

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1972-73)

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

[Action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 42nd Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Account (Civil) 1969-70 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Central Government (Civil) relating to the Ministries of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health) and Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) and Planning Commission.]



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

January, 1973/Magh, 1894 (Saka)

Price : Rs. 0.72 paise

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(1972-73)

CHAIRMAN

Shri Era Sezhiyan

MEMBERS

2. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
3. Shri R. V. Bade
4. Shrimati Mukul Banerji
5. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu
6. Shri K. G. Deshmukh
7. Shri Tayyab Husain
8. Shri Debendra Nath Mahata
9. Shri Mohammad Yusuf
10. Shri B. S. Murthy
11. Shri S. A. Muruganantham
12. Shri Ramsahai Pandey
13. Shri H. M. Patel
14. Shrimati Savitri Shyam
15. Shri Ram Chandra Vikal
16. Shri M. Anandam
17. Shri Golap Barbora
18. Shri Bipinpal Das
19. Shri P. S. Patil
20. Shri Kalyan Roy
21. Shri Swaisingh Sisodia
22. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav.

SECRETARIAT

Shri B. B. Tewari—Deputy Secretary.

Shri T. R. Krishnamachari—Under Secretary.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, as authorised by the Committee, do present on their behalf this Sixty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-second Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Account (Civil) 1969-70 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Central Government (Civil) relating to Ministries of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health) and Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) and Planning Commission.

2. On the 6th June, 1972 an 'Action Taken' Sub-Committee was appointed to scrutinise the replies received from Government in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier Reports. The Sub-Committee was constituted with the following Members:

Shri B. S. Murthy—*Convener*.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 2. Shri Ramsahai Pandey | } | <i>Members</i> |
| 3. Shrimati Savitri Shyam | | |
| 4. Shri H. M. Patel | | |
| 5. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav | | |
| 6. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad | | |
| 7. Shri M. Anandam | | |

3. The Action Taken Sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee (1972-73) considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on the 11th January, 1973. The Report was finally adopted by the Public Accounts Committee on the 24th January, 1973.

4. For facility of reference the main conclusions|recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report. A statement showing the summary of the main recommendations|observations of the Committee is appended to the Report.

5. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in this matter by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

NEW DELHI;
January 27, 1973.
Magha 7, 1894 (S).

ERA SEZHIYAN,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1. This Report of the Committee deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 42nd Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Account (Civil) 1969-70 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Central Government (Civil) relating to the Ministries of Health and Family Planning (Department of Health) and Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) and Planning Commission which was presented to the House on the 24th April, 1972.

1.2. Action Taken Notes have been received in respect of all the 20 recommendations/Observations contained in the said Report.

1.3. The Action Taken Notes/Statements on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Report have been categorised under the following heads:

(i) *Recommendations/observations that have been accepted by Government.*

2—4, 6, 7, 9—20.

(ii) *Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of Government.*

Nil.

(iii) *Recommendations/observations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.*

5.

(iv) *Recommendations/observations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies.*

1, 8.

1.4. The Committee hope that final replies in regard to the recommendations to which only interim replies have so far been furnished will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted Audit.

1.5. The Committee will now deal with action taken notes on some of the recommendations.

Homoeopathic Education Society, Bombay

Paragraph No. 1.18 (S. No. 1)

1.6. While commenting upon the grants paid to the Homoeopathic Education Society, Bombay on the recommendation of the Government of Maharashtra, the Committee had made the following observation in paragraph No. 1.18 (S. No. 1):

The Committee find that non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 5.33 lakhs and recurring grants amounting to Rs. 6.23 lakhs were paid to the Homoeopathic Education Society, Bombay during the years 1960-61 to 1969-70, on the recommendation of the Government of Maharashtra. One of the conditions of the non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 3.75 lakhs paid during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 was that the Society should upgrade the existing course to a degree course but this has not been done so far. One of the important reasons mentioned for not upgrading the course is that there is no attached hospital of the requisite bed strength as the State Government or any other agency has not come forward to help them in building a hospital where students can get clinical teaching. In view of the fact that the grant was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on the recommendation of the State Government, the Committee feel that it was the duty of the Ministry to satisfy themselves before issuing the grant that the Society had raised adequate funds on their own to build a hospital of the requisite bed strength. The Committee desire that the Ministry should pursue the matter with the Society and the State Government so that the Society provide the hospital of the required bed strength. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress in the matter.

1.7. In their note dated the 28th December, 1972 the Department of Health have stated as follows:

It is true that in the beginning one of the conditions for grant-in-aid to the Homoeopathic Education Society was the upgrading of the institution to the degree level course but later it was not insisted upon because it was represented that (i) there was no faculty of Homoeopathic medicine in the University and (ii) the Society was not in a posi-

tion to shoulder the financial burden of maintaining such a large number of beds unless the State Government came to their aid. It is understood that the building for the hospital is ready and the institution may be in a position to run the hospital provided the State Government comes to their help.

1.8. As regards the upgradation of the existing degree course by the Homoeopathic Education Society, Bombay, the Ministry have intimated that the building for the hospital required for clinical teaching is understood to be ready and that the institution may be in a position to run the hospital provided the State Government comes to their help. The Committee desire that the Ministry should pursue the matter with the State Government and the Society so that the hospital facilities may be available early.

**Pattern of assistance for Homoeopathic Under-graduate Colleges—
Paragraph No. 1.24 (S. No. 5).**

1.9. While dealing with the pattern of financial assistance to the Homoeopathic Under-graduate Colleges, the Committee had made the following observation in Paragraph No. 1.24 (S. No. 5):

In the case of Homoeopathic institutions, only 'ad hoc' grants were made during the year as the pattern of assistance in respect of the scheme for giving grants to under-graduate medical colleges has not been finalised due to lack of concurrence from the concerned State Governments. The Committee desire that vigorous efforts should be made to finalise the pattern of assistance expeditiously.

1.10. In their note dated the 28th December, 1972 the Department of Health have stated as follows:

The pattern of Central Assistance has since been finalised and has been circulated to all State Governments, Homoeopathic institutions and other concerned authorities. This pattern is only for the private voluntary organisations and not for State Government institutions.

