

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE  
1960-61**

**HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT**

(SECOND LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee on the (erstwhile) Ministry of Education & Scientific Research.

**CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*April, 1961/Vaisakha, 1883 (Saka)*

*Price : Re. 0.75 nP.*

# LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS OF LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

- ANDHRA PRADESH**
1. G. R. Lakshmi-  
pathy Chetty and  
Sons, General Mer-  
chants & News  
Agents, Newpet,  
Chandragiri, Chittoor  
District (Andhra Pra-  
des).
2. Hindustan Diary Pub-  
lishers, Market Street,  
Secunderabad.
3. Hyderabad Book De-  
pot, Abid Road (Gun  
Foundry), Hydera-  
bad.
4. International Consul-  
tants Corporation, 48,  
C. Marredpally, (East),  
Secunderabad-3.
5. K. J. Asservadam and  
Sons, Cloughpet, P. O.  
Ongole, Guntur Dis-  
trict (Andhra Pra-  
des).
6. M. S. R. Murthy &  
Company, Visakhapat-  
nam.
7. People's Book House  
B. 2-829/1, Nizam  
Shahi Road, Hydera-  
bad-1.
8. The Triveni Publi-  
shers, Masulipatnam.
- BIHAR**
9. Amar Kitat Ghar,  
Diagonal Road, Jam  
shedpur-1.
10. Book Centre, Opp.  
Patna College, Patna.
11. 'Jagriti', Bhagal-  
pur-2.
- GUJARAT**
12. Chanderkant Chi-  
man Lal Vora, Law  
Publishers and Law  
Book Sellers, P. B.  
No. 163, 57/2, Ghandi  
Road, Ahmedabad.
13. Gandhi Samiriti Trust,  
Bhavnagar.
14. Lok Milap, District  
Court Road, Bhavna-  
gar.
15. The New Order  
Book Company, Ellis  
Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
16. Swadeshi Vastu Bhan-  
dar, Booksellers etc.,  
Jamnagar.
- KERALA**
17. C. V. Venkitachala  
Iyer, Near Railway  
Station, Chalakudi.
18. International Book  
House, Main Road,  
Trivandrum.
- MADHYA PRADESH**
19. Modern Book House,  
286, Jawahar Gani,  
Jabalpur-1.
20. The National Law  
House, Near Indore  
Library, Opp. Old  
High Court Building,  
Indore.
- MADRAS**
21. E. M. Gopalkrish-  
na Kone, (Shri Gopal  
Mahal), North Chitral  
Street, Madura.
22. The Kalpana Publi-  
shers, Booksellers, Tri-  
chinopoly-3.
23. The Presidency Book  
Supplies, 8—C, Pycro-  
ft's Road, Triplicane,  
Madras-5.
24. S. Krishnaswami &  
Company, O. O. Teppa-  
kulam, Trichirapalli-2.
25. The Swadesamitran  
Limited, Mount Road,  
Madras-2.
- MAHARASHTRA**
26. Charles Lambert &  
Company, 101, Maha-  
tma Gandhi Road, Opp.  
Clock Tower, Fort,  
Bombay.
27. The Current Book  
House, Maruti Lane,  
Raghunath Dadaji Street,  
Bombay-1.
28. D. B. Taraporavala  
& Sons, Co., (P) Limi-  
ted, 210, Dr. Naoroji  
Road, Bombay-1.
29. Deccan Book Stall,  
Fergusson College Road,  
Poona-4.
30. The Good Compan-  
ions, Rasputra, Baroda.
31. The Imperial Book  
Depot, 266, Mahatma  
Gandhi Road, Poona.
32. The International  
Book House, Private  
Ltd., 9, Ash Lane,  
Mahatma Gandhi Road,  
Bombay-1
33. The International  
Book Service, Deccan  
Gymkhana, Poona-4.
34. Minerva Book Shop,  
Shop No. 1/80, Netaji  
Subhash Road, Marine  
Drive, Bombay-2.
35. The New Book  
Company (P) Limited  
Kitab Mahal, 188-90  
Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji  
Road, Bombay.
36. The New Book De-  
pot, Mod (No. 3, Nag-  
pur.
37. The Popular Book  
Depot (Registered), Lam-  
ington Road, Bom-  
bay-7.
38. Sahitya Sangam, Book-  
sellers, 44, Lok Many  
Vastu Bhandar, Dadar,  
Bombay-28.
- MYSORE**
39. H. Venkatarameiah &  
Sons, Vidyanidhi Book  
Depot, New Statue  
Circle, Mysore.
40. Makkalapustaka Press,  
Balamandira, Gandhi  
Nagar, Bangalore-9.
41. People's Book House  
Opp. Jaganmohan Pa-  
lace, Mysore-1.
42. Pervaje's Book House,  
Koppikar Road, Hubli-

## CORRIGENDA

HUNDRED & THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES  
COMMITTEE ON ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE  
TWENTY-THIRD REPORT (SECOND LOK SABHA) ON THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH --  
CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

- Contents page, line 3, for 'omposition' read  
'Composition'
- Page 3, S.No. 4, Col. 3, lines 1 & 2, for  
'Chairman' read 'Chairmen'
- Page 4, S.No. 4, Col. 3, line 1; for 'Chairman'  
read 'Chairmen'
- Page 8, S.No. 16(i), Col.3, line 1, for 'Sevikas'  
read 'Sevika'
- Page 17, S.No. 23, Col. 4, last line, for 'dvted'  
read 'dated'
- Page 18, S.No. 24, Col. 4, line 6, for 'npt'  
read 'not'
- Page 22, S.No. 31, Col. 3, line 2; for  
'efficieny' read 'efficiency'
- Page 23, S.No. 37, Col.3, line 5, for 'sugtest'  
read 'suggest'
- Page 25, S.No. 43, 44 & 45, line 6, for  
'enthusiams' read 'enthusiasm'
- Page 26, S. No. 11, Col. 3, lines 8 and 9, for  
'expeniturer' read 'expenditure' and for  
'Alternatives' read 'Alternative'
- Page 27, S.No. 13, Col.4, line 8, for 'Officcr'  
read 'Officer'

(P.T.O.)

Page 28, S.No. 13, Col.4, line 11, for  
'Board's' read 'Boards'

Page 29, S.No. 25, Col. 4, line 9, for 'an'  
read 'and'

Page 31, S.Nos. 26 and 27, Col.3, line 2,  
for 'Minister' read 'Ministry'

Page 31, S.Nos. 26 and 27, Col.3, line 18,  
add 'L.S.S.' before 'L.S.S.'

