfilling its objectives. The primary focus of the Institute being public cooperation, it relates majority of its research programmes as well as training programmes to the subject of securing people's participation, specially in promoting the programme of social welfare. The following two lists of subjects which relate to research studies as well as training seminars promoted by the Institute indicate the extent of its effort in evolving ways and means of encouraging peoples participation in social welfare and in giving concrete suggestions for enabling the welfare organizations to raise resources on its own for developmental programmes:

#### **(a) Research Projects:**

1. Plan and People's Participation
2. Voluntary Efforts in a Rural Community
3. On Getting People to Participate
4. Voluntary Service in India
5. People Can Avert Famine
6. Famine Relief in Bihar—A study of the Role of Voluntary Organisations
7. Grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations



8. Consumers' Views on Problems of Civil Supplies during Indo-Pak War (1971)
9. A Study of Volunteers in Welfare Agencies.

(b) *Training Seminars*

1. Methods and Concept of Public Cooperation
2. People's Role in Social Defence
3. Promoting Adult Education through People's Participation
4. School—Community Relationship
5. Mobilising Community Resources for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded
6. Problems of Rehabilitation of the Handicapped—Citizens' Aid to Agencies
7. Status of Women and Family Planning
8. Famine Relief and Reconstruction.

The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation, however, being primarily concerned with research and training, does not promote any direct service programme for implementation either in relation to the measures of securing public co-operation for developmental programme or for raising resources for social welfare.

Recently the Institute has undertaken a study on the "Problems of Fund Raising in voluntary agencies". The report will be based on the study of 100 voluntary agencies in the city of Delhi. The Institute also proposes to undertake a study regarding the utilization of large sums of money with different charitable organisations and trust endowments available for promoting Social Welfare activities. Both these studies are likely to help in developing better understanding regarding the raising of funds for social welfare through public contribution.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 22-4-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 24, Para No. 2.91)**

The Committee note that the cooperation of the State Governments is forthcoming both in the preparation of the plan for Social Welfare as well as for its implementation and that the programmes are being promoted within the funds made available for Social Welfare both in the Central and the State budget.

### **Reply of Government**

Noted.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 25, Para No. 2.92)**

The Committee would, however, like to refer to the observations made by the Government representative during evidence, that there was a need of cooperation among voluntary organisations. They recommend that Government should evolve some method or machinery on a regular basis with a view to bring together the voluntary agencies concerned with a particular aspects of social welfare for mutual exchange of ideas and to coordinate their activities.

### **Reply of Government**

Action to promote cooperation amongst voluntary organisations at the State and Regional levels is already being taken by the Central Social Welfare Board. Scope for improvements in this regard will be explored.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72].

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

Please state what action has been taken to evolve some method or machinery on a regular basis with a view to bring together the voluntary agencies concerned with a particular aspect of Social Welfare for mutual exchange of ideas and to coordinate their activities?

[Lok Sabha Secretariate O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71, dated 29-3-72]

### **Reply of Government**

From its inception, the Central Social Welfare Board has been organising periodical Conferences at the Central, Regional, State and Block levels with a view to bringing together the voluntary organisations for mutual exchange of ideas and to co-ordinate their activities. Due to paucity of funds for this purpose it has not been possible for the Board to organise these Conferences regularly. Scope for securing additional funds for this purpose will be explored.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O. M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 22-4-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 26, Para No. 2.93)**

The Committee would also like to refer to the views of Government that the coordination of the services at the State level where the Department of Social Welfare is not adequately established and equipped becomes a real problem. The Committee would suggest that the Central Government may impress upon the State Department the need for establishing well equipped Department of Social Welfare where necessary with a view to bring in effective coordination and speedy implementation of various social welfare programmes at their level.

**Reply of Government**

The Department of Social Welfare, Government of India have been trying to impress on the representatives of the State Governments on the need of strengthening State Directorates of Social Welfare. During Annual Plan discussion on Social Welfare—1972-73—efforts were continuously made to emphasise the need of bringing major areas of Social Welfare services namely, Child Welfare, Women Welfare, Welfare of the Handicapped and Social Defence, under one Director of Social Welfare. The necessary funds required for re-organising the Directorates of Social Welfare in some of the States were also recommended in the Annual Plan budget for 1972-73. The consolidation of Department of Social Welfare at the State level is a continuing process requiring constant effort on the part of the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 27, Para No. 2.94)**

The Committee also hope that the Central Social Welfare Board which is the coordinating agency for the social welfare programmes should discharge its responsibilities more effectively.

**Reply of Government**

We accept this recommendation.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 28, Para No. 3.4)**

The Committee agree with the view that voluntary organisations in India have played a pioneering role in the field of Social Welfare. Persons in distress or affected by natural calamities had always looked upon Voluntary Organisations and Social Workers for help and this had usually been forthcoming. Social Workers, who take up honorary work out of desire to serve, are the best choice to extend any social welfare services to remote rural areas.

**Reply of Government**

The Department is in agreement with the recommendation and would keep this in view when implementing programmes of social welfare in rural areas.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 29, Para No. 3.5)**

The Committee note that the planning and execution of social welfare services sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board in the rural areas are in the hands of Voluntary Workers devoted to the social welfare activities. The Committee, however, feel that there is scope for intensification of effort in this respect in the rural areas. The Committee would like Government to:—

- (i) undertake on a regular basis evaluation of rural social welfare programmes as also achievements made in respect thereof;
- (ii) work out the percentage of expenditure incurred on rural social welfare activities as compared to expenditure on administrative processes and maintain such information to help in arriving at correct decisions;
- (iii) maintain an account regarding the number of voluntary institutions working in rural areas which have become self-supporting or reduced dependence on Government help; and
- (iv) explore new dimensions of work in the existing field or new directions of social welfare activities.

### Reply of Government

We accept the recommendation.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

### Further information called for by the Committee

Please state what specific action has been taken in this regard.

[Lok Sabha Secretariate O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71, dated 29-3-72]

### Reply of Government

(i) Evaluation of Family and Child Welfare Programme which is the single largest national programme for rural areas on a regular basis has been assigned to the Delhi School of Social Work by the Department of Social Welfare and they are working on this project. It is not possible to undertake a systematic and sustained evaluation of rural social welfare programmes organised by the voluntary institutions due to paucity of funds. However, evaluation of programmes aided by the Board would be taken up from time to time.

(ii) On the basis of a statistical study undertaken by the Board, expenditure on Functional Committee office and other administrative expenditure does not work out to more than 15 per cent of the project budget. It may be mentioned here that expenditure on salaries of programme staff in the projects is not to be treated as administrative expenditure, since these are service personnel providing the needed services.

(iii) The Central Social Welfare Board has a proposal to bring out a Directory of Welfare institutions in different States including the institutions in rural areas. While preparing this Directory, a study regarding institutions which have become self-supporting or have reduced dependence on Government help will also be made. The existing position is that most of the institutions only partly depend on the Board's grant since the Board's grants are always subject to matching contribution by the voluntary institutions.