1.11. The Ministry have intimated that the pattern of Central assistance for the Homoeopathic under-graduate Medical Colleges run by private voluntary organisations has been finalised and circulated. The Committee desire that the pattern of assistance for the State Government institutions should also be finalised expeditiously.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Committee are concerned to note that at present there is no uniformity in the standard of Homoeopathic education in the country. There are 47 Homoeopathic institutions, out of which 29 institutions in seven States have adopted the curriculum and syllabus approved by the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee, while the Homoeopathic Boards in other States have not adopted the uniform course. Since these Boards are autonomous it has not been possible for the Central Government to enforce the uniform syllabus on them. The Committee note that the Government propose to set up the Homoeopathic Central Council for the proper growth and development of Homoeopathy in the country. A Bill for setting up the Central Council has already been introduced in the Parliament. The Committee hope that after the establishment of a statutory Central Council of Homoeopathy, it will be possible to evolve uniform standards of education in Homoeopathy and the registration of practitioners of Homoeopathy. It will also be ensured that Homoeopathy is not practised by those who are not qualified in that system, and those who practice, observe a code of ethics in the profession.

[S. No. 2, Para No. 1.19 of Appendix to the 42nd Report of P.A.C.
Fifth Lok Sabha].

Action Taken

When the Central Council of Homoeopathy Bill, 1971 is passed into an Act of Parliament and the Council is established, uniform standards will be evolved and the practitioners in Homoeopathy will have to observe a code of ethics in the profession. The Council is expected to have necessary machinery for inspection and supervision for the maintenance of necessary standards of education and examinations. It might lay down the deterrent punishment for those who practise Homoeopathy without being registered with the State Central Register.

[Department of Health O.M. No. G. 25015/1/72, RISM—AC(H),
dated 30-12-1972].

Recommendation

From a note furnished to the Committee, they find that the bed requirements per student for a degree holder in respect of allopathic institutions is 7 beds per student as specified by the Medical Council of India, while in the case of Homoeopathic institutions two beds per student have been specified. The Committee hope that Central Council of Homoeopathy after it is established will carefully look into this aspect and fix suitable norms of beds per student for degree and diploma courses consistent with the hospital facilities available. In this connection it is significant to note that in other countries (West Germany, England and America) where Homoeopathy is practised, many independent Homoeopathic institutions which existed in the past have been closed down and there are only a few institutions which run on an orientation course in Homoeopathy of short term duration for those having basic degree in modern medicines. The Committee hope that the Government will take note of this position while organising Homoeopathic education in the country.

[S. No. 3, Para No. 1.20 of Appendix to the 42nd Report of P.A.C.
Fifth Lok Sabha].

Action Taken

The Central Council of Homoeopathy will lay down the necessary bed strength per student in case of Degree and Diploma courses, The admission rate will also be consistent with the hospital and other facilities. While organising Homoeopathic education in this country care would be taken that independent Homoeopathic institutions are not closed down later on as has been done in other countries. After a lot of careful study and thinking it has been decided to develop independent under-graduate Homoeopathic medical institutions, since Homoeopathy as a post-graduate study after the basic allopathic graduation has not been a success elsewhere.

[Department of Health O.M. No. G. 25015|1|72, RISM—AC(H),
dated 30-12-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee note that the budget provision amounting to Rs. 23.91 lakhs made for research in Indian medicines, Homoeopathy and Nature Cure Systems remained unutilised during the year 1969-70. One of the reasons for the saving was that the audited statements of the accounts relating to the previous grants were not received from certain institutions. The Committee desire that the institutions concerned should be impressed upon to submit the

audited accounts in time. It should also be examined whether there are any procedural difficulties in the matter so that the procedure could be rationalised.

[S. No. 4 para 1.23 of Appendix to the 42nd Report of the P.A.C.
Fifth Lok Sabha]

Action taken

There has been considerable improvement in the utilisation of the funds for the I.S.M. schemes during 1970-71 and 1971-72 as the pattern of assistance for the upgrading of departments for Post-graduate Training and Research and grant-in-aid to the Under-graduate I.S.M. Colleges run by Voluntary Organisations have since been finalised. The requisite target in the implementation of the Plan Schemes has also been achieved. There has also been considerable development in the implementation of the Research Schemes. There is, however, no procedural difficulty in the matter of implementation of the Schemes as well as the release of the grants.

[Department of Health O.M. No. G. 25015|1|72-RISM-AC(H)
dated 30-12-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee also note that the patterns of assistance for upgrading of department for Post-graduate Training and Research and financial assistance to Under-graduate Indian System of Medicines Colleges run by the Voluntary Organisations for improving the standard of education have since been finalised. The Committee expect that the programmes would now be implemented smoothly so as to derive the maximum benefit from the allotted funds.

[S. No. 6 para 1.25 of Appendix to the 42nd Report of the Fifth
Lok Sabha].

Action taken

Post-graduate Education

Provision of about Rs. 150 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for the upgrading of departments for Post-graduate training and research in the Indian Systems of Medicine as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is proposed to upgrade 20 such departments in the various States during the IV Plan. Out of the 20 departments, sanction to the upgrading of 9 departments during the year 1971-72, has also been accorded. It is expected that the remaining 11 departments will also be started during the 4th Plan.

An amount of Rs. 76.50 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan under "Purely Central Scheme" for the development of the Post-graduate Training and Research Institute at Varanasi and Gujarat and for the upgrading of departments for Post-graduate Training and Research in Unani. A department for Post-graduate Training and Research in Unani has been sanctioned at the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Under-graduate education:

The scheme relating to the grants-in-aid for improving the standard of education in the Under-graduate I.S.M. Colleges run by the Voluntary Organisations could be implemented from the year 1971-72 as the pattern of financial assistance had not been finalised earlier. With total provision of Rs. 57.00 lakhs provided in the Fourth Plan, it is intended to assist about 12 such Colleges within the overall ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per college for providing facilities like construction of building of College, Hostel, Laboratories, Pharmacy, Herb-garden and essential equipment. Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 22,29,300 (to be paid in three instalments) have also been approved to the following Under-graduate Colleges of I.S.M. run by Voluntary Organisations, during the year 1971-72 for the purpose:—

1. Shri Narayan Ayurvedic College, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Rs.	4.00 lakhs
2. Ayurvedic College, Udipi (Mysore)	Rs.	4.58 lakhs
3. Ayurvedic College, Hubli (Mysore)	Rs.	4.90 lakhs
4. Ayurvedic College, Bijapur (Mysore)	Rs.	4.00 lakhs
5. Ayurvedic College, Atarra (U.P.)	Rs.	4,81,300 lakhs

TOTAL	Rs.	22,29,300 lakhs

Partial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4.75 lakhs has been released to the above colleges, during the year 1971-72. It is proposed to give financial assistance to 4 to 5 such under-graduate colleges during 1972-73. It is expected that the target will be fully achieved by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

[Department of Health O.M. No. F. 14-10/72-AE, dated 30-9-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee would like to stress that the development of the Indian Systems of Medicine should receive serious attention of Government so that it may make a purposeful contribution to health services in the country.