Page 31, S.Nos. 26 and 27, Col.4, lines 12  
and 17, for 'Government' read 'Governments'  
and for 'as' read 'is'

Page 32, S.Nos. 26 and 27, Col.4, line 7,  
for 'vary' read 'very'

Page 33, S.Nos. 26 and 27, Col.4, line 12,  
for 'instruction' read 'instructions'

Page 34, S.Nos. 26 and 27, Col.4, line 2,  
for 'as' read 'has'

Page 49, line 5, for '5' read '45'

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
Composition of the Committee . . . . .	(ii)
Introduction . . . . .	(iii)
I. Report . . . . .	I
II. Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government . .	3
III. Replies of Government which have been accepted by the Committee .	26
IV. Replies of Government which have not been accepted by the Committee	44
<b>APPENDICES—</b>	
A. Statement showing the number of hostels for working women aided so far by the Central Social Welfare Board, their location, the number of beneficiaries and the rent charges levied . . . . .	47
B. Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha). . . . .	49

# ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1960-61

## CHAIRMAN

Shri H. C. Dasappa

## MEMBERS

2. Shri Premji R. Assar
3. Shri C. R. Basappa
4. Shri Chandra Shanker
5. Shri Shambhu Charan Godsora
6. Shri H. C. Heda
7. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav
8. Shri D. A. Katti
9. Shri Khushwaqt Rai
10. Shri Bhausahab Raosaheb Mahagaonkar
11. Rani Manjula Devi
12. Shri Bibhuti Mishra
13. Shri G. S. Musafir
14. Shri M. Muthukrishnan
15. Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair
16. Shri Jagan Nath Prasad Pahadia
17. Shri Panna Lal\*
18. Shri P. T. Thanu Pillai
19. Shri P. T. Punnoose
20. Shri Raghunath Singh
21. Shri T. Nagi Reddy
22. Shri Vutukuru Rami Reddy
23. Sardar Amar Singh Saigal
24. Shri Satis Chandra Samanta
25. Shri Kailash Pati Sinha
26. Shri Tayappa Hari Sonavane
27. Shri Sunder Lal
28. Shri A. M. Tariq
29. Shri Mahavir Tyagi
30. Shri M. G. Uikey

---

\*Elected with effect from 25-11-60 Vice Shri Dinesh Singh resigned.

(ii)

**SECRETARIAT**

**Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.***

**Shri K. Ranganadham—*Under Secretary.***

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee, present this Hundred and Thirty-sixth Report on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Central Social Welfare Board.

2. The Report has been divided into the following four Chapters:

I. Report.

II. Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.

III. Replies of the Government which have been accepted by the Committee.

IV. Replies of the Government which have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given at Appendix 'B'. It would be observed therefrom that out of 45 recommendations made in the Report, 32 recommendations *i.e.* 71.1% have been fully accepted by Government, while 9 recommendations *i.e.* 20% have been accepted partly. Of the rest, the replies of Government in respect of 2 recommendations *i.e.* 4.5% have been accepted by the Committee while those in respect of another two recommendations have not been accepted by the Committee.

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

NEW DELHI;

*April 29, 1961/Vaisakha 9, 1883 (Saka).*



## I.

### REPORT

The Twenty-third Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) was presented to the House on the 8th May, 1958. Government's replies to the recommendations contained in the Report (excepting two) were received in May, 1959. These were considered by the Study Group 'F' of the Committee at their sitting held on the 30th November, 1959. Further information in respect of Government's replies to certain recommendations as desired by the Study Group was called for from the Ministry on the 3rd December, 1959. Despite several reminders, it was received only in January, 1961. Replies to the two outstanding recommendations were received on the 3rd February, 1961. *The Committee regret the inordinate delay in the supply of information.*

2. In paras 15 and 16 of their Twenty-third Report, the Committee had observed that there was a certain amount of overlapping of efforts between the Central Social Welfare Board and the Community Development Organisation. The Committee had therefore, suggested that that part of the work of the Central Social Welfare Board which related to rural development, especially with regard to women and children, might be handed over to the Ministry of Community Development which would continue to utilise the machinery of the Central Social Welfare Board for this work. In their reply, the Government have stated that all unnecessary overlapping is avoided and coordination is carefully achieved.

3. The annual reports of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Community Development for the year 1960-61 show that the Central Social Welfare Board has undertaken all work relating to the welfare of women and children in certain Community Development Blocks through welfare extension projects. There are now 324 such projects with 3240 centres, covering 32,400 villages and a population of 213·84 lakhs. The cost of each project will work out for 5 years a little over Rs. 2 lakhs. In regard to the blocks not covered by the Central Social Welfare Board's projects, the welfare work among women and children is looked after by a Mukhya Sevika and two Gram Sevikas, who work under the Community Development Department, with limited resources of about Rs. 25,000 for 5 years.

4. Evidently it is with reference to the two agencies of the Central Social Welfare Board and Community Development that the Committee made its earlier remarks. It is obvious that a project under the Central Social Welfare Board with Rs. 2 lakhs and more can do more intensive and useful work during the five year period than the Ministry of Community Development with only Rs. 25,000 for like

period. Whether such disparities from one block to another should be permitted to continue is a matter which demands consideration. The Committee are aware of the huge financial implications of adopting the Welfare Extension Project pattern for all the Community Development Blocks. *They, however, suggest that some co-ordinated programme should be devised to carry to all the blocks the benefits of effective service among women and children through the most appropriate agency.*

5. In para 80 of their Twenty-third Report, the Committee had observed that the estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per welfare extension project in urban areas, was excessive. They suggested that the position may be carefully reviewed to see how far the cost per project could be reduced. The Ministry of Education accepted the recommendation. Later, however, on being asked to state the reduction effected in this regard, the Ministry stated that it was not considered possible to reduce the cost. In fact, the original estimate has been exceeded and the average actual expenditure comes to about Rs. 2.91 lakhs per unit. *The Committee suggest that in case it is decided to set up more projects of this kind in the Third Five Year Plan, the Ministry should see that the cost is suitably curtailed.*

II  
RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Serial No. as per Appendix XIII to the Report	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/conclusions	Reply of Government
1	2	3	4
1	II	The Committee suggest that there should be two members from the Lok Sabha and one member from the Rajya Sabha, in the Central Social Welfare Board.	Accepted. [ <i>Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-SW.6 dated the 5th May, 1959.</i> ]
2	12	The Committee suggest that the two non-official members of the Standing Committee of the Central Social Welfare Board should be elected by the Board instead of being nominated by the Chairman.	Accepted. [ <i>Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-SW.6 dated the 5th May, 1959.</i> ]
4	21	The Committee would suggest that the Chairman and members of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards should be appointed by the respective State Governments in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board as a	Accepted in the sense that the names proposed by the State Governments should be approved by the Board in the case of the State Boards. The representative of the State Legislature on the State Advisory Board should be chosen by mutual con-

whole, as the choice of Chairman and members is a matter of considerable importance. As a matter of fact, the quantity and quality of welfare work done will depend to a large extent on the proper choice of the personnel. The Committee also suggest that the local legislatures should be given suitable representation on the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.

5 & 6      22 & 23      Further, the Committee would suggest that the Ministry should persuade the State Governments to entrust all the social welfare work in the States to the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards and the State Welfare Departments wherever they exist in States should function in close cooperation with the State Boards to avoid any possibility of duplication of efforts.

For the purpose of effective working of the welfare machinery as a whole the State Governments may even consider the advisability of entrusting the whole work of social welfare to the State Boards which may function with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department wherever the same exists. In the States which do not have separate Welfare Departments, all social welfare work may, with advantage, be entrusted to the State Boards.

sultation between the State Government and the Chairman of the Central Board.  
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-SW.6 dated the 5th May, 1959].