(iv) Surveys to assess the existing needs in the field and formulation of new programmes to meet these needs had been one of the important functions of the Board from its very inception. But for the last few years, this work could not be taken on a continuous

basis due to paucity of funds. However, the Field Counselling and Inspectorate Division had drawn up two schemes one of which is intended to study "Women construction labour and the various problems faced by them" with a view to render them organised services such as provisions of creches to the children who are often left unattended to while the mothers are on work-site. The other scheme is intended to take up "Field Counselling service in respect of some of the important programmes like the Condensed Course of Education for Adult Women, Socio-Economic Programme, Family and Child Welfare Programme and the General Grants-in-aid programme, in consultation with the Schools of Social Work at Delhi, Bangalore and Madras to start with, utilising the expertise of these Schools.

A Standing Advisory Committee consisting of Social Scientists, Social Work Administrators and Experts in the allied field has been proposed to supervise and guide this Field Counselling Service.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O. M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 22-4-72]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 30, Para No. 3.8)**

The Committee are sorry to note that coordination between the Voluntary Organisations inter se and between the Voluntary and Government Organisations has been found to be very difficult in the absence of a regular machinery to do so. The Committee would like the Central Social Welfare Board to undertake this important role and hold periodical meetings at which Voluntary Organisations of an All India Standings, representatives of States and the Central Social Welfare Department might be invited to discuss common problems regarding Social Welfare activities and find agreed solutions to them. The Committee also recommend that Government may set up an All India Advisory Board on Social Welfare representing official and non-official organisations doing social Welfare Work.

#### **Reply of Government**

The observations relating to Central Social Welfare Board role as a coordinator will be kept in view while formulating its plans of action in future. Regional and State-level meetings are even now called. Further intensification of this effort will be considered with reference to resource limitations.

While we accept the importance of advice on Social Welfare at the all-India level, we would like to examine how best Central Social Welfare Board could be associated in this respect, before considering the constitution of a separate Advisory Board.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 31, Para No. 3.11)**

The Committee are glad to note that a beginning has already been made by the Government to organise 'World Disabled Day'. In addition to this efforts be made to rouse interest of the State Governments in organising a National Social Welfare Week so as to create general public consciousness towards the Social Welfare activities and augment the resources available for such work.

#### **Reply of Government**

The suggestion of the Committee has been passed on to the State Governments for suitable action.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 32, Para No. 3.14)**

The Committee feel that it is worthwhile to render assistance—Field Counselling—to the Voluntary Organisations who need it. The Committee note that a small Division in the Central Social Welfare Board *viz.*, Field Counselling and Inspectorate Division has been recently set up to render such assistance. The Committee would like Government to evaluate the extent to which this Division is able to effectively assist the Voluntary Organisations in the field and take a decision in the light thereof to intensify|modify its activities.

#### **Reply of Government**

We accept this recommendation.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 33, Para No. 3.49)**

The Committee do not agree with the suggestion made by some Social Welfare Organisations that grants be released in the beginning of the financial year in full as they feel that all the money, cannot and need not be spent in the beginning of the year. They, however, agree that it is essential that the grants should be released in time to obviate financial difficulties of the Social Welfare Organisations. The Committee, however, feel that Central Social Welfare Board has been functioning for over ten years and one would naturally expect that the Board would have evolved by now a definite policy or a settled course of action or a few broad principles and priorities and programmes. The policy would naturally include some broad aims, objectives and the targets which the Board would endeavour to attain over a specific period of time; but the Board has not at any time explicitly enunciated such a policy, nor has it laid down any broad procedure of action. They, therefore, recommended that the question of releasing grant, in time, may be reviewed in depth by Government and a clear procedure laid down with a view to redress the grievances of the Voluntary Organisations who are getting grants-in-aid from the Government.

**Reply of Government**

We accept this recommendation in so far as it applies to the Central Social Welfare Board.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72]

**Further information called for by the Committee**

Please state what specific action has been taken by Government to lay down a clear procedure for giving grants, in time, in order to redress the grievances of the Voluntary Organisations which are getting grants-in-aid from the Government.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4|9|ECI|71, dated 29-3-72].

**Reply of Government**

The two major causes of delays in grants have been:

(i) Scrutiny of all cases of the Central Board.

(ii) Release of aid to Central Social Welfare Board in instalments. The first mentioned cause had now been done away with



through greater delegation of powers to the State Boards. The second mentioned cause is inevitable because, grant-in-aid to Central Social Welfare Board has to be released in accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Finance Ministry. Even there, it is the last instalment that is generally delayed for want of audited statements of accounts. In consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board, efforts are being made to collect such data expeditiously from the field so as to eliminate avoidable delays.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 22-4-72].

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 34. Para No. 4.19)**

The Committee agree with the observation that the needs of Indian children, like those of children elsewhere are related to the biological requirements of their growth, the social environment in which they are born and brought up and the expectations of adult life for which they are prepared. The family, as a social institution, is influenced by various social and economic forces in the society. The dynamic political, economic and social developments in the country are causing profound changes in the structure and composition of society throughout the country. The size of the population of children and mothers in our country is so vast and needs so varied that any programme of welfare services that may be designed will call for its implementation a united effort of all concerned Government, community and individual families. Unless a climate of co-operation is created for meeting the need of children and mothers all over the country it would be almost impossible to meet the challenge of providing an adequate programme for the welfare of Indian children. The nation has no doubt made progress in many spheres since independence, but even now the families of less privileged sections of the society e.g., landless labourers forming one third of the total rural population, the tribals, the migrators, urban labours etc., are not in a position to provide the care and security needed for the normal growth of their children. The families in the cities are experiencing social and economic change as a result of urbanisation. Besides industrial development in urban areas has been accompanied by emergence of slums, exposing the families living in these areas to conditions which are detrimental to the healthy growth of children. The slums create conditions for the spread of delinquency and destitution among children living in them. The Committee would like to recommend that effective steps should be taken by Government to provide the required services to meet the needs of the families of the less privileged sections of the society on a priority basis.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department of Social Welfare has been taking effective steps to promote services for children belonging to the lower economic group of families. The programme of Family and Child Welfare, which is promoted with the help of Central Social Welfare Board, relates to the services offered for children and their mothers in rural areas. In addition, the Department is also examining the possibility of providing Integrated Services for Children and Youth in Urban Areas. A number of studies of the existing requirements of children and youth in a selected number of cities has been undertaken with the help of the Central Government for Study and Research in Municipal Administration of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. The Project Reports prepared out of these studies of three cities of Baroda, Lucknow and Bombay have been forwarded to the Planning Commission alongwith a proposal for providing resources to promote Integrated Services for Children in these cities during 1972-73. It is also contemplated that the programme may be promoted in other three cities during 1973-74 if the resources are made available under the Plan by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

The overall emphasis that the Estimate Committee has made for providing services for children and their families belonging to less privileged section of the society require tremendous resources. The Department of Social Welfare has to constraint its programme of service for children and their families living within the funds made available by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. Besides this, the Central Government could promote the programme more in the form of Administration of services with priorities on children and their families belonging to less privileged section of society under the Plan. The actual programme of services has to be promoted by the State Governments and the concerned local bodies on universal basis.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 35, Para No. 4.20)**

The Committee note that upto now 175 Family and Child Welfare Projects have been established in different parts of the country. The budget provision for the total programme for 1967-68 was Rs. 6.13 lakhs, for 1968-69 it was Rs. 6.20 lakhs; for 1969-70 it was Rs. 100 lakhs and for 1970-71 it was Rs. 1.40 crores. In addition to that the UNICEF also gave grant for this programme. In view of

the fact that the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee have been examined by the Department of Social Welfare and accepted in principle and that they have been passed on to the Central Social Welfare Board for implementation, the Committee have no doubt that Government would keep a watch to see that the recommendations of the Evaluation Committee are implemented in letter and spirit.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department of Social Welfare have already initiated measures to implement the major recommendations of the Evaluation Committee with the help of the Central Social Welfare Board.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72].