[S. No. 7 para 1.26 of Appendix to the 42nd Report of the P.A.C. (Fifth Lok Sabha)]

Action taken

The tempo of the development of Indian Systems of Medicine during the present Plan period has been considerably fast as compared to the previous three Plans. With a view to streamline, consolidate and accelerate the research programme, an autonomous Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy was established during 1969. The Council has taken steps to initiate, aid, develop and co-ordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied of Indian Systems of Medicine and Mōmoeopathy and Yoga. There are at present 172 Institutes/Regional Centres/Units functioning under the Council as against about 64 Research Units functioning prior to the setting up of the Council. The Council is striving to streamline and consolidate the research work being done in the various units with a view to achieve the effective results within a reasonable period. With the setting up of the Council, the research schemes have been placed on a proper footing.

The Central Council of Indian Medicine has been constituted under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, to evolve uniform standards of education and regulate practice in the Indian Systems of Medicine.

The Government of India have decided that the Union and States Governments should decided that Modern Scientific medicine (Allopathic and Ayurvedic, Unani & Homoeopathy Systems of Medicine) should contribute towards the development of the National Health Services in the country.

The Plan schemes relating to the upgrading of departments for Post-graduate training and research in I.S.M. and grant-in-aid to Under-graduate I.S.M. Colleges run by Voluntary Organisations for improving the standard of education have been implemented according to the target. In addition, a proposal regarding utilisation of the services of practitioners of I.S.M. with a view to provide medical relief to the rural areas, is also under the consideration of the Government.

[Department of Health O.M. No. F. 14-10/72-AE, dated 30-9-1972].

Recommendations

"2.20. In the case of Patel Nagar Colony, notices were issued to 1620 lessees out of 5,500 lessees to pay the difference between the actual and provisional cost in 1968 on the advice of the Ministry of Law. But further action was held in abeyance on the advice of the Ministry of Finance following representations made by these lessees that these charges should be co-related with the other rehabilitation colonies in Delhi."

"2.21. The Committee desire that vigorous steps should be taken by the Department of Works & Housing and Rehabilitation to fix the final costs of acquisition and development of land in various rehabilitation colonies. Thereafter decisions should be taken to recover the difference between the final and provisional charges from the lessees. The Committee hope that the final decision taken in this regard will be fair and equitable and not involve discrimination against lessees in the various rehabilitation colonies."

[Sl. Nos. 9 and 10 (Para Nos. 2.20 and 2.21) of Appendix to 42nd Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The question of working out of the actual cost of acquisition of land and development was taken up with the C.P.W.D. authorities on 14th April, 1971. Special staff was also deputed to work out the actual cost of acquisition and development; but unfortunately the requisite information could not be completed. The Department of Works & Housing have again been addressed (on 19th October, 1972) in the matter to furnish the final cost of acquisition and development of lands in the various rehabilitation colonies in Delhi as worked out by the C.P.W.D. authorities. The Department of Works & Housing have taken necessary steps (on 23rd November, 1972) to collect the requisite information. As soon as this information is made available, the entire position regarding the fixation of final cost will be reviewed taking into consideration the recommendations/observation of the Committee in this regard.

[Department of Rehabilitation O.M. No. 3188/Survey/CSC/70, dated 21-12-1972].

Recommendation

"The Committee feel concerned over the shortfall in expenditure against the budget provisions made for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in West Bengal and repatriates.

from Burma and Ceylon in other States. Against the Budget provisions of Rs. 151.04 lakhs made in respect of rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal and other States the actual expenditure incurred was only 16.15 lakhs. The Committee are particularly perturbed about the shortfall in expenditure on the education and medical schemes. The entire budget provision of Rs. 57.52 lakhs on education remained unutilised while against the budget provision of Rs. 40.20 lakhs in respect of medical schemes the actual expenditure was Rs. 15 lakhs only.

[Serial No. 11—para 2.39 of Appendix to 42nd Report—5th Lok Sabha].

Action taken

(Sl. No. 11—Para 2.39):—As already explained in the note dated 14th December, 1971 submitted by the Department, the shortfall in the expenditure on Plan Schemes especially on Education and Medical Schemes for the rehabilitation of migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan in West Bengal was mainly due to receipt of less/no claims from the State Government for reimbursement of expenditure against the sanctioned schemes for old migrants. Against the sanctioned scheme of Rs. 35.75 lakhs for construction of 293 Primary schools the State Government have not preferred any claim for reimbursement of expenditure so far nor have they submitted any report on the progress of construction of schools, despite repeated reminders.

The saving was also partly due to the fact that provision of Rs. 20 lakhs made for education and medical facilities for new migrants in West Bengal could not be utilised because the reports of the committee of Review constituted for this purpose could not be considered/finalised during 1969-70. Besides a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs made for imparting training to old and new migrants in West Bengal for self employment trades could not be utilised because of the post-budget decision to entrust the running of the training Centres to State Government out of State Revenues.

[Department of Rehabilitation O.M. No. G 28013/2/71-Bud., dated 3-1-1973].

Recommendation

The Committee note that the utilisation of the budget provision depended upon the demands received from the Government of West

Bengal and other States. The Committee desire that the present system of making budget provision for such schemes and their implementation should be examined by the Department of Rehabilitation in consultation with State Governments concerned with a view to ensuring that the basic needs like education and medical are met adequately and without delay.

[Serial No. 12—para 2.40 of Appendix to 42nd Report—5th Lok Sabha].