Accepted. We shall endeavour to persuade the State Governments to adopt this attitude and policy.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58 SW.6 dated the 5th May, 1959].      4

Accepted.  
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-  
S.W.6 dated the 5th May, 1959].

The Committee suggest that the members of the Project Implementing Committee may be entrusted with some field work and allotted certain centres in the Project for effective guidance. The representative of the village panchayats in the villages included in the projects may also be associated with the Project Implementing Committee and some members of the Project Implementing Committee should be co-opted on the Block Advisory Committees for effective co-ordination.

The recommendation is accepted and will be implemented as far as it is practicable.  
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-  
S.W.6 dated the 5th May 1959).

The Committee are of the opinion that it would be desirable to associate the Development or Deputy Development Commissioners of various States with the conferences of Chairmen of State Welfare Advisory Boards and that these conferences should be held at regular intervals preferably at rural centres located in different regions in rotation, so far as possible.

Accepted.  
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-  
S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959].

The Committee suggest that the members of the Central Social Welfare Board belonging to the region concerned should be invited to attend the regional conferences as also the Development or Deputy Development Commissioners concerned.

No. comments.  
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-  
S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959].

The Committee consider it unfortunate that the amount earmarked for social welfare activities in the First Plan could not be fully utilised and that more than 50 per cent of

the amount provided lapsed at the end of the Plan. This is particularly so in view of the fact that there is an urgent need of expanding and improving the social welfare activities in the country.

12 36

The Committee suggest that greater care and vigilance should be exercised to ensure that the story of short-fall in expenditure of the First Plan is not repeated in the Second Plan and that the money provided in the Second Plan is useful by spent for the purposes it is proposed to be spent.

Accepted.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959*].

*Further information called for by the Committee*

The steps taken to avoid shortfalls in amounts earmarked for social welfare activities in the Second Plan and the extent of success achieved may kindly be intimated.

The progress of expenditure out of Second Plan allocation for the C.S.W.B. may kindly be given.

(*L.S.S. O.M. No. 26-EC.II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959*).

The revised Second Plan provision of the C.S.W.B. is Rs. 9.2 crores. Taking into consideration, the expenditure incurred by the Board so far and the estimated expenditure for the year 1960-61, the total amount to be spent during the Plan period is of the order of Rs. 7.54 crores. (Actuals for the first four years and the revised estimates for 1960-61 have been taken into account). The Board has been able to spend more than 80% of the revised plan allocation. This is considered to be a good performance specially in view of the fact that the success

of Board's programmes depends on the performance of a large number of agencies all over the country.

[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.3 dated the 6th January, 1961*].

Accepted.  
[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.6 dated the 5th May, 1959*].

14 39 The Committee are of the opinion that in view of there being a number of autonomous Boards under the Ministry of Education and their number being on the increase, the Ministry should devise some independent machinery for the purpose of recruiting the higher grade staff of these Boards on the lines adopted by the Public Service Commissions. In this connection the Committee reiterate the recommendation made in para 10 of their Fifth Report.

Accepted.  
[*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.6 dated the 5th May, 1959*].

15 40 The Committee would also suggest that for the posts of Mukhya Sevikas, women with background and experience of social service should be preferred even with some relaxation in educational qualifications as in the case of Social Education Organisers in the Ministry of Community Development. Further, the Committee recommend that some percentage of posts should be reserved for suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with greater weightage in categories like mid-wives, dais, etc.

16

51

The Committee observe that the required number of trained Gram Sevikas and Dais are not likely to be available by the end of the Second Plan period according to the present programme of training. The Committee would suggest the following measures to expedite and improve the training of personnel for welfare projects :—

(i) The full capacity of the existing Gram Sevikas Training Centres of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust should be utilised and possibilities of expanding the capacity of the existing centres and of opening new centres should also be explored and decision arrived at expeditiously. The services of institutions like the Gandhi Nidhi, etc. should be utilised for working out training programmes for Gram Sevikas.

(ii) Training of Instructors for Kasturba Trust Centres should be encouraged to meet the inadequacy of teaching staff for Gram Sevikas.

(iii) In an anxiety to train more Gram Sevikas, the qualitative side of the training should not be ignored and practical training of Gram

Accepted.

[Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58  
S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1960].



Sevikas should receive equal attention. Besides, the untrained Gram Sevikas already in service should be given a written and oral test before they are certified as fully trained.

(iv) General instruction on family planning should be imparted to the Gram Sevikas and health personnel for a short period in consultation with the Family Planning Board.

(v) Training in the use of Ambar Charkha should be included in the syllabus for Gram Sevikas in training institutions.

(vi) In States which are backward with regard to women's education, a special drive should be initiated to impart preliminary training to girls with a view to preparing them to take up the training courses of Gram Sevikas.

(vii) The scheme for training of Dais as proposed by the Central Social Welfare Board and already under consideration of the Ministry of Health should be finalised soon and the training started.

(viii) In case of categories like after-care supervisors, care should be taken to see that the number trained is not much in excess of that required for employment after training.

(ix) The question of regular training of Mukhaya Sevikas should be finalised without delay in consultation with the Ministry of Community Development.

17 57

In order to improve the quality of service rendered by the Welfare Extension projects, the Committee offer the following suggestions :—

(i) Efforts should be made to extend the various activities to all the villages under a Project, by taking the assistance of the field staff of the Community Development Organisation, wherever feasible.

(ii) The site of the Project Centre in a village should be such that it would not be at a long distance from the populated area.

(iii) A drive should be initiated for adult education among illiterate women. Suitable literature for neo-literates should be distributed freely.

(iv) Gram Sevikas should be instructed to maintain their diaries in the regional languages.

The recommendations which cover many points of detail, will be duly considered by the Board and implemented so far as possible.  
[Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/57 S.W.6 dated the 5th May, 1959].

- (v) Training in Ambar Charkha should be imparted at the Project Centres.
- (vi) Suitable arrangements should be made for selling the products of the trainees with the co-operation of the Gram Udyog Bhavans or State Government Emporia. Alternatively, the State Welfare Boards themselves may open small sales corners in their offices for this purpose.
- (vii) Suitable arrangements should be made for credit to provide the raw material required at the Centres for the trainees.
- (viii) The standard of crafts taught at the Project Centres should be raised and suitable certificates in tailoring, embroidery etc. awarded to trainees who successfully complete the training.
- (ix) A suitable scheme should be worked out by the State Boards to give loans to the poor and destitute women trained at the Centres to enable them to purchase their own sewing machines or Ambar Charkhas after training. Possibilities of supplying sewing machines on hire-purchase system through the Small Industries Corporation should also be explored.
- (x) Suitable instructions on family planning should be included in the programme of social education. Mukhya Sevikas, Gram

Sevikas, Dais and Mid-wives should be given necessary training for this purpose. Their services should be utilised for propagating the idea of family planning only at the instance of local leaders.

(xi) Services of mid-wives may be given at the project Centres, wherever there is demand for the same.

(xii) Provision should be made to supply milk and fruits to children at the Balwadis. This will also serve as an inducement to the parents to send their children to these Balwadis.