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 35 & 37) Para No. 4.27 & 4.28**

The Committee are happy to note that a provision of Rs. 4 crores had been made in the Budget for 1970-71 to supplement the existing schemes for school-feeding and the like to meet the nutritional requirements of children of the age group 0-3 in tribal development blocks and in city slums. The Committee agree with the view that better nutrition ensures a healthier, more vigorous and therefore more productive nation and that this goal is within our grasp if only people are educated on the need to change their eating habits. Cheap vegetable foods which are readily available in villages or which can be cultivated easily, can provide all the calories, proteins, vitamins and other protective elements which the human body needs. What is needed is a concerted effort in which not only Government departments like those of Social Welfare, Food and Agriculture and Community Development but also non-official organisations join.

In regard to the schemes for school-feeding and the like, the Committee are sorry to note that some of the States have shown lukewarm interest. They hope that the Central Government would ultimately be able to persuade the State Governments concerned to implement the nutrition programme with interest and enthusiasm. They feel that the problems of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi should receive special attention and specific clear-cut scheme should be chalked out which may serve as models. These towns have also well-established State owned Dairy Schemes and these should be suitably drawn upon for implementing the Nutrition Programme for Children.

### Reply of Government

The Special Nutrition Programme was introduced in 1970-71 to provide supplementary nutrition for the most vulnerable sections of our population of the age group 0-3 years in the urban slum areas and the tribal areas. The scope of the Programme has since been further expanded to cover all the pre-school children of the age group 0-6 and the nursing and expectant mothers in these areas. The Programme is now being implemented in slum areas of cities with a population of one lakh or more and the tribal areas. The food principally used for the Programme is C.S.M. (Corn, Soyabean and Milk Powder), vitaminised bread and milk-bread manufactured by Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd., Balahar produced by the Food Corporation of India, milk and local food. The Programme is steadily expanding with the financial provisions for 1971-72 at Rs. 10 crores and for 1972-73 at Rs. 20 crores. As per the reports received upto June, 1972, 25.33.598 beneficiaries were being fed in 20.975 Centres.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72].

### Recommendation (Serial No. 38, Para No. 4.44)

The Committee agree with the view that the handicapped persons after struggling for years to attain proficiency in various fields find their disability an almost insurmountable hurdle in the way of employment. A few who have been fortunate to get jobs on the basis of their qualifications also complain that full justice is not being done to them. Despite their bright academic career, they find themselves handicapped by the stigma attached to them. The Committee feel that this problem cannot be solved by legislation alone. The social consciousness of the people has to be roused to help the handicapped to regain their confidence and earn their livelihood to lead meaningful life in the society.

### Reply of Government

The Government agrees with this recommendation. We have instituted a scheme whereby the President gives away annually National Awards to three outstanding employers of the physically handicapped and to three most efficient physically handicapped employees. As a first step, wider publicity is to be given to this scheme this year. We also annually celebrate world Disabled Day with this end in view. Further publicity through the radio, television and films could be undertaken.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 39, Para No. 4.45)**

The Committee would like to emphasise development skills which would make a handicapped person a productive unit. They would also like Government to impress upon the employers, particularly those in the Public Sector, the desirability to show consideration for the handicapped by carefully classifying the jobs where they would be usefully employed and to give them adequate opportunity to prove their worth.

**Reply of Government**

We have requested the D.G.E. & T. to undertake such study on a limited scale to begin with.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

**Further information called for by the Committee**

Please state whether the Director General, Employment Training has since undertaken and completed the study and if so, with what result.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4|9|ECI|71, dated 29-3-72]

**Reply of Government**

The study is in progress.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 22-4-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 40, Para No. 4.46)**

The Committee are happy to note that artificial limbs and other equipments for handicapped are being supplied at concessional rates and even free by some of the State Governments to those who do not have resources to pay for them, the criteria being the income. The Committee hope that the remaining State Governments will also extend similar facilities to one handicapped. The Central Government also, on request, sanction funds from the Minister's Discretionary Fund to enable the handicapped people to get the artificial limbs as also some financial help. The Committee suggest that such benevolent provisions should be given wide publicity throughout the country so that the really needy may avail of this facility.

### Reply of Government

We have already brought to the notice of all State Governments the rules framed by the Government of Kerala for providing artificial limbs at subsidised rates to handicapped persons from low income groups. Since the funds in the Minister's Discretionary Fund are limited, it may be difficult to invite applications from handicapped persons wishing to obtain assistance for the purchase of artificial limbs and other equipment. We are, however, proposing to set up rehabilitation centres in New Delhi and Calcutta for the war disabled which will, among other things, provide artificial limbs and prosthetic aids. Eventually, it is possible that civilians may also be admitted.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

### Recommendation (Serial No. 41, Para No. 4.51)

The Committee are distressed to note that in India, at present, educational opportunities are available in 70 schools only to about 0.01 per cent of mentally retarded children. The Committee would like Government to encourage establishment of new schools and expansion of the existing ones to meet the pressing requirements of handicapped children. The Committee would also like Government to arrange for evaluation of such schools and schemes urgently by experts so that necessary improvements could be effected in the light of experience gained.

### Reply of Government

We offer assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped, including those for the mentally retarded under our scheme for Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped. The provision has been enhanced from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs for 1972-73. Some evaluation is done by voluntary organisations like the Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded. We are also proposing to set up a comprehensive national centre for the mentally retarded, which will not only provide services to a limited number of mentally retarded children and adults but also assist in improving standards by providing trained staff.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

Please indicate as to what steps have been taken to arrange for evaluation of such Schools and Schemes urgently by experts so that necessary improvements could be effected in the light of experience gained.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4|9|ECI|71 dated 29-3-72.]

### **Reply of Government**

A periodical evaluation is made at non-official conferences of experts. In March, 1970, the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Co-operation convened a seminar on the rehabilitation of mentally retarded. The Institute is fully financed by the Government of India and the report has been published.