Action Taken

The Committee's concern over the slow progress in the implementation of sanctioned schemes for the rehabilitation of old and new migrants from the erstwhile East Pakistan has been conveyed to the Government of West Bengal. The Joint Secretary of this Department in his D.O. letter dated 4th February, 1972 has requested the State Government to review the performance and work load of the staff and take suitable steps for:—

- (i) implementation of residuary schemes already sanctioned.
- (ii) implementation of the schemes sanctioned on the recommendations of the Committee of Review; and
- (iii) utilisation of Budget provision made.

2. The urgency of speeding up implementation of the rehabilitation schemes and utilisation of funds provided in the Budget was also stressed by the Secretary, Department of Rehabilitation in his meeting with the Minister for Rehabilitation of West Bengal Government on the 28th April, 1972 when the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner was also present. The Secretary, Department of Rehabilitation, in his D.O. letter dated 11th May, 1972 to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, has requested him to take the following remedial steps:—

- (i) Budget estimates are prepared accurately and realistically and scrutinised thoroughly before they are sent to this Department;
- (ii) once the Budget provision has been made, every endeavour should be made for the utilisation of funds for the implementation of the various schemes; and
- (iii) funds provided for basic needs like education and medical facilities may be utilised without delay.

[Department of Rehabilitation O.M. No. G. 28013/2/71—Bud., dated 3-1-1973].

Recommendation

The Committee are surprised that no expenditure was incurred on schemes for repatriates from Burma and Ceylon against the budget provision of Rs. 21.79 lakhs mainly due to non-finalisation of certain schemes. The Committee desire that the matter should be pursued with the State Governments concerned as ultimately it is the responsibility of the Central Government to rehabilitate these repatriates.

[Serial No. 13—para 2.41 of Appendix to 42nd Report—Fifth Lok Sabha].

Action taken

As regards the expenditure on the schemes for the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, the shortfall was due to (i) less claims received for reimbursement of expenditure from State Government; (ii) reclassification of certain items of expenditure as non-plan instead of plan as originally contemplated; (iii) delay in completion of construction work in connection with the schemes; and (iv) non-implementation of the scheme due to less number of beneficiaries as the expected number of repatriate families had not arrived in India during that year. The State Governments have now been requested to ensure prompt submission of claims for reimbursement of expenditure and optimum utilisation of Budget provisions made for the purpose, vide this Department's letter No. 9(6)/71-RH. IV dated 8th May, 1972 (copy enclosed). In this letter they have been specially directed to adhere strictly to the time schedule for submission of claims prescribed under this Department's letter No. 21/4/67-Bud., dated the 19th July, 1969.

[Department of Rehabilitation O.M. No. G. 28013/2/71—Bud., dated 3-1-1973].

IMMEDIATE

No. 9(6)/71-R.H. IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi—11, the 8th May, 1972.

1. The Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Revenue Department, Madras—9.

2. The Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Revenue Department, Hyderabad.

3. The Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Revenue (R&R) Department, Patna.

4. The Secretary to the Government of Gujarat, Revenue Department, Gandhinagar.

5. The Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Labour (RH. II) Department, Trivendrum.

6. The Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rehabilitation Department, Bhopal.

7. The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Revenue Department, Bangalore.

8. The Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Urban Development Department, Bhubaneshwar.

9. The Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Rehabilitation Department, Jullundur.

10. The Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Relief and Rehabilitation Department, Lucknow.

11. The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Relief and Social Welfare Department, Calcutta.

SUBJECT:—*Forty-second Report of the PAC (Fifth Lok Sabha), on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1969-70, and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Civil) relating to the Department of Rehabilitation.*

Sir,

I am directed to say that it has been pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee that the amount provided in the Budget Estimates 1969-70 under Grants-in-aid for granting educational concessions and housing grants etc. to the repatriates from Burma could not be utilised for want of proposals from the State Governments for claiming reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by them on these items. It is, therefore, requested that necessary claims for the reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the State Government under Grants-in-aid under these items for the relief

and rehabilitation of Burma repatriates may kindly be furnished to this Department regularly according to the prescribed procedure in this regard vide this Department's letter No. 21(4)/67-Bud, dated the 19th July, 1969.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(K. N. BHARGAVA)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

T. No. 381438.

Recommendations

"2.44. The Committee note that out of total loans amounting to Rs. 82.03 crores advanced to displaced persons from East Pakistan, an estimated amount of Rs. 33 crores will have to be remitted. Upto 31st March, 1971, the actual amount remitted is Rs. 21.43 crores and the balance to be remitted was Rs. 11.57 crores."

"2.45. In this connection the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Government to Paragraph 3.33 of their 55th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) wherein they had cited some instances showing unsatisfactory maintenance of loans records in some States. The Committee suggested that a thorough investigation should be carried out in State-loan accounts in consultation with the Cr. & A.G. so as to resolve all discrepancies before any part of the loan is remitted. The Committee was informed by the Department of Economic Affairs in their Action Taken Note in September 1969 that the Chief Secretaries of the concerned State Governments had been requested to constitute a Committee consisting of the representatives of the State Finance Department, the Rehabilitation Department and the Accountant General and also the Internal Financial Adviser of the Department of Rehabilitation in order to investigate into the state of rehabilitation loan accounts and records and the present position regarding reconciliation of discrepancies between department and A.G.'s figure of drawals and disbursements, and that on receipt of the report of the Committee appropriate action would be taken to ensure that loan accounts were maintained in a complete and upto date form and that recoveries were accelerated. The Committee trust that necessary action has been taken to reconcile the discrepancies and to improve the maintenance of loan accounts and records by the State Governments and that the remittance of irrecoverable loans is being made by them after putting the records in order."