(xiii) At one of the Centres of a Project, the Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee which visited it, were glad to learn that the Y.W.C.A. had agreed to provide necessary assistance in teaching various crafts to the village women in the centre. The Committee would suggest that active co-operation and assistance of similar organisations including the All India-Handicrafts Board, the Small Scale Industries Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other bodies working in the field of village and small scale industries should be secured in the matter of

training in crafts and in establishing small scale industries in the villages.

(xiv) The services of the trained mid-wives and lady doctors should be utilised for training the untrained Dais working in the rural areas.

(xv) In order that fruits may be given to the children in Balwadis, gardening should be developed as a hobby near the Centre.

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

The present position in respect of each recommendation as a result of the consideration by the Board may be intimated.

(L.S.S. O. M. No. 26-EC.II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

(i) From the beginning, efforts have been made to extend the services to all villages covered by each centre.

In projects of the original pattern, which are mostly outside Community Development blocks, the Community Development organisation cannot help. In projects in the Community Development blocks, their cooperation is always available.

(ii) The project centre is always within one of the villages covered by that centre.

(iii) Adult literacy is an important programme in all projects. Efforts are being made to obtain literature for neo-literates, and the budget provision for this has been increased since 1959.

(iv) Diaries are already being maintained in the regional languages.

(v) to (ix) and (xiii). The project programmes and budget could include only some craft training, and not production units. The Central Social Welfare Board cannot introduce certificates in tailoring, embroidery, etc., but after receiving training at the centres, many are encouraged to take courses leading to diplomas or certificates given by State Governments.

As a separate programme in the Socio-economic field, training-*cum*-production units are being started with technical and financial assistance from various industrial boards like the Khadi Commission, the Handicrafts Board, the Handloom Board, the Coir Board, Silk Board and the National Small Industries Corporation. The craft instructors in the projects are chosen for training as instructors, and on their return, training-*cum*-production — units are to be organised at project centres by separate Committees. Each of these Committees would gradually become a registered body.

(x) Certain detailed proposals are being worked out in consultation with the Family Planning Board about the extent to which the Central Social Welfare Board's organisation can help in the spread of family planning work.

(xi) There is provision now for one midwife for all the five centres in a project of the original pattern (of about 25 villages), and for four midwives in a project in a Community Development block (of about 100 villages). The Health Ministry was not in favour of providing a midwife per centre.

(xii) and (xv) There is a small budget provision for the provision of milk, fruits, etc. for children in the Balwadis. Project Implementing Committees have been encouraged to supplement this with the help of contributions in cash and kind, and the idea is gradually spreading.

(xiv) A scheme for the training of dais has been worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Health, and training has started in several States.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/SW  
3 dated the 6th January, 1961).

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.  
6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

18 60-61 The Committee noticed that Gram Sevikas in the welfare extension projects have not so far been able to extend their programme to all the five villages under their charge. They, therefore, recommend that in the projects of

new pattern started in Community Development Blocks, the services of the Gram Sevaks (V.L.Ws.) and the Gram Sevikas should be suitably pooled. The Gram Sevak will look after particularly the extension work in the villages and the Gram Sevika will look after particularly the welfare work for women, children and the handicapped. The Gram Sevika may take up one or two villages at a time and after intensive work in those villages, she may spread her activities to other villages, and change her headquarters to those villages. This will enable her to carry over intensive work from village to village and to contact all the families in her circle after some time. The load of village level worker (Gram Sevak) will also be reduced to some extent as he will have to concentrate only on extension work in the villages and will be able to function more intensively and widely as both the Gram Sevak and Gram Sevika will share the general type of work in the villages in their circle.

The Committee do not appreciate the approach of the Ministry in regard to the establishment of welfare extension projects in rural areas by the voluntary organisations specially in view of the fact that the recommendations of the Study Team on Community Projects to transfer all

Accepted. In fact, the Board is running the Welfare Extension Projects in Community Development Blocks through non-official organisations, as the policy has been to encourage voluntary effort.



rural development work to the Panchayat Samitis in all the Community Development Blocks has been generally accepted by the Ministry of Community Development and the National Development Council. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the voluntary organisations should be encouraged to take up the work of the welfare extension projects even in the Community Development Blocks, if necessary, by raising the quantum of grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board as it would facilitate the transfer of all welfare work to the peoples' organisations which was the ultimate aim. The Committee further recommend that in order to encourage the voluntary organisations to start some pilot projects in urban areas, the conditions, if any, regarding matching contribution should be liberalised.

In the Welfare Extension Projects (Urban), which have all been entrusted to voluntary organisations, no minimum matching contribution is being prescribed.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.  
3 dated the 3rd February, 1961).

21

76

The Committee recommend that in tribal areas welfare extension projects should be entrusted to voluntary organisations of long standing working for the welfare of 'adivasis' wherever such organisations come forward to undertake the work.

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W. 6  
dated the 5th May, 1959).

23

84

The Committee appreciate the efforts of the Central Social Welfare Board in organising Urban Welfare Projects for the benefit of lower income group families. Such projects, if actively pursued, have the potentialities of evolving

No special comments are necessary. Wherever this is feasible, this recommendation will be adopted.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.  
6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

into multipurpose socio-economic centres round which other welfare activities for the poorer sections of the urban population can be built up in the shape of medical aid, educational and recreational facilities, child welfare centres, family planning centres etc. The Committee recommend that slum areas in big towns and cities should be given preference for starting such projects.

24

The Committee consider the proposal to set up hostels for working women as a step in the right direction but would suggest that care should be taken to see that such hostels are not concentrated only in a few big cities, that suitable checks are maintained through State Governments to ensure their satisfactory working and that the lowest income group is not crowded out from such hostels by raising the mess charges and the rent beyond the prescribed limits.

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

The following information may be furnished:—

Accepted. Of course these hostels will be set up where there is demand for them and these in all probability will be in the big cities.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

The Central Social Welfare Board does not open hostels for working women. Only grants are

- (a) number of hostels for working women that have been opened so far ;  
 (b) location of these hostels;  
 (c) number of working women residing therein; and  
 (d) charges levied.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 26-EG. II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

29

111

The Committee recommend that the feasibility of further simplifying the forms of applications for grants should be examined by the Central Social Welfare Board in consultation with the State Boards and the Finance Ministry so that there may be no grounds for complaint in that regard from the public. The suggestions of the voluntary institutions concerned may be invited and sympathetically considered. The Committee also recommend that the institutions should have option to fill in and prepare the forms in Hindi or other regional languages recognised by the Constitution according to the language of the region where the institution is located.

30

112

The Committee make the following recommendations in regard to the grants-in-aid scheme of the Central Social Welfare Board :—

- (i) Wide publicity should be given to the grants-in-aid programme of

given to the existing hostels for working women towards meeting the deficit in their rent and salary of the matron and a small amount for recreation. Grants are also given to voluntary institutions to start such a hostel for working women where the need is established. The number of hostels aided so far by the Board, their location and the number of beneficiaries and the rent charges levied are shown in Appendix 'A'.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W. 3 dated the 6th January, 1961).