The last biennial conference of the Federation for the welfare of the mentally retarded was held in Madras in December, 1971. The Government of India had given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- for this Conference. The number of schools for mentally retarded children in the country just prior to independence was only 4. The number has risen to nearly 80 schools now, representing almost twenty-fold increase in the last 25 years.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 22-4-1972.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 42, Para No. 4.54)**

The Committee agree with the view that it is high time that some beginning is made to establish a modicum of social security for handicapped sections of the society specially the aged. The Committee note that this matter has been examined in the Planning Commission as well as in the Department of Social Welfare but in view of the limited resources available for social welfare in the Development Plan and also in view of the importance of giving priorities to the child welfare services, it has been decided by Government to postpone the inclusion of the programme of old age assistance to future development programmes. The Committee would, however, like to suggest that if possible, a beginning might be made now, even on a pilot basis, so that some relief is provided to the very old people who have no family members to support them and necessary expertise gathered to evolve and implement a more extensive programme, as resources become available.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department of Social Welfare have already considered the possibility of constituting a Committee to examine the subject of Social Security including the Problem of the Aged and Infirm. Meanwhile the Planning Commission has constituted a Task Force on the subject as a part of the preparation for the programme of Social Welfare in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Recommendation (Serial Nos. 43 & 44, Para Nos. 4.62 & 4.63)**

4.62. The Committee are happy to note that the programme for the Pre-Vocational Training introduced for those students who cannot continue their education after primary school is receiving attention of Government, in as much as the recommendations made by the Study Team on Pre-Vocational Training Programme have been accepted in principle by the Department of Social Welfare and that they have also been communicated to the concerned Ministries at the Centre as well as to the Departments of Education/Technical Education of the State Governments concerned. The Committee would like Government to see that some of the important recommendations mentioned in para 4.60 of this Chapter are implemented as early as possible.

4.63. The Committee feel that since the programme is in a nascent form, a closer watch should be kept so that it can be reoriented as necessary in the light of experience. The Committee also note that as the evaluation of the Pre-Vocational Training Programme which was introduced in 1963, has been done by the Study Team in 1968 (i.e., after an interval of 5 years) and that at present there is no proposal for further reevaluation. The Committee feel that in the interest of learning from experience and effecting improvements is essential that such programmes are evaluated at regular intervals, which should in any case not exceed five years. In particular, the Committee would like Government to pay sustained attention to resolving problems of youth who "drop out" of schools at a young age so that they grow up into useful citizens of the country.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department of Social Welfare have already taken a number of steps to implement the recommendations made by the Study Team



on Pre-Vocational Training Programme. The measures taken by the Department have already been included in the report submitted to the Estimates Committee.

In addition, the Department has already introduced by now programme of training in Home Sciences for girls and agriculture for boys residing in rural areas. A number of Centres have been allotted to the State Governments for promoting this programme. In addition, various measures have been taken to improve the enrolment of the students as well as to shift the Centres to other places where the enrolment continue to be poor. The Department is also examining the recommendations of the Study Team on the reorganization of Regional Pre-Vocational Training Centres on the lines recommended by the Study Team.

With regard to the re-evaluation of the Pre-Vocational Training Programme, as suggested in the report of the Estimates Committee, the Department is of opinion that the re-evaluation should be done after every 5 years. Earlier the Study Team was appointed in 1968. We will examine the question of establishing the Evaluation Committee at appropriate time.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 45, Para No. 5.9)**

The Committee regret that on the one hand Government stated that on account of inadequacy of resources they were so far concentrating on the development of pilot services for four major categories of handicapped persons, on the other hand there has been shortfall in the utilisation of the total provisions made for the education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped persons in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. The Committee hope that due care will be taken in future, to ensure that the money which is made available for social welfare Schemes, is utilised to the full extent.

#### **Reply of Government**

Every possible effort will be made to utilise the funds made available.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 46, Para No. 5.10)**

The Committee would, however, like government to consider the feasibility of developing national centres for each group of handicapped in different parts of the country and these should be established in such a way that from here necessary staff, necessary equipment and necessary know-how could be made available to smaller centres. It is also considered necessary that each national centre should have a Research Unit in specific field of rehabilitation programme. There should also be a regular Teachers-Training Programme on a regular basis, and the National Centre should be able to provide trained staff to small Centres.

**Reply of Government**

It has been our endeavour to set up national centres in various parts of the country. For instance, National Centre for the Blind has been developed in Dehra Dun, for the Deaf at Hyderabad and for the Retarded in New Delhi. The venue for the National centre for the orthopaedically handicapped is yet to be chosen.

We do propose to have research units and teacher training centres in each of the national centres. Provision has already been made in the budget for 1972-73 for the development of a teacher training centre in the national centre for the retarded.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 47, Para No. 5.13)**

The Committee are happy to note the various activities of the National Centre for the Blind. The Committee hope that it would be possible for Government to expand the National Library for the Blind; the development of a school for partially-sighted children; expansion of the sheltered Workshop; and addition of a section in the National Centre for Training of the blind in agricultural and rural crafts, as early as possible for the benefit of the blind persons.

**Reply of Government**

Every possible effort will be made to develop these services.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 48, Para No. 5.18)**

The Committee note the activities of the Training Centre for the adult deaf, Hyderabad as also the School for the partially deaf children, Hyderabad. In the School for the partially deaf children available accommodation is for 50 children but at present there are only 20 students on the roll, in spite of the fact that it provides free boarding, lodging, tuition and clothes to those children, the income of whose parents is below Rs. 500 per month. The Committee would like Government to review the position to find out the causes for the less number of students and take remedial action.

**Reply of Government**

With wider publicity, the number of children in the school for Partially-Deaf Children, Hyderabad has gone up to 50.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 49, Para No. 5.20)**

The Committee agree with the view that the orthopaedically handicapped constitute one of the largest groups of the handicapped persons and they feel that Government should have set up a comprehensive institution for this category of persons, by now. The Committee hope that the Committee appointed by Government to suggest the blue-print of a comprehensive national centre for the orthopaedically handicapped would submit their report early and the Government would take decisions thereon to implement them expeditiously.

**Reply of Government**

Every possible effort is being made by the committee to submit its final report as soon as possible.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 50, Para No. 5.23)**

The Committee note the activities of the Model School for the Mentally Deficient Children, New Delhi. They would like Government to consider the feasibility of expanding this School so that more and more mentally retarded children could benefit.

### Reply of Government

As soon as the plot of land promised by the Delhi Development Authority becomes available, it will be possible to put up the new building and then expand the school.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### Recommendation (Serial No. 51, Para No. 5.29)

The Committee note that as the Scheme of Scholarships for the physically handicapped has gained momentum a large section of the handicapped persons are being benefitted. The Committee also note that the applications for scholarships are initially screened by the State Governments and then forwarded to the Department of Social Welfare with their recommendations. Final selection is made by the Central Selection Committee consisting of official and non-official members including Medical Specialists. They would, however, like to stress that.