[S. Nos. 14 & 15, Para Nos. 2.44 & 2.45 of Appendix to Forty-Second Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action Taken

Out of Rs. 33 crores which will have to be remitted, a sum of Rs. 21.85 crores has been remitted by the State Governments upto 31st March, 1972 as detailed below:—

(In crores of Rupees)

Name of the State	Total amount of Loans advanced	Estimated amount to be remitted	Amount actually remitted upto 31-3-72	Balance to be remitted
Assam	7.43	4.09	1.55	2.54
Bihar	2.79	1.75		1.75
Madhya Pradesh	0.97	0.50	0.45	0.05
Manipur	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.03
Orissa	0.91	0.50	0.15	0.35
Rajasthan	0.22	0.14		0.14
Tripura	8.28	5.15	0.79	4.36
Uttar Pradesh	1.48	0.80	0.67	0.13
West Bengal	59.88	20.00	18.20	1.80
TOTAL	82.03	33.00	21.85	11.15

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the P.A.C. 1968-69 (Fourth Lok Sabha) Fifty Fifth Report, the concerned State Governments, were requested to constitute Committees comprising of representatives of the State Finance Department, Rehabilitation Department, Accountant General and also the Internal Financial Adviser of the Department of Rehabilitation Government of India to investigate the State of rehabilitation loan accounts and the present position regarding reconciliation of discrepancies between departmental and Accountant General's figures of drawal and disbursements and the Committee were asked to furnish a final report within three months.

The States have accordingly formed such Committees and held a number of meetings as shown below:—

States	Date of constitution of the Committee	No. of meetings held	No. of interim Reports received
1	2	3	4
Assam	3-8-70	1	1
Bihar	28-2-70 (Special Accounts Cell)	3	3
Madhya Pradesh	28-2-70	4	4
Manipur	20-5-70	2	2
Orissa	12-3-70	3	3
Rajasthan	23-12-69	5	5
Tripura	18-5-70	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	3-4-70		
West Bengal	16-3-70	2	2

In the meantime, this Department had been receiving representations from individual displaced persons as well as various associations that some of the States were resorting to coercive measures in the matter of recovery of loans thereby causing a great hardship to them. The policy of the Central Government was however, not to adopt avoidable coercive measures which may render the loanees destitute again. Accordingly, the State Governments were requested in this Department's letter No. 15/13/69-Bud., dated 13th April, 1970 (Page No. 22) to ensure that while no efforts were spared in recovery of loans where the loanees were in a position to repay, the cases where no recovery was possible due to distressed economic conditions of the loanees may be considered most sympathetically on their merits and referred to this Department with their specific recommendations for postponement of recovery and/or write off.

The State Governments have been reminded demi-officially at regular intervals, to expedite finalisation of their reports. But none of the State level Committees have submitted their final report so far.

The present position of the maintenance of rehabilitation loan accounts as emerging from the various interim-reports received in this Department is, however, given below State-wise:—

Assam:—In June, 1972, the State Government reported that on the basis of the local inspection of district and sub-divisional offices, the State Level Committee has reported that loan ledgers for different kinds of loans were almost up-to-date in all the district and sub-divisional offices except in one divisional office where the entire records relating to rehabilitation accounts had been gutted by fire. However, the loan accounts were being reconstructed in the sub-divisional office from the half burnt files/books and the treasury records and about 30,000 cases had since been entered in the loan ledgers.

As regards reconciliation of departmental figures of outstanding loans with the treasury figures and with those booked by the Accountant General, it was reported that there were arrears in most of the districts and acceptances of balances had not been obtained since 1957-58 as the treasuries were finding it extremely difficult to render necessary assistance in the reconciliation work because of the passage of time. The Committee also was of the view that the existing staff strength of the district and sub-divisional offices was not adequate to cope up with the recovery work and needed augmentation to make the recovery work effective.

As regards the prospects of recovery of loans the Committee was of the view that though the loans given to the migrants were not altogether irrecoverable in the strict sense of the term provided adequate staff supported by a strong *bakijai* machinery could be commissioned to the task, yet the economic condition of the loanees was so poor that the enforcement of the recovery by attachment of their properties might render them destitute again.

In August, 1972, State Government were advised that it would not be possible for the Government of India to sanction additional staff for the recovery work and that the State Level Committee should meet again and give a categorical report that the individual loan ledgers have been prepared in all cases where the families are still in position and that the recoveries of loans are being made to the extent possible subject to the condition that no coercive measures are adopted which would render the migrants destitute again. The State Government have also been authorised to remit the loans within the prescribed limits subject to the condition that the loan accounts are reconciled and the connected loan records are set in order.

Bihar:—The State Government constituted a Special Accounts Cell with effect from 28th February, 1970, for checking the loan records maintained in district offices. The Special Accounts Cell has mostly completed the scrutiny of disbursement of the loans advanced to the State Government upto 1963-64. A short disbursement of Rs. 5.22 lakhs is in the course of reconciliation. According to the report of the Special Accounts Cell of the State Government, a sum of Rs. 16.76 lakhs given as maintenance loans will have to be converted into grant. The State Government's recommendations on this proposal of their Accounts Cell are, however, still awaited.

In August, 1972, the State Governments were requested to finalise their recommendations on the reports submitted by their Accounts Cell. The State Government have also been requested to get the balance amount of Rs. 5.22 lakhs reconciled or in the alternative to have this amount refunded.

Madhya Pradesh:—The State Level Committee in the record note of the proceedings of its meeting held on 17th and 18th of June, 1972 has stated that the loan accounts have now been prepared and the amount of loan given to each individual family is known, although reconciliation with A. G.'s books is incomplete and individual loan ledgers were being prepared. The Committee, however, noted that a large number of migrants had deserted the rehabilitation villages from time to time and their whereabouts were not known. The Committee, therefore, felt that the maintenance of individual loan ledgers in such cases may be dispensed with. The Committee has also observed that out of the total loan of Rs. 99 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs had already been remitted under the remission scheme of 1964 and a further amount of Rs. 46 lakhs represented the cost of common benefits like drinking water wells, approach roads, village roads, nistar tanks, etc. distributed per family by a simple process of division. The Committee, therefore, felt that this amount should not be treated as a loan but should be converted into a grant.

The Internal Financial Adviser of Department of Rehabilitation, who attended the above meeting, conveyed the concern of the Government of India over the slow recovery of loans. He also advised the Committee to make a specific recommendation for the conversion of loans relatable to common amenities into grants so that the State Government could send a suitable proposal to the Government of India in this regard.

Regarding the families who had deserted the rehabilitation villages, he advised the Committee that in the first instance, the State Government should be in a position to tell the Government of India that the loan ledgers had been prepared and amounts given to the deserter families duly determined. Certificates should also be furnished to the effect that whereabouts of the deserter families were not known to the State Rehabilitation Department and it was not possible to trace them. Government of India could then consider the question of writing off of the loans outstanding against such deserters. In case the developed land allotted to the deserters had been reallocated to other families, the loans, if any, on development of the land should be passed on to them as loan and not proposed for write off. Likewise, loans given for purchase of bullocks left behind and reallocated to new families should be transferred to the latter. Housing loans, where houses had been left intact and reallocated, should be passed on to the new families.