The recommendation is generally accepted. However, we propose that for the time being the applications may be entertained only in Hindi and English.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. 12-27/58-S.W.6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

Accepted. Action is already being taken on some of the suggestions.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W.6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

the Central Social Welfare Board. The State Boards might be asked to prepare brochures in regional languages on the lines of the one prepared by the Central Social Welfare Board for the purpose. These might be forwarded to all the well established welfare institutions in a State free of charge.

(ii) While giving grants, special attention should be given to institutions working in backward areas. In case of areas where such institutions are non-existent, local people interested in the work should be contacted and encouraged by giving the necessary guidance and financial help to start welfare institutions. Where such institutions are not sufficiently developed, their activities should be given the required impetus and direction.

(iii) The welfare of the handicapped should engage greater attention of the Central Social Welfare Board than has been the case hitherto by way of giving liberal grants to the institutions catering to their needs.

(iv) The Audit Report on the accounts of Central Social Welfare Board for the year 1955-56 has pointed out several irregularities noticed during the course of local audit. For instance, several cases were noticed where grants were either not utilised for the purpose for which they were given or were spent on items other than those approved by the Board. The Committee suggest that suitable action should be taken by the Board to avoid their recurrence in future.

*Further information called for by the Committees.*

A short note showing the steps taken in pursuance of the suggestions given in the para may please be furnished.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 26-B.C.II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

All these matters including various questions relating to the grants-in-aid have been examined by a committee of the Central Social Welfare Board headed by Dr. Bulsara. The final report of the committee is awaited.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W.3 dated the 6th January, 1961).

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

The Committee are of the opinion that in addition to the general conditions laid down for sanctioning the grants, the Central Social Welfare Board should evolve a suitable machinery to lay down certain standards of service in the light of latest developments in other countries and it should keep in constant touch with the institutions and give them necessary

expert advice and guidance so that their level of efficiency increases and best use is made of the grants given.

Accepted.  
(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W. 6  
dated the 5th May, 1959).

The Committee understand that the feasibility of exempting institutions receiving small grants from having to get their accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant and for permitting such institutions to produce a certificate from a Gazetted Officer or other suitable person was being considered by the Central Social Welfare Board in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The Committee suggest that the proposed arrangements may be finalised early.

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

It may be stated if the recommendation has been actually implemented.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 26-E.C.II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

The Committee understand from the audit report of the Central Social Welfare Board for the year 1955-56 that the audited accounts were not received before the next instalment of grant was sanctioned in about 51% of the grants

The recommendation has since been implemented.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W. 3  
dated the 6th January, 1961).

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W. 6  
dated the 5th May, 1959).

sanctioned to the institutions in certain States. The Committee consider that in such cases at least the report on the activities of the institutions for which grants were sanctioned should be obtained through Inspection staff or the Members of the State Board concerned and the audited statements may be called for after the whole grant had been utilised.

Accepted.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959.*)

35 127

The Committee suggest that the Programme Evaluation Organisation should be suitably strengthened so that it can make continuous evaluation of the activities of the Central Social Welfare Board on the same lines as it does for the Community Development Blocks.

Accepted.

(*Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58/S. W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959.*)

37 134

The Committee note that a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was made in the year 1957-58 for purchase of films but the amount was not spent and no film was purchased. The Committee suggest that due care should be exercised while making provisions in the budget and money should not be unnecessarily tied up which could otherwise be spent usefully by other Ministries. Further, the Committee recommend that utmost care should be exercised in spending money on publicity and that the expenditure should be kept to the minimum.

Accepted.

(*Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58/S. W. 6. dated the 5th May, 1959.*)

39 139

The Committee suggest that suitable ceiling should be fixed for the expenditure to be incurred on the magazines and bulletins published by the Central Board itself.

40 The Committee hope that all the State Boards will be able to publish their own bulletins in local languages giving information on the activities undertaken by them.

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58/S. W. 6. dated the 5th May, 1959.)

41 142 The Committee recommend that before starting a project, public cooperation should be enlisted to a reasonable extent and a continuous effort should be made to keep up that enthusiasm. As the ultimate aim is to handover the welfare activities to the people themselves, the success of the Board's efforts would be very much dependent on the enthusiasm engendered among the people and the contribution made by them.

Accepted.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58. S. W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

43-44 145, 146 With the advent of freedom, the aim of the Government has changed from that of a 'law & order State' to one of a 'Welfare State'. 147 The various social welfare activities play an important part in effecting this change. The role which the Central Social Welfare Board has to play in bringing about social reconstruction of the country cannot, therefore, be exaggerated. It is obvious that intelligent and educated women are more suited to participate in the social welfare activities specially those which deal primarily with women and children. The Committee are, therefore, glad that the various

These are just expressions of appreciation and hope by the Estimates Committee and do not need any comment from us.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W. 6, dated the 5th May, 1959).



social welfare activities at the Central, State and Project levels are mainly in the hands of women.

The Sub-Committees of the Estimates Committee which visited a few projects were favourably impressed with the enthusiasms and interest shown by a number of women workers in the social welfare work. This enthusiasm and interest is, however, not evinced to the same extent in all the States. The Committee feel that the activities undertaken by the Central Board not only give ample opportunity to women to show their talent in a sphere specially suited to them, but also that they serve as an inspiration to a large number of women in villages who come under the impact of these activities.

It is true, no doubt, that the results achieved so far, and the area covered, are small compared to the vast field that still lies uncovered, but the Committee hope that with the experience gained so far and with the cooperation of the Ministry of Community Development it will be possible for the Central Social Welfare Board to make its full contribution towards achieving the goal of a Welfare State, by translating the Constitutional Directives of State Policy into actual practice.

III

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. No. as per Appendix XIII of the Report	Reference to Para No. of the Report	Summary of recommendations/conclusions	Reply of the Government
---	-------------------------------------	--	-------------------------

1

2

3

4

11 35 The Committee feel that there is considerable wasteful expenditure in the use of jeeps. The Committee suggest that the feasibility of pooling the jeeps amongst the workers of the Community Development Organisation and the workers of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards may be examined with a view to reducing the expenditure under this head. Alternatives modes of transport such as bullock-carts, cycles, bus-service, etc., should also be utilised wherever feasible.

Not accepted. The recommendation for pooling is not feasible. Every effort, will however be made to avoid wasteful expenditure. This needs more stringent rules.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W. 6, dated the 5th May, 1959).

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

The reasons why the pooling of jeeps is not considered feasible may be intimated.

(L. S. S. O. M. No. 26-EC. II-59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

This is not possible in projects of the original pattern, which are mostly located outside the Community Development blocks.

In projects in the Community Development blocks, pooling would result in economy only if there are several vehicles in the same area. In each block there would be only one block jeep and one project jeep and the project jeep is meant primarily for the field workers and the honorary members of the Project Implementing Committee. By pooling the two jeeps, it is felt that the only result will be that these workers will not get jeeps when they require them.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W.  
3, dated the 6th January, 1961).

- 13
- 38 That Committee feel that in view of the fact that there is a post of a Secretary in a high grade (Rs. 1100—60—1800), there is no justification for the post of an Administrative Officer, in addition. The Committee therefore, suggest that the post of the Administrative Officer should be abolished as a measure of economy.