- (i) In the Selection of candidates for scholarships due care should be exercised to ensure that the affluent handicapped do not in any way prejudice the claims of the poor and needy handicapped for Scholarships.
- (ii) Assistance should also be given to those who are in need of special equipment like a wheel-Chair, an artificial limb, calipers or writing-devices, or orthopaedic shoes etc.
- (iii) The Scholarship amount should be spent on those handicapped children who due to lack of funds at the disposal of the parents are not in a position to send their children for their treatment, training and education, etc.

### Reply of Government

We do not award scholarships to those, the income of whose parents/guardians is more than Rs. 500 p.m. In case funds are limited, preference is given to children coming from low income groups. A special allowance of Rs. 15/- p.m. is allowed to those students who use special appliances like surgical shoes, calipers etc. Every possible effort is made to ensure that handicapped children from poorer sections are awarded scholarships.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 52, Para No. 5.34)**

The Committee are glad to note that nine Special Employment Exchanges for the physically handicapped have been set up in different parts of the country; but seeing the magnitude of the employment problem of the physically handicapped this number appears to be insufficient.

**Reply of Government**

It may be possible to set up more special employment exchanges when the Disabled Persons (Employment) Bill, 1972 is passed.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 53, Para No. 5.35)**

The Committee would like Government to examine:—

- (i) the working of the existing nine Special Employment Exchanges to see how many handicapped persons were registered and out of them how many were provided employment according to their academic qualifications; what special efforts have so far been made by these Exchanges to find out employment for physically handicapped person; and in what way the working of the existing exchanges (as also the new ones to be set up) could be stream-lined to achieve the desired goal;
- (ii) opening of special Employment Exchanges in each region and Metropolitan towns of Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta;
- (iii) the progress made by all these Exchanges every year;
- (iv) the necessity to intensify research programme; and
- (v) the development of skills by the handicapped.

**Reply of Government**

Periodic inspection of each special employment exchange is undertaken. Since the inception of the first exchange in 1959, they have placed 8,670 handicapped persons as follows:—

The Blind	816
The Deaf	1030
The Orthopaedically Handicapped	6829

A study as suggested by the Committee will, however, be undertaken. The Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation, functioning under this Department is organising a seminar in April, 1972 to undertake the study in depth of the problem of employment of the physically handicapped.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 54, Para No. 5.36)**

The Committee would also like the special Employment Exchanges to maintain a close coordination with the Central Social Welfare Board and all the National Centres for the handicapped persons established all over the country.

#### **Reply of Government**

This will be done.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 55, Para No. 6.16)**

The Committee agree with the view that the growth of social services is necessarily a slow process. Its principal limitations relate to the financial resources available and resources which can be spared for social services; lack of trained personnel and of organisations devoted to social welfare; and lack of reliable data pertaining to social problems. The Committee, however, feel that even to ensure economic development, social development has to be carried out hand-in-hand. They also feel that increasingly, instead of being merely institutional, welfare services will have to be community and family-oriented. Preventive services should continue to play an important role. Mental hygiene services like student and youth counselling, child guidance clinics and marriage counselling deserve special emphasis. As these services develop greater need is felt for trained personnel. With large numbers of voluntary organisations employing paid personnel, it is very essential to standardise their training and to establish suitable norms of salaries and other terms and conditions of service. There is also greater need for providing orientation and training for voluntary welfare workers. Voluntary organisations should be encouraged through financial assistance to promote needed welfare services in areas where they do not exist and also to initiate new welfare services not hitherto undertaken. A stage has reached in the development of welfare services, when,

for the better utilisation of the available resources and improvement in the quality of the services offered, it is essential that the various Government agencies concerned, both at the Centre and in the States, achieve a larger measure of coordination among themselves. It is also essential that voluntary organisations among themselves develop along specialised lines, each selecting a limited area of activity in which its workers gain experience and intimate knowledge of the problems. Greater emphasis should be laid on the strengthening of voluntary organisations through nucleus staff of trained workers who can be maintained as part of a total social service and can act as effective catalyts for getting the best out of the available human resources. Besides strengthening institutions and centres already established the future programmes for women and children should be so organised that similar services could become available on a continuing basis in all rural areas.

### **Reply of Government**

We accept these recommendations in principle while we can attempt to promote greater coordination between various Government agencies, implementation of the other recommendations will depend upon resource limitations.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 56, Para No. 6.17)**

The Committee are not happy to note that low priority has been given to the Social Welfare programmes in the Five Year Plans and even what is provided under the social welfare head gets diverted elsewhere.

### **Reply of Government**

The above recommendation has been passed on to the Planning Commission for suitable action.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord., dated 14-3-72]

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

Please state as to what suitable action has been taken by the Planning Commission in this regard.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71, dated 29-3-72.]

### Reply of Government

The outlays and expenditure on Social Welfare in the Five Years Plans are as follows:—

	(Rs. in Crores)	
	Outlays	Expenditure
First Plan	4.00	1.60
Second Plan	19.00	13.40
Third Plan	31.00	19.40
1966-69	13.47	11.48
Fourth Plan	41.43	*24.78 (upto 1972-73)

\*This excludes expenditure on Special Nutrition Programme.

The low level of expenditure is partly due to inability on the part of the State Governments to provide budget support to plan outlays and delays in starting some new schemes.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O. M. No. 11/33/71—Coord. dated 22-4-72.]

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 57, Para No. 6.18)

The Committee are, however, happy to note that in the event of UNICEF or PL-480 giving funds to further social welfare programmes, it would be possible for the Central Social Welfare Department to expand the organisation and utilise the funds without difficulty.

### Reply of Government

Noted.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71—Coord. dated 14-3-72]

#### Recommendation (Serial No. 58, Para No. 7.8)

The Committee note that Government are running 18 Training-cum-Production Centres which offer training in handicrafts tailoring, embroidery, knitting, weaving etc., and the production wings attached to these centres provide work to the women, helping them

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to earn a livelihood or supplement their incomes. Besides, the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate is also running three types of training courses.

### **Reply of Government**

Noted.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 59, Para No. 7.9)**

The Committee also note that all the field staff and many members of the staff in the office of the Central Social Welfare Board have undergone orientation courses in the field of Social Welfare and that the Board has taken steps to organise orientation courses, with the help of schools of Social Work, for the officers and the staff who have not been trained, besides, emphasis is also being laid by the Board in the "Recruitment Rules of the Board" which are under preparation for proper trained personnel. Orientation courses and training courses have also been organised for the members of the State Boards and superintendents/organisers of the voluntary Organisations at the Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation, Delhi.

### **Reply of Government**

No comments.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 60, Para No. 7.10)**

The Committee note that there are not adequate facilities to train personnel at policy planning and research level. The Committee are of the view that Government should evolve an overall policy laying down priorities for the types and levels of social workers required and prescribe essential qualifications for them. As far as the Scheme of the Central Social Welfare Board of in-service training for the employees or workers of voluntary organisations is concerned, it needs to be intensified. Besides, the training of personnel for Border Areas and Tribal Areas is concerned, the programme should receive special attention so that the social work in these areas can meet the needs of those regions. It is also felt that with the increased emphasis now being given to the counselling services, the Orientation Courses on Field Counselling for the

field inspection staff attached to the State Boards as also some of the programme staff of the Central Social Welfare Board, has assumed greater importance. The Committee would like Government to follow up and improve the quality of these courses in the light of experience gathered and difficulties encountered and also to develop capacity among the field personnel to attract and sustain public cooperation.