The final report of the Committee is awaited. In October, 1972 the State Government have been advised to expedite the final report and also the proposal for conversion of loans into grants based on the specific recommendation of the Committee with full justification therefor.

Manipur:—The State Level Committee did not suggest any measures for gearing up the State machinery. Instead the Committee have made the following three recommendations:—

- (i) The difference of Rs. 33,325/- between the departmental figures and the Accountant General's figures of the total drawal of loan amounts under various accounts may be written off by the Government of India.
- (ii) The discrepancy of Rs. 19,939/- between total drawals and total disbursements reflected in the departmental figures may be written off by the Government of India.
- (iii) An amount of Rs. 3,96,179/- due from the loanees be recommended to the Government of India for remission.

On 3-10-1972, the State Government have been advised that the difference of Rs. 33,925/- between the departmental figures and A.G's figures may be due to an error of book-keeping or it may be the result of diversion. If the reconciliation with the A.G's books disclosed that the difference is due to an error of book-keeping, it may be written off to "Government Account" under section "T-Deposits and Advances—Part V—Miscellaneous" by the Accountant General with the approval of the Comptroller and Auditor General of

India. If, however, the reconciliation with the A.G's office does not disclose any error of book-keeping the difference may be investigated and ultimately written off by the State Government out of its own funds.

As regards the Committee's recommendation about the write off of discrepancy of Rs. 19,939/- within the total drawals and total disbursements of loans, the State Government have been told that such losses cannot be borne by the Government of India. Rather, the State Government should refund the undisbursed amount to the Government of India immediately.

Regarding write off of the amount of Rs. 3,96,179/- recoverable from displaced persons the State Government have been asked to convene another meeting of the State Level Committee who should be in a position to state that the loan accounts are now complete and maintained properly and that the individual loan ledgers are available in respect of each family. Thereafter the amounts may be remitted within the prescribed limits in accordance with the scheme of remission of 1964.

Orissa:—The proceedings of the State Level Committee held on 20th September, 1972, revealed that the work relating to the maintenance of loan accounts/ledgers is not making satisfactory progress and that the reconciliation of departmental figures with those booked in the A.G's Office is still in arrears. To cope up with the work, the Committee have recommended augmentation of the existing staff. The Committee feels that out of the total loan payments of Rs. 90 lakhs made to old migrants about Rs. 80 lakhs would have to be remitted, written off or converted into grants.

In December, 1972, the State Government have been told that it will not be possible for this Department to agree to any write off of the loans given to old migrants merely on the plea that the loan accounts could not be reconstructed or that the whereabouts of the migrants were not known to the district authorities. They have also been advised that adequate staff was provided when loans schemes were introduced and it will not be possible for Government of India to sanction extra staff for the recovery work. The State Government have, been told that they should ensure the proper maintenance of the individual loan ledgers in respect of families so that the amounts to be remitted in individual cases could be determined and demands for recovery of balance amounts made on them in accordance with the rules. The State Level Committee has been asked to be convened again to submit a final report.

Rajasthan:—From the proceedings of the several meetings of the State Level Committee it was observed that the Committee had undertaken a comprehensive examination of the entire rehabilitation loan accounts but have not made any substantial progress in their scrutiny and are likely to take some more time in giving their findings.

The State Government have been requested to pay particular attention to the reconciliation of departmental figures with the A.G.'s figures in regard to drawals and disbursements and ask the State Level Committee to make a specific report about the present state of the loan Accounts.

Tripura:—The State Level Committee last met on 30th October, 1970. Because of the State Government's preoccupation with the relief and dispersal of refugees from Bangla Desh, the Committee has not been able to make much progress. In September, 1972, the State Government have been requested to have Committee finalise their report and submit it to the Government of India without further delay.

Uttar Pradesh:—No regular meeting of the State Level Committee has so far been held. The State Government intimated in January 1971, that to assess the state of loan accounts, an attempt was made by the State Government to compare the recoveries and outstanding dues maintained in various District offices with those appearing in the books of the Accountant General. But this revealed a number of discrepancies in the two sets of figures. When the matter was taken up with the A.G. it transpired that the discrepancies could not be reconciled at this stage due *inter alia* to the failure of the Treasury officers to supply requisite information. The state Government, therefore, proposed that internal audit of all the concerned District Offices should be conducted in the first instance so as to straighten up the loan accounts and records. For the proposed Internal Audit; they suggested that some additional staff should be sanctioned by the Government of India as the existing staff was not considered adequate for this voluminous task.

The matter was examined in this Department and it was considered that the existing staff should be in a position to handle the whole work connected with reconciliation and recovery of rehabilitation loans. The State Government were informed in August, 1972 that the Committee constituted by them for the purpose should meet in the first instance and examine the whole situation independently. The demand for additional staff may also be considered by the Committee and their recommendations sent to this Department for consideration.

No further communication has been received from the State Government in this regard.

West Bengal:—The State Level Committee met last on 11th December, 1970. They have confirmed the position as reflected in paragraphs 3.29 and 3.30 of the P.A.C. (1968-69) (4th Lok Sabha) 55th Report that all the loan accounts and relevant records of the State were and are being maintained. Family-wise loan ledgers have since been completed and as a result thereof nearly Rs. 18 crores have been remitted up to 1969-70. Reconciliation of departmental figures with those booked by the A.G. is complete up to 1962-63. The work of reconciliation for the period from 1963-64 to 1969-70 had also been completed in respect of 7 districts.

The Committee recommended that in view of the finalisation of remission cases the residual recoverable loans from displaced persons should be ascertained correctly with reference to loan ledgers and all possible steps should be taken for the recovery. The Committee, however, felt that the poor economic conditions prevailing in the State especially of the displaced persons and high cost of essential commodities impeded the pace of recovery of loans.

The State Level Committee could not meet again because of the developments leading to the emergence of the Bangla Desh. The Government of West Bengal have been requested in November, 1972 to reconvene a meeting of the State Level Committee and furnish their final report. The Rehabilitation Secretary, who had come for discussion with the Department in November, 1972, has also been personally requested to look into this matter and have the final report of the State Level Committee expedited.