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

A detailed justification for the continuance of the posts of a Secretary as well as an Administrative Officer may be given.

Not accepted. In view of the growing programme of work and new projects, this post has been found necessary.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W.  
6, dated the 5th May 1959).

There have been no orders setting down in detail the duties assigned to Secretary and Administrative Officer nor is it the case that each is in

(L. S.S. O. M. No. 26-E.C. II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

exclusive charge of certain specified items of work. Secretary is in overall charge of all the work of the Board's office. He is assisted by a few officers, one of whom is the Administrative Officer. He initially supervises all work relating to the administration of the Board's office, and the accounts work, which involves budget of Central and State Boards, and Welfare Extension Projects ; audit of the Central Social Welfare Board's accounts ; audit reports on State Board's and projects ; a large number of payments—including sanction, preparation of contingent vouchers, scrutiny of entries relating to each demand draft ; maintenance of various registers, daily check of cash book, etc.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. 12-27/58-S.W. 3, dated the 6th January, 1961).

19 The Committee recommend that the Ministry should explore the possibilities of obtaining equipment in bulk for the projects at cheaper rates and should also see if any help is available from any International organisations in the matter. The Committee would also suggest that the Central Social Welfare Board should keep itself in touch with the different States to see that adequate provision

Not accepted with regard to bulk purchase of equipment. Other suggestions accepted and efforts will be made to implement them.

(Ministry of Education O.M.No. F.12-27/58 S.W. 6, dated the 5th May, 1959).

is made in the State budgets for their share of expenditure on the welfare extension projects in those States.

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

The reasons for non-acceptance of the first part of the recommendation may be mentioned.

(L. S. S. O. M. No. 26-EC. II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

Arrangements for obtaining equipment in bulk for all the Projects would not appear to be feasible, in view of the fact that many items of the equipment required for the Projects are not standardised. An organisation to make purchases centrally and distribute equipment to all projects would prove to be costlier and cause much delay. The cost of transport and the risk of loss and damage in transit would also make things costlier.

(Ministry of Education O. M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W. 3, dated the 6th January, 1961).

25 96 The Committee understand that the Home Ministry is the chief coordinating authority in distributing Central grants directly to the States for establishment of After-Care Homes and Shelters and that the Central Social Welfare Board assists the Ministry of Home Affairs in examining these schemes and gives necessary technical advice to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments. The Committee do not appreciate the necessity of troubling the Home Ministry in dealing with matters connected with welfare of women and children, espe-

The programme of after-care etc. has been transferred by the Home Ministry to the Education Ministry. The Education Ministry consulted the State Governments about handing over this programme to the State Board at the State level and to the Central Social Welfare Board at the Central level. The State Governments have stated that as the programme is involved with law and order an relates to statutory obligations, it will have to be implemented through the State departments, though the cooperation of voluntary agencies and voluntary workers will be a necessary part of the implementation

cially when there is a specialised agency, the Central Social Welfare Board, in existence for that purpose. The Committee recommend that all work connected with welfare of women and children at the Centre should be done by one agency viz. the Central Social Welfare Board. This should include the distribution of grants. The Committee further suggest that the number of after-care homes to be established in a State should not be on a flat basis but should be in a proportion to the population.

of this programme. If at the State level, the programme is not to go to the State Boards, it will not be possible to hand it over to the Central Social Welfare Board at the Centre, since it is a Centrally sponsored scheme.

With regard to the Committee's suggestion about setting up a number of homes in a number of States on the basis of population, rather than on a flat basis, the matter is under examination, in consultation with the State Governments.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58  
SW. 3 dated the 3rd February, 1961).

26 & 27 99 & 100

The Committee recommend that a proper survey should be made to assess the number of handicapped men, women, and children, in all the villages covered by the Welfare extension Projects in rural areas and their proper registration should be done at each Centre so that the extent of the problem in rural areas is known and suitable measures taken for their assistance and rehabilitation. The Committee suggest that the assistance of the Community Development Organisation may also be taken for this purpose.

Accepted. This will be done so far as it is found practicable.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58  
S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959).

The Committee further recommend that the Minister should take speedy decision on the recommendations of the Seminars on employment of the blind and on education of the deaf and sponsor suitable schemes on the lines recommended by the Seminars to be implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board.

*Further information called for by the Committee.*

It may be stated whether any survey of the number of handicapped men, women and children has been undertaken in any welfare extension project so far. The extent to which the recommendations of the Seminars on the employment of blind and on the education of the deaf have been actually implemented, may also be described.

L.S.S. O.M. No. 26-EC II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

An attempt was made to conduct a survey of the handicapped persons through the staff of Welfare Extension Projects. It was however felt that the information so collected would not be reliable. The attempt has therefore been abandoned.

Efforts are now being made to conduct random sample surveys in select urban and rural areas. Negotiations are in progress in this behalf with the National Sample Survey of India.

Many of the recommendations of the Seminars on the employment of the blind and on the education of the deaf relate to State Government and Voluntary Organisations. All the recommendations were forwarded to the State Governments. Action taken by the Ministry of Education on some of the important resolutions of these two Seminars as indicated below :—

(A) Seminar on the Employment of the Blind—  
*Resolution No. 1.*

The question of experimenting with the integrated education of the blind was recently discussed with Major Bridge, Director, Far Eastern Regional Office of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind. This Organisation is at present engaged in an experiment in the Philippines where conditions are not very different from those prevailing in this country. We are awaiting a report on this Project. American Foundation for Overseas Blind has also promised technical assistance if after studying this report we feel that integrated education will be feasible in this country. Meanwhile an experiment has been tried in Bombay with some success.

33

*Resolution No. 4.*

In January 1959, Ministry of Education established at Dehra Dun a Model School for Blind Children which is eventually to become a secondary school for blind children.

*Resolution No. 6.*

Ministry of Education has been trying to establish light Engineering Section in the Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun. For this purpose, the services of an expert under the Colombo Plan had been asked for. The Ministry is now considering the question of asking for



an expert under the U. N. T. A. O. Programme because no expert could be made available under the Colombo Plan. Meanwhile a beginning has been made by the introduction of cycle assembling in the Centre.

*Resolution No. 8.*

Sometime ago, the Director-General of Resettlement and Employment prepared a Career Pamphlet for the Blind.

*Resolution No. 33.*

The Ministry of Home Affairs has already issued instruction asking the employing Departments to consider the applications of handicapped persons with sympathy. The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued instructions to the effect that where handicapped candidates are examined by Medical experts attached to our special employment offices for the handicapped, they should not be subjected to a further medical examination by the employing Departments. The D.G.E. & T. is considering the question of asking the State Directors of employment to examine the possibility of appointing Medical Boards attached to normal employment exchanges, where a substantial number of handicapped persons are registered, so that there may be no further medical examination by the employing Departments.

*Resolution No. 34*

The Central Social Welfare Board as already decided to assist voluntary organisations wishing to establish hostels for working blind persons. We have recently requested the Board to try to sponsor such an organization in Bombay because our first Employment Office for the Physically Handicapped has been established in Bombay.