### **Reply of Government**

We accept the recommendation to improve the training facilities.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 61, Para No. 7.11)**

The Committee note that some Voluntary Organisations do not find it possible to employ sufficient number of trained personnel as they do not have the resources to meet high salaries to be paid to such trained personnel. They recommend that Government should assist Voluntary Organisations to have trained personnel.

### **Reply of Government**

Voluntary Organisations of an all-India character and other major voluntary organisations which are in budgetary deficit, are given financial support for administrative purposes. This support naturally will be governed by the overall financial constraints.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 62, Para No. 7.21)**

The Committee note that Government have set up a Standing Advisory Committee on Social Welfare Research and that they have made certain important recommendations and that the Social Welfare Department proposes to undertake research programmes, accordingly. The Department has also provided, a total sum of Rs. 14.50 lakhs for the training programmes for the remaining three years of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Committee would however, like Government to see that:—

- (a) The money allotted for Research is adequately utilised in developing research programmes for Social Welfare;

- (b) Coordination is maintained with other agencies who are engaged in similar research work on social welfare.
- (c) Suitable research institutes may be selected on zonal basis with a view to help them in carrying out research staff work by providing them necessary financial aid and nucleus of research staff on long term basis.
- (d) Research should also be carried on the problems of Welfare in the Border Areas and Tribal Areas.
- (e) Research in hearing and other aids needed by handicapped should also be intensified.

#### **Reply of Government**

The Memorandum on the subject of Studies, Research for Social Welfare still awaits the clearance of the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Ministry of Finance. Meanwhile the Department of Social Welfare has already circulated the priorities of the subject of Social Welfare prepared by the Standing Advisory Committee on Social Welfare Research, to the Research organisations for preparing proposals for Research in Social Welfare. The Department is also in touch with the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research of the Ministry of Education for promoting the research proposals in the field of Social Welfare.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 63, Para No. 7.26)**

The Committee note that wide publicity is given to the Social Welfare Programmes through the Press, Radio and sometimes even through television. Besides a number of publications are also brought out by the various agencies connected with the Social Welfare activities at all levels viz. Centre, States and Voluntary Organisations.

#### **Reply of Government**

Noted.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

#### **(Recommendations (Serial No. 64 & 65, Para 7.27 and 7.28)**

7.27. The Committee are, however, sorry to note that the publicity arrangements existing in the office of the Central Social Wel-

fare Board are inadequate. They feel that the publications and Public Relations Division in the Board's office may be reorganised and the additional staff, if considered necessary may be found out from other Departments of the Board where they may be surplus.

7.28. The Committee would like Government to take concrete steps to:—

- (a) rouse public consciousness towards Social Welfare activities.
- (b) bring out literature to meet requirements of the workers in the field etc. of the Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.
- (c) bring out publications—magazines, books etc. on social welfare which may be suited to the Indian environments.
- (d) bring out Documentaries and Television shows on Social Welfare.
- (e) broadcast features on All India Radio on Social Welfare.

#### **Reply of Government**

Programme for publicity will be developed in the Central Social Welfare Board commensurate with the resource allocations.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Further information called for by the Committee**

Please state as to what action has been taken in regard to the reorganisation of the Publications and Public Relations Division in the office of the Central Social Welfare Board.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4|9|ECI|71, dated 29-3-72.]

#### **Reply of Government**

A review of the working of the publication and Public Relations Division was placed before the 16th Meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 15, 1972. The Executive Committee felt that the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance which would conduct a work study of the Board in the near future may also look into the question of staff requirements for the journals, their pay scales, cost of production etc. While assessing the staff requirements of this Division, the Staff Inspection Unit would be advised to

keep in view the recommendations of the Estimates Committee also. After taking advantage of the study of the S.I.U. the Publications and Public Relations Division in the Board will be reorganised.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare 11|33|71—Coord., dated 22-4-72.)

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 66, Para No. 8.5)**

The Committee agree with the view that there is a great significance in the concept that treatment of offenders is not achieved by confinement to prisons alone but a great deal of social planning including specific services aiming at a study of human motivation are involved.

#### **Reply of Government**

It is a general recommendation with which the Estimates Committee has agreed.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 67, Para No. 8.6)**

The Committee would also like the Government to impress upon the States to give higher priority to the Social Defence measures and keep a watch over the progress made in this regard. At the same time they would like to emphasise that this problem requires tackling at a national level by coordinating the efforts made by State individually and drawing up concrete programmes on the basis of the experience gained and results achieved for implementation at State levels.

#### **Reply of Government**

With a view to impressing upon the State Government to give higher priority to the Social Defence Programmes, the Union Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray wrote letters to the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of High Courts in the month of June, 1971. The response is quite encouraging. The Additional Secretary in the Department of Social Welfare had also addressed a separate letter to the Chief Secretaries and the Chief Justices of the High Courts

drawing their attention to the implementation of the Social Defence Programmes in the States.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 68, Para No. 8.28)**

The Committee agree with the view that it is very necessary to ensure that proper precautions are exercised against exposing child offenders to the company of hardened criminals. The Committee note that the Children's Acts have by now been enacted by all the States except Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Orissa. The Committee would like the Central Government to pursue the matter with these States so as to have enacted early legislation for dealing juvenile delinquents.

**Reply of Government**

The Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Welfare and the Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare in their letters have made a reference to the enforcement of the children Act without any further delay. As a result of such action, some States have already passed their Children Acts and are implementing the programmes in their respective States.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 69, Para No. 8.29)**

Considering that the problems of children are basically the same the Committee recommend that the following action may be taken at an all India level to bring uniformity and cohesiveness in the treatment of problems of children:

- (a) Some system may be devised by which there is constant exchange of ideas and views with the State Governments which are concerned with the management of Children's institutions with a view to evolve some basically accepted norms for running such institutions.
- (b) Meetings of Senior Officers and other supervisory and specialised personnel may be held at all India level at regular intervals with a view to exchange ideas on current thinking and problems of children and to modify the

basic requirements in the form of certain guidelines useful for all the States.

- (c) As supervision and inspection play important role in the implementation of Children Act, Government may examine the feasibility of laying down basic minimum qualifications of the inspectors and supervisors in terms of academic degrees, specialisation and field experience. There should also be evolved managements for running regular courses, seminars etc., so that those handling correctional institutions for these young delinquents are equipped with latest knowledge. No pains should be spared to infuse in these supervisors a spirit of sympathetic understanding so that they may so supervise and run the correctional institutions as to wear away the young delinquents from unhealthy influences.