[Department of Rehabilitation O.M. No. G. 25015/1/72-Bud. dated 20-12-1972].

—COPY—

No. 15|13|69-Bud.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND
REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 13th April, 1970.

To

The Secretary to the
Government of Assam,
Relief & Rehabilitation Department,
Shillong.

West Bengal, Refugee, Relief and
 Rehabilitation Department, Calcutta.
 Bihar, Revenue, Relief & Rehabilitation
 Department, Patna.
 Orissa, Health (LSG) Department, Bhubaneswar.
 Uttar Pradesh, Rehabilitation Department, Lucknow.
 Madhya Pradesh, General Administration,
 (Rehabilitation) Department, Bhopal.
 Rajasthan, Rehabilitation Department, Jaipur.
 Maharashtra, General Administration Department,
 Bombay.
 Mysore, Revenue Department, Bangalore.
 Andhra Pradesh, Revenue Department, Hyderabad.
 Tripura, Rehabilitation Department, Agartala.
 Manipur, Rehabilitation Branch, Imphal.

SUBJECT: *Recovery of loans advanced to the State Governments for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.*

Sir,

I am directed to state that rehabilitation loans have been advanced to the State Governments for settlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan. The loans are disbursed by the State Government under the schemes approved by this Department and they are responsible for the maintenance of accounts and realisation of these loans from individual loanees. Keeping in view the financial condition of the old migrants from East Pakistan as reported by some of the State Governments, the Central Government allowed certain concessions to the displaced persons from East Pakistan (old migrants) in the repayment of loans advanced to them, under the remission scheme of May, 1964. Orders in this regard were issued to all the States concerned vide this Department letter No. 15|2|63-ER|Bud., dated 21-5-64. In the case of recovery of loans which do not come within the purview of the scheme or in the case of recovery of residual balance after allowing remission, the State Governments were requested to make every effort to realise the outstanding loans from loanees who are in a position to repay their loans. They were also requested to ensure that no avoidable hardship is caused in deserving cases which were to be referred to this Department with the recommendations of the State Governments for considerations.

2. Of late this Department has been receiving representations from individuals as well as through various associations of the displaced persons from East Pakistan that some of the State Governments have been resorting to coercive measures in the matter of recovery of loans thereby causing a great hardship to them. As it has all along been the policy of the Central Government not to adopt avoidable coercive measures for the recovery of outstanding loans which may render the loanees destitute again, you are requested to ensure that while no efforts are spared in recovery of loans from loanees who are in a position to repay, the cases where no recovery is possible due to distressed economic conditions of loanees, may be considered most sympathetically on their merits and referred to this Department with your specific recommendations for postponement of recovery and or write off.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
(N. SUBRAMANIAN)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Recommendation

The Committee are concerned over the slow progress of research schemes started in 1963 under the aegis of the Planning Commission for research and investigations into socio-economic and administrative problems of national development. From 1953-54 to 1969-70 financial assistance mostly in the form of grants amounting to Rs. 165.70 lakhs were provided for meeting the cost of investigations and publication of approved reports. Out of 300 schemes proceeded with, only 123 schemes were completed upto 30-9-1970. Although the research projects were generally for a duration of 12 to 24 months within which collection of data, compilation, analysis and drafting of the reports were expected to be completed, only 31 schemes were completed and reports received within the allotted time. In respect of 131 schemes reports of which were not finalised upto September, 1970, the extent of delay was 1 to 3 years for 85 schemes, 3 to 5 years for 36 schemes, 5 to 8 years for 7 schemes and 8 to 10 years for 3 schemes. The latest position is that reports are yet to be received in respect of 26 schemes while 15 schemes are under revision although these schemes were sponsored several years ago (between 1959 and 1970).

[S. No. 10 Para 3.20 Appendix to the Forty-Second Report (5th
.. Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

It is stated in the paragraph that out of 300 schemes proceeded with, only 123 schemes were completed up to 30-9-70. The actual position, as seen from the details given on page 23 of the report, is that reports on 43 schemes were outstanding and reports on another 49 schemes under revision. Thus, out of the 300 schemes, reports on 208 schemes were completed and reports on 92 schemes were not finalised. Considerable efforts have been made to expedite completion of the projects resulting in the receipt of reports in respect of 33 schemes and revision of 40 schemes leaving outstanding reports on 10 schemes and revision of reports of 9 schemes.

[Planning Commission O.M. No. 12(2)/70-RPC, dated 24-10-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee desire that a review of the outstanding schemes should be made by the Planning Commission and reasons for delay gone into and necessary steps taken for their completion or abandonment.

[S. No. 17 Para 3.21 of Appendix to the Forty-Second Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

A review of the outstanding schemes has since been made. The reply to para 3.20 above clearly indicates the improvement made towards finalisation of schemes. According to the present indications the outstanding schemes are expected to be completed during the course of next year. In the circumstances the Planning Commission are of the view that abandoning of any of the schemes is not necessary at this stage.

[Planning Commission O.M. No. 12(2)/70-RPC, dated 24-10-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee find that a Sub-Committee set up by the Planning Commission to examine the question of utilisation of the result of investigations reported in August, 1966 that while the results of survey in certain fields (Farm Management, Irrigation projects, Labour and Employment and Industrial relations) had been satisfactory, the utilisation of findings of studies in other areas for formulation of Fourth Plan had not been so satisfactory. The Sub-Committee also reported that where completion of projects were

unduly delayed, concepts and contents of enquiry were not carefully designed, inferences and findings were not policy and action oriented, and user agencies were not closely associated, utilisation has not been so satisfactory.

[S. No. 18, Para 3.22 of Appendix to the Forty-second Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The observations of the Sub-Committee, cited by the P.A.C., that where completion of Projects were unduly delayed, concepts and contents of enquiry were not carefully derived, inferences and findings were not policy and action-oriented and user agencies were not closely associated, utilisation has not been as satisfactory, are being kept in view while examining the fresh research proposals. The proposals are got vetted from the concerned Divisions in the Planning Commission to ensure that the proposals are policy and action-oriented. Further only short duration schemes not involving any large scale primary data collection are considered for being financed.