*Resolution No. 35*

Sometime ago the Ministry of Education undertook negotiations with the Ministry of Food & Agriculture regarding the possibility of establishing a special farm managed exclusively or largely by blind persons. No decision was, however, reached. Meanwhile, with the assistance of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London, the National Association for the Blind, Bombay has established at Pahansa, a village about 100 miles from Bombay, a Centre for training the Blind in agricultural and rural occupations. A request for financial assistance from the Association for the purchase of jeep and the construction of some buildings for this Centre is at present under the consideration of this Ministry.

*Resolution No. 36*

On some occasions the Ministry of Labour and Employment have published information about

the placement of the handicapped in their journal "Employment News".

*Resolution No. 40*

Perhaps the most concrete achievement of this Seminar was that soon after it was over, the I.L.O. offered the services of an expert to advise on the development of a placement service for the handicapped. This offer was accepted and an expert came to this country in 1958. On the advice of this expert the Ministry of Education have initiated the scheme of special Employment Offices for the Physically Handicapped. The first Office was established in Bombay in March, 1959. Sanction has already been accorded for the raising of the Madras Employment Office for the Blind to the status of the one in Bombay. A third Office is likely to be established in Delhi during the current financial year.

*Resolution No. 41*

It has been decided to appoint a Committee to consider the types of personnel required to man institutions and organisations for the handicapped and steps to be taken to train them.

*(B) Seminar on the Education of the Deaf*

*Resolution No. 6(b)*

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has produced a short documentary known as "The Silent World". This documentary gives an

idea of the education and rehabilitation of the deaf.

*Resolution No. 6(d)*

The Ministry of Education have included in the Second Plan a scheme for giving grants to institutions for the handicapped for developmental activities. A number of grants have been given during the Second Plan period.

*Resolution No. 6(f)*

In December 1959, the Ministry of Education invited applications for financial assistance from Voluntary Organisations wishing to develop specific services for the handicapped. One of the eligible items was the establishment of clinics for the deaf. No application was, however, received for this purpose.

*Resolution No. 8*

Last year, the Ministry of Education requested the Inter-Universities Board to consider the possibility of asking various Universities to allow deaf students to appear as private candidates for non-technical examinations.

The Board has adopted a resolution asking the various universities to permit deaf students to appear as private candidates for non-technical examinations.

*Resolution No. 9(a)*

The Ministry of Education has included in the Second Plan a scheme for the establishment of a Training Centre for the Adult Deaf. The Ministry is at present considering the following two possibilities :

- (a) The establishment of the special Section in the Delhi Polytechnic for teaching Arts to deaf adults.
- (b) The establishment of a Training Centre for the Adult Deaf through one of the State Governments.

*Resolution No. 15(d)*

As a step towards intensification of effort for the placement of the deaf, the Ministry of Education have initiated one scheme for the establishment of special Employment Offices for the Physically Handicapped.

*Resolution No. 15(f)*

Please see comments under Resolution No. 33 of the Seminar on Employment of the Blind.

*Resolution No. 16(b)*

Negotiations for the indigenous manufacture of hearing aids are under way with the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

**Resolution No. 16(c)**

Individual hearing aids imported from Preference Countries are allowed duty free entry. Individual hearing aids imported from non-preference countries are subject to a reduced duty of 10 per cent ad-valorem as against the standard duty of 40% ad-valorem.

**Resolution No. 17**

In November 1959, an Expert Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education drew up a scheme and defined the functions of an audiological centre. The Ministry is at present in touch with the Ministry of Health in order to obtain their views.

**Resolution No. 21**

The National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped which considered this matter felt that provision of universal, free and compulsory education for handicapped children would not be feasible during the Third Plan period.

**Resolution No. 23**

Efforts to persuade the Census Authorities to enumerate the handicapped persons have met with no success. Meanwhile, however, Random Sample Surveys have been completed in Bombay and Delhi. A similar survey is nearing com-

pletion in Kanpur. The National Sample Survey of India has also been requested to consider the question of carrying Random Sample Survey in a systematic manner on a national scale.

*Resolution No. 44*

The Central Social Welfare Board has decided to reserve 20 production units for the handicapped in their After-Care Scheme. The Board has, however, not yet worked out details.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W. 3 dated the 6th January, 1961.*)

28           103           The Committee suggest that the institutions aided by the State Governments, local bodies or public trusts may also be given suitable assistance on a graded scale, if they are found to be doing useful social work.

39           All voluntary welfare organisations are equally eligible for grants from the Board under generally applicable conditions. It is only institutions which are run or controlled by State Governments or local bodies which are not eligible for grants from the Board, since they would not be voluntary.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959.*)

32           121           The Committee suggest that the report on activities should not be tied up with the certification of accounts and that the feasibility of associating local people viz., the Municipal Commissioners, MLAs, and M.Ps. from the area concerned with the inspection of institutions and assessment of their work should be examined by the Ministry.

Accepted. The feasibility of such association will be examined.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W. 4 dated the 5th May, 1959.*)

*Further information called for by the Committee*

The final decision taken in the matter may be intimated.

[L.S.S. O.M. No. 26-EC. II/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959].

The reports on activities of institutions are not tied up with the certification of accounts. The Central Social Welfare Board obtains the necessary reports on the activities of the institutions with the help of the Chairman and the members of the Project Implementing Committees, the Chairmen and members of the State Boards and through its inspecting staff. The examination of accounts is done in the Board's Office after the institution renders proper accounts for the grant received from the Board.

As regards the Committee's suggestion about the association of local people *viz.* Municipal Commissioners, MLAs, and M.Ps. with the inspection etc. of the institutions, it is felt that the group of persons referred to might not have the necessary background, outlook or the time required. On the more recent recommendations of the Study Team on Social Welfare the question of constituting a field counselling service has been examined and suitable provision in the 3rd plan for setting up such a service has been proposed.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W.  
3 dated the 6th January, 1961).



The Committee recommend that expeditious steps should be taken to delegate more and more powers to the State Boards not only in the matter of supervision of welfare activities in the State, but also in the matter of sanctioning grants to the welfare institutions functioning in the State and for developing such institutions

Accepted in principle. This matter is constantly under review but Government do not favour the idea of State Boards being made finally responsible for distribution of grants.

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959*).

The Committee consider the expenditure incurred on the printing of the two journals "Social Welfare" and "Samaj Kalyan" to be on the high side and recommend that steps should be taken to make these journals self-supporting. With this end in view, the feasibility of reducing the number of copies for free distribution to the minimum should be examined and efforts should also be made to raise more funds from advertisements and by pushing the sale by making copies available at Railway book-stalls at important stations. The Committee further suggest that the feasibility of amalgamating these journals with 'Kurukshetra', the Committee Projects organ, should also be examined. To increase the circulation of these journals, the Committee recommend that copies of these two journals might be supplied to all the Universities, colleges, high schools and important libraries in the country at concessional rates so that the youth of the country might get to know the activities undertaken in the field of social welfare.

Every effort will be made to economise expenditure on the journals by taking the suggestions of the Committee into account. However, it is not possible to make the journals self supporting or to amalgamate the "Social Welfare" with "Kurukshetra".