### **Reply of Government**

The Government of India have set up the Central Advisory Board on Correctional Services for coordination of all programmes undertaken by Union Government and by various State Governments in the field of prisons and other Correctional Services by bringing together the State Governments, Union Territories and other agencies. The Central Advisory Board held two meetings last year and deliberated on various problems pertaining to the field of Correctional Services and recommended measures to strengthen the existing services in the country.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

Please indicate the nature of recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board and action taken thereon. Please also state whether feasibility by laying down basic minimum qualifications of the Inspectors and Supervisors in terms of academic degrees, specialisation and field experiences has since been examined and if so, what is the decision in this regard.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4|9|ECI|71, dated 29-3-72]

### Reply of Government

The Central Advisory Board on Correctional Services and various other group meetings of Senior Officers as well as periodical conferences help to exchange the ideas and views with the State Governments with a view to arrive at some basically accepted norms.

In May, 1971, the third meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Correctional Services was held on the 7th May, 1971.

The following account of the action programmes during 1971-72 will indicate the follow-up effort.

- (i) A special group meeting of the Chief Probation Officers and Controlling Authorities under the Probation Services in the State, was held on 8th May, 1971 to discuss various aspects in relation to Probation both for juveniles and for adults as part of the Probation Year.
- (ii) The Probation Year was formally inaugurated by the Chief Justice of India and the Conference was addressed by the Union Minister for Education and Social Welfare and the Union Minister of Law. The proceedings were circulated by the Union Minister of Social Welfare and there has been a very positive response from the States. A special issue of the journal 'Social Defence' was brought out in July, 1971 covering the proceedings. One very important recommendation was regarding the training of the judiciary. Similar activities were conducted at the State level through various seminar and short term orientation programme pertaining to Probation Officers for juvenile and adult and brought all the field agencies together. A detailed report is printed in April, 1972 issue of 'Social Defence' quarterly.
- (iii) A detailed questionnaire on minimum standards of services under the Children Act was circulated and replies received have been analysed. The material is in the process of scrutiny for bringing out a special publication to serve as guide line for the minimum standards.
- (iv) A special publication 'Juvenile Delinquency—A Challenge written by the Director, Central Bureau of Correctional Services was published to serve as a manual for field workers, Correctional Officers and the general public at large. This book has been widely appreciated. It was also translated into Hindi for the benefit of junior staff members who cannot read English. The book was also in demand for training of Officers under the Children Act and



Probation of Offenders Act. Several Universities also requested for copies for their students at the post graduate and graduate level.

- (v) During 1971-72, 10 short term orientation courses were conducted for the probation officers and for other correctional officers working under the Children Act. These courses have been found of great value for the field workers.
- (vi) The State Governments of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan requested for the technical service of the Bureau in organising work under the Children Acts in those States. Senior officers of the Bureau visited the States wherever necessary and otherwise helped the States in laying down minimum qualifications of the Inspectors and Supervisors in terms of academic degree, specialisation and field experience. The Director, Central Bureau of Correctional Services was specially requested by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to serve on the Departmental Selections Committee as an expert to help in recruitment of staff under the Children Act.
- (vii) A National Correctional Conference was held in October, 1971 at New Delhi under auspices of the Government of India to highlight probation services for juvenile and adults so as to save a large number of children adolescents and young persons the fate of imprisonment. The National conference was inaugurated by the President of India and the valedictory address was given by Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chairman, Union Law Commission. The proceedings of the National Correctional Conference have been printed in January issue of 'Social Defence' a quarterly journal of the Bureau. Very learned senior judges also participated in the Conference.

The Conference went into details as regards the minimum qualifications in terms of academic degree, pertaining to probation officers working under the Children Act as well as the Probation of Offenders Act.

- (viii) For wider exchange of informations, the recommendations of the National Correctional Conference were circulated to all the State High Courts also under the signatures of the Union Minister of State for Social Welfare. This has helped to cultivate a very sympathetic approach by the judiciary towards children and young offenders.

- (ix) Another features of 1971-72 was a special seminar for members of the judiciary deputed by the High Courts, conducted by the Central Bureau of Correctional Services at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, with a view to emphasise the judicial role in probation and treatment of children, young offenders and others.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71—Coord., dated 24-4-72.]

### **Recommendation (Serial No. 70, Para No. 8.45)**

The Committee note that as the absence of statistics comes in the way of proper planning and services not only in the field of social defence but in the larger field of Social Welfare. Government have already made efforts to establish a Social statistical cell at the Central level and that during Annual Plan discussions efforts are continuously being made to persuade the States to provide funds for establishment of social statistical units at the State level in the Department of Social Welfare. The Committee hope that Government will continue to make efforts to see that the Social Statistical Cell at the Centre as also such units in the States are put on proper footing where established, and set up where not already done so far.

### **Reply of Government**

The Department of Social Welfare has already initiated measures to establish a Social Welfare Statistical Unit staffed by technical personnel. The post of Assistant Director, Social Statistical and Senior Investigator has already been provided. In the Expenditure Finance Committee Memorandum on Social Welfare Research and Studies a detailed proposal has been made for the establishment of Social Statistical and Research Unit in the Department. As soon as the clearance of the Expenditure Finance Committee is received the proposal will be further processed. Already the Finance has agreed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs for Research and Studies in Social Welfare including the establishment of the Social Statistical Unit in the budget for 1972-73.

The Social Statistical Unit in the Department has by now collected the required information on the States sector of Social Welfare including the provision made in the Fourth Plan and the expenditure incurred during the first three years, alongwith information on number of organisations established and the beneficiaries covered. A detailed report on the mid-term Appraisal of the State Sector on Social Welfare of the Fourth Five Year Plan is under preparation.

During Annual Plan discussions 1972-73 on Social Welfare, with the representatives of the State Governments, efforts were also made to recommend the establishment of a Social Welfare Statistical Unit in each of the States Directorates of Social Welfare.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 71, Para No. 8.46)**

The Committee would like Central Government to take early action to bring forward comprehensive legislation to amend the Prison Act, 1894, Prisoners Act, 1900, Transfer of Prisoner's Act, 1950, Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and Borstal Schools act as recommended by the All India Jail Manual Committee (1957—59) and in the light of experience gained so far in administration of these Acts and to meet the changing needs of the Society.

#### **Reply of Government**

A draft of the Model Prison Legislation has been prepared which will replace the existing prisons act. Prisoners Act and Transfer of Prisoner's Act, etc. The same is under scrutiny at various levels.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

#### **Recommendation (Serial No. 72, Para No. 3.50)**

The Committee recognise that the problem of prostitution is a complicated one involving various factors including poverty, ignorance, social customs, neglect of social relations etc. Affluency also contributes to further spread of prostitution in metropolitan cities and industrial cities, in different forms. They also agree that the education of the public against danger of prostitution and the anti-social effect thereof is basic to check the spread of prostitution. The Committee would like Government to take all possible steps to educate the masses to check this social evil.

#### **Reply of Government**

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services proposes to undertake a research on the subject of prostitution to find out the reasons for such evils in some areas and to devise ways and means for eradicating this evil.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 73, Para No. 8.51)**

The Committee would urge upon Government to finalise their decisions on the recommendations by the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act Amendment Committee to make the existing Act more effective in curbing this evil practice and to bring forth an amending bill before Parliament at an early date.