[Planning Commission, O.M. No. 12(2)|70-RPC, dated 24-10-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee note that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, the Planning Commission have taken the necessary measure to improve the utilisation of investigations and also brought down the duration of research projects from two years in the past to 10 months. The Committee desire that the utilisation of the investigations and timely completion of report should be kept under constant watch by the Planning Commission so that the annual plans are formulated on the basis of upto date and dependable data thrown up by these investigations. The Committee need hardly stress that the money spent on these investigations could be fruitful only if the data is available and is useful for the purpose of formulating the plans.

[S. No. 19, Para 3.23 of Appendix to the Forty-second Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The utilisation of the investigation and timely completion of reports are being kept under constant watch.

[Planning Commission, O.M. No. 12(2)|70-RPC, dated 24-10-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee find that the Planning Commission had since abolished the Research Programme Committee which originally scrutinized the research proposals and the work had been entrusted to four study groups. The Commission have also transferred certain schemes to the Indian Council of Social Science Research. The Committee hope that this would result in improved supervision and expeditious completion of the schemes. The Committee desire that the question of transferring more schemes to other suitable organisations may be examined.

[S. No. 20, Para 3.24, of Appendix to the Forty-second Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

As pointed out in reply to para 3.21, reports are yet to be finalised in 19 schemes (10 reports to be received and 9 yet to be revised) as against 92 outstanding as in September, 1970. Further with the setting up of Study Groups only 10 schemes have been sponsored which have a distinct bearing on plan formulation of which reports on 7 schemes have since been received. In the circumstances the question of transfer of any of the schemes from the Planning Commission, is not considered necessary.

[Planning Commission, O.M. No. 12 (2) |70-RPC dated 24-10-1972].

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS|OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT.

—Nil—

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS|OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION.

Recommendation

In the case of homoeopathic institutions, only *ad hoc* grants were made during the year as the pattern of assistance in respect of the scheme for giving grants to under-graduate medical colleges has not been finalised due to lack of concurrence from the concerned State Governments. The Committee desire that vigorous efforts should be made to finalise the pattern of assistance expeditiously.

[S. No. 5, Para No. 1.24 of Appendix to the 42nd Report of the P.A.C. (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The pattern of Central Assistance has since been finalised and has been circulated to all State Governments, Homoeopathic institutions and other concerned authorities. This pattern is only for the private voluntary organisations and not for State Government institutions.

[Department of Health O.M. No. G. 25015|1|72. RISM—AC(H),
dated 30-12-1972].

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE FURNISHED INTERIM REPLIES

Recommendation

The Committee find that non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 5.33 lakhs and recurring grants amounting to Rs. 6.23 lakhs were paid to the Homoeopathic Education Society, Bombay during the years 1960-61 to 1969-70, on the recommendation of the Government of Maharashtra. One of the conditions of the non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 3.75 lakhs paid during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 was that the Society should upgrade the existing course to a degree course but this has not been done so far. One of the important reasons mentioned for not up-grading the course is that there is no attached hospital of the requisite bed strength as the State Government or any other agency has not come forward to help them in building a hospital where students can get clinical teaching. In view of the fact that the grant was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on the recommendation of the State Government, the Committee feel that it was the duty of the Ministry to satisfy themselves before issuing the grant that the Society had raised adequate funds on their own to build a hospital of the requisite bed strength. The Committee desire that the Ministry should pursue the matter with the Society and the State Government so that the Society provide, the hospital of the required bed strength. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress in the matter.

[S. No. 1, Para No. 1.18 of Appendix to the 42nd Report of P.A.C. (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

It is true that in the beginning one of the conditions for grant-in-aid to the Homoeopathic Education Society was the up-grading of the institution to the degree level course but later it was not insisted upon because it was represented that (1) there was no faculty of Homoeopathic medicine in the university and (2) the Society was not in a position to shoulder the financial burden of maintaining such a large number of beds unless the State Government came to their aid. It is understood that the building for the hospital is

ready and the institution may be in a position to run the hospital provided the State Government comes to their help.

[Department of Health O.M. No. G. 25015|1|72. RISM—AC(H),
dated 30-12-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee are distressed to note the delay in determining the final cost of acquisition and development of land in respect of various rehabilitation colonies in Delhi. The properties (plots, houses or shops) in these colonies were leased to the displaced persons a few years after the partition but the necessary data about the cost of acquisition of land and its development are not yet available to determine the difference between the actual cost and the provisional cost charged from the lessees originally. Only in the case of one colony viz., Patel Nagar, the actual cost was worked out in 1968 while the land had been acquired in 1948. According to the Department of Rehabilitation the actual cost of acquisition and development in the case of other rehabilitation colonies in Delhi is yet to be worked out by the Department of Works and Housing. The Committee desire that the Department of Works and Housing should look into the reason for the inordinate delay of several years in determining the final cost of land.

[S. No. 8 (Para 2.19) of Appendix to 42nd Report (5th
Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The Department of Works and Housing have been requested to furnish the requisite information (on 19-10-1972) and that Department has taken necessary steps (on 23-11-1972) to collect the requisite information. As soon as the information is received, the Committee will be apprised of the position.

[Department of Rehabilitation, O.M. No. 3(88)|Survey|CSC|70,
dated 21-12-1972].

NEW DELHI;
January 27, 1973.
Magha 7, 1894(S).

ERA SEZHIYAN,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

APPENDIX

Summary of main conclusions|recommendations

Sl. No.	Para No.	Ministry Deptt. concerned	Conclusions Recommendations
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I 2 3

1. 1.4 Department of Health
&
Department of Rehabilitation

The Committee hope that final replies in regard to the recommendations to which only interim replies have so far been furnished will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted by Audit.

2. 1.8. Department of Health

As regards the upgradation of the existing degree course by the Homoeopathic Education Society, Bombay, the Ministry have intimated that the building for the hospital required for clinical teaching is understood to be ready and that the institution may be in a position to run the hospital provided the State Government comes to their help. The Committee desire that the Ministry should pursue the matter with the State Government and the Society so that the hospital facilities may be available early.

3. 1.11. -Do-

The Ministry have intimated that the pattern of Central assistance for the Homoeopathic under-graduate Medical Colleges run by private voluntary organisations has been finalised and circulated. The Committee desire that the pattern of assistance for the State Government institutions should also be finalised expeditiously.