(*Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.12-27/58 S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959*).

*Further information called for by the Committee*

The efforts made and the extent of success achieved in reducing the cost of publication of the journals and in effecting other economies may be intimated. Also the steps taken to increase the circulation of the journals may please be described.

(LSS OM No. 26-EC. II/59 dt. 3-12-59)

42 The Committee recommend that suitable arrangements might be made through the village panchayats for providing residential accommodation to all the women workers at each centre either in the campus of the centre itself or as near it as possible. This would eliminate the difficulties at present faced by the women workers for want of adequate living accommodation in the villages allotted to them and would in fact enable them to give constant and full time attention to their work. The Committee further suggest that suitable grants-in-aid may be given to the Panchayats for this purpose.

*Further information called for by the Committee*

The reasons for non-acceptance of the latter part of the recommendation that suitable grants-in-aid may be given to the Panchayats for providing residential accommodation to women workers may be intimated.

A committee has been set up to go into all these matters.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58.S.W.  
3 dated the 6th January, 1961.)

Accepted with the exception of grants-in-aid from the Central Social Welfare Board.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58. S.W.  
6 dated the 5th May, 1959)

The Central Social Welfare Board already has a scheme for giving grants for buildings at Projects Centres, which will also provide residential accommodation for the women workers of the Centres of the Projects. Regarding the question of giving grants-in-aid to Panchayats on this

*(L.S.O.M. No 26-EC. II/59 dated the 3rd  
December, 1959).*

account the Board cannot give grants to local  
bodies and Panchayats but only to voluntary  
welfare organisations.

*(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58/S.W.  
3 dated the 6th January, 1961).*

---

IV  
**REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE  
 COMMITTEE**

S. No. as per Ap- pendix to the Report 1	Reference to para No. of the Report 2	Summary of recommendations/con- clusions 3	Reply of Government 4	Comments of the Committee 5
3	15 & 16	At present there is certain amount of overlapping of effort between the Central Social Welfare Board and the Community Development Organisation. Though some agreement has been arrived at between the Ministries of Community Development and Education, even then the matter remains within the purview of two separate Ministries and even with regard to policy matters there might be some delay in arriving at decisions or in implementing them. The Committee suggest that that part of the Central Social Welfare Board's work which relates to rural development especially with regard to women and	Not accepted. All unnecessary overlapping is avoided and coordination is carefully achieved.  ( <i>Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959.</i> )	Please see paras 2, 3 and 4 of Chapter I. ‡

children should be in the charge of one Ministry (*vis.* the Ministry of Community Development) rather than two. The Ministry of Community Development will, of course, continue to utilise the machinery of the Social Welfare Board for this work in the rural areas.

*Prima facie*, the estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for each welfare project in urban areas appears to be excessive. The Committee suggest that the position may be carefully reviewed to see how far the cost per project can be reduced so that the advantage of the same can be extended to a larger area by opening more projects within the total amount allotted for this purpose.

Accepted.  
(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58 S.W. 6 dated the 5th May, 1959)

*Further information called for by the Committee*

The reduction effected in the cost of a welfare extension project in an urban area may be intimated.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 26-EC. 11/59 dated the 3rd December, 1959).

Please see para 5 of Chapter I.

The estimates of Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been prepared on the expert advice of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and on examination it is not considered possible to reduce the cost.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F. 12-27/58-S.W. 3 dated the 6th January, 1961.)

Under the Urban Family Welfare Scheme, five industrial co-operative societies have so far been formed. The financial assistance required for the working of the units under these societies is given by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry through the Central Social Welfare Board partly as grants and partly as loans. The total amount so far sanctioned for these five societies comes to Rs. 14.55 lakhs or on an average, expenditure comes to Rs. 2.91 lakhs per unit. Of the total amount of Rs. 14.55 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 8.23 lakhs was sanctioned during the First Plan period and the balance during the Second Plan period. No amount has been estimated for the remaining period of the current financial year, since there is no likelihood of any additional unit being set up during this period.

(Ministry of Education O.M. No. F.  
12-27/58-S.W. 3 dated the 15th  
March, 1961)

H. C. DASAPPA,  
Chairman,  
Estimates Committee

NEW DELHI

April 29, 1961/Vaisakha 9, 1883 (Saka)

## APPENDIX A

(Vide S. No. 24)

Name of the State	No. of hostels aided so far	Location	Beneficiaries residing	Rent Charges Levied
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra	3	Hyderabad	25	Not available separately for rent.
		Hyderabad	24	Not available separately for rent.
		Secunderabad	30	Not available separately for rent.
Bombay	10	Bombay City	17	Rs. 10
		Ahmedabad	To be started for 50	Not available
		Baroda	To be started for 25	Not available
		Bhavnagar	To be started for 25	Not available
		Bombay City	To be started for 50	Not available
		Bombay City	To be started for 25	Not available
		Poona]	20	Rs. 7
		Nagpur	12	Rs. 10
		Nagpur	23	Not available
Nagpur	25	Rs. 25/- for a room of three		

1	2	3	4	5
Madras	3	Trichi Madras City Coimbatore	10 75 70	Rs. 12 Rs. 10 Rs. 10
Mysore	2	Bangalore Mangalore	22 15	Rs. 10 Rs. 4
Rajasthan	1	Jaipur	14	Rs. 5
Uttar Pradesh	1	To be started at Lucknow	25	Rs. 10
Kerala	18	Trivandrum Trivandrum Trivandrum Trivandrum Trivandrum  Trivandrum Alleppy Alwayee Quilon Kannanore Kottayam Ernakulam Chalakydy Kozhikode Palghat Kozhikode Tiribhalla Ernakulam	45 23 12 30 65  21 48 16 7 12 16 25 17 40 35 27 37 65	Rs. 7.50 nP. Not available Rs. 2 Not available Not available  Rs. 5 Rs. 3 Rs. 8 Rs. 10 Rs. 6 Not available Rs. 3 Rs. 5 Not available Rs. 3 Rs. 5 Not available Rs. 5
West Bengal	3	Calcutta Calcutta  Calcutta	50 25  25	Rs. 15 Rs. 10 to 20 according to income. Rs. 5 to 10 accor- ding to income
Bihar	2	Patna  Ranchi	25  Yet to be started	Rs. 5 to 10 accor- ding to income. Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 according to income.



## APPENDIX B

*Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report*

(Second Lok Sabha)

1. Total number of recommendations made	.	5
2. Recommendations accepted fully by Government (vide recommendations referred to in Chapter II)	.	.
Number	.	32
Percentage of total	.	7.1
3. Recommendations accepted by the Government partly or with modifications (vide recommendations Nos. 19,25-28,32,36,38 and 42 referred to in Chapter III)	.	.
Number	.	9
Percentage of total	.	2.0
4. Recommendations not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee (vide recommendations Nos. 11 and 13 referred to in Chapter III)	.	.
Number	.	2
Percentage of total	.	4.5
5. Recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee (vide recommendations referred to in Chapter II)	.	.
Number	.	2
Percentage of total	.	4.4

---