**Reply of Government**

The recommendations are being incorporated in an amendment in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

**Recommendation (Serial No. 74, Para No. 8.55)**

The Committee agree with the view that one of the greatest problems that our country is facing today is that of beggary. It has assumed manacing proportions in all major cities and specially the tourist centres and places of pilgrimage. It will not be advisable to launch on a comprehensive programme, in this respect, without the necessary legislative framework, administrative machinery, experienced personnel and effective public cooperation. With a view, however, to creating the required social attitude against beggary, the Committee would like Government to examine the desirability of amending the Indian Penal Code so as to deter the able-bodied persons who take to begging willfully and professionally; and that begging is no longer looked upon as a socially accepted and tolerated way of life. The Committee would also like Government to persuade the States and Union Territories to ban, by legislation, begging at the tourist centres and places of pilgrimage, immediately.

**Reply of Government**

The anti-beggary legislation is in force in some areas in 12 States in the country. There is no proposal as yet to amend the I.P.C. to make beggary an offence under the Code. As these acts are to be implemented by the State Governments, the State Governments can frame laws and rules, as deemed useful by them.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Further information called for by the Committee**

The Committee have made a positive suggestion to the effect that Government may examine the desirability of amending the Penal Code so as to deter the able-bodied persons who take to begging willfully and professionally; and that begging is no longer looked upon as a socially accepted and tolerated way of life. Please state whether this suggestion made by the Committee has been considered by Government and if so, what is the decision in this regard.

[Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 4/9/ECI/71, dated 29-3-72.]

### **Reply of Government**

The Government of India has continued to impress upon the State Governments and Union Territories to initiate and implement anti-beggary legislation throughout the country. However, legislation alone will not be found effective and a variety of preventive programmes for better employment, removal of poverty, proper education and training, housing, family guidance, family planning etc. are needed.

As regards the Indian Penal Code being amended, the Government of India have already amended section 363 of the I.P.C. by adding a sub-section (A) which makes punishment more stringent for kidnapping of children and maiming them for exploiting them as beggars.

The revised draft of the I.P.C. as finalised by the Law Commission is still before the Government of India.

The draft of the Cr.P.C. likewise is also similarly before the Select Committee of the Parliament. At present section 109 Cr.P.C. is sometimes utilised to punish persons who are found wandering without any ostensible means of subsistence and who have no permanent abode. The possibility of this section being elaborated to control beggary in the absence of special legislations can be explored.

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services has approached the Government of Uttar Pradesh to initiate pilot projects for beggary control at pilgrim centres and tourist spots.

We are also considering a pilot project for saving children from begging, exploitation etc. by rounding them up while travelling in

trains and at the railway platforms and their diagnosis and treatment at centrally located Reception Centres and special school etc.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11/33/71-Coord., dated 22-4-1972.]

**Recommendations (Serial No. 75, 76, 77, 78. Paras No. 9.19, 9.20, 9.21, 9.22)**

The Committee note that the aid received from the UNICEF is distributed by the Government of India in accordance with the approved plans of operation through the agencies or channels mutually approved, from time to time, by the Government of India and the UNICEF.

The Committee are glad that the Government of India ensure that the supplies and equipments received in aid are dispensed equitably on the basis of need and that the bulk of UNICEF assisted programmes in the field of health, vocational training, nutrition, social welfare, etc., are located in the rural areas where their need is the greatest.

The Committee note that in 1970-71, a project was being prepared for introducing an integrated service for children and youth in urban areas. The Committee feel that with the increasing migration from rural areas into urban, it is of utmost importance that welfare services for children and youths particularly in industrial and slum areas are provided in a systematic manner. The Committee would like Government to finalise the Project at an early date, implement it on pilot basis in selected areas and in the light of experience gained, extend its implementation on a wider scale.

The Committee also attach great importance to the applied nutrition programme for children coming from the vulnerable section of society. The Committee feel that the implementation of coverage under the programme should be extended with the willing co-operation of the State and local governments, to cover larger number of children so that they have a fair chance of growing up as healthy citizens.

**Reply of Government**

The UNICEF assisted programme of Family and Child Welfare Projects promoted by the Department confines to rural areas. Under the programme 226 Projects have already been established till 1970-71. Twenty Projects have already been sanctioned during

1971-72. During the coming years 1972-73 and 1973-74 more projects are proposed to be provided each year. The Programme includes Integrated Services of Health, Education, Nutrition and Welfare for Children and their mothers.

The second programme referred to in Recommendation No. 9.21 relates to the Integrated Services for Children and Youth in Urban Areas. This programme is in a preparatory stage. A number of studies are in operation in nearly 10 cities with the help of local Research Organizations. These studies relate to the requirement of children and youth and their families residing in selected slum areas. A Project Report on the study of Baroda, Lucknow and Bombay have already been received. A proposal has already been prepared by the Department of Social Welfare for submission to the Planning Commission as well as the Finance for securing resources for the promotion of Pilot Projects in these 3 cities for providing Integrated Services for Children and Youth residing in selected areas. It is also proposed to extend the programme during 1973-74 in 3 more cities if the funds are made available. These 6 Projects will be of the nature of experimental in providing integrated services for children and youth in urban areas. After studying the impact of these services and extensive programme is proposed to be made in the Fifth Plan for offering services to children and youth residing in urban areas.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71-Coord, dated 14-3-72.]

### **Recommendations (Serial No. 79 and 80, Paras No. 9.27 and 9.28) .**

The Committee agree with the view that it might be useful to hold an annual Conference of (i) those eminent persons who are fully involved in Social Welfare activities, (ii) the representatives of the Social Welfare Organisations having an All India standing and (iii) The Central Social Welfare Board so that they may discuss common problems and evolve agreed solutions. They should also review the achievements as compared to the targets and suggest concrete measures to improve the performance.

Reasonable representation should also be given on these Conferences, to technical and field workers who have first hand experience of problems and would be mainly instrumented in implementing the programme. Such a Conference could appropriately be convened by the Department of Social Welfare.

### Reply of Government

The Department of Social Welfare had earlier included the proposal of organizing Seminars on subjects of Social Welfare in the Expenditure Finance Committee Memorandum for Research, Training and Administration. This Memorandum was subsequently revised and confined primarily to Studies and Research in Social Welfare. It is now proposed to organize seminars primarily around the findings of the ~~Research Programme on Social Welfare~~. The organization of the Seminars however depend upon the availability of funds.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) O.M. No. 11|33|71—Coord., dated 14-3-72.]

KAMAL NATH TEWARI,

*Chairman,*

*Estimates Committee.*

NEW DELHI;

July 27, 1972.

Sravana 5, 1894 (S).



## APPENDIX

(Vide Introduction)

*Analysis of the Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report of Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha).*

I. Total Number of recommendations	80
II. Recommendations which have been accepted by Government ( <i>vide</i> recommendations at S. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80).	
Number . . . . .	80
Percentage to total . . . . .	100.00