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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
INTO THE
AFFAIRS OF
THE BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

(VOLUME VII)

Chairman

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CHAPTER 11

WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS (URBAN)

The record produced does not show how the scheme of Welfare Extension Projects (Urban) started and who sponsored the scheme. There is a letter dated 4-10-1957 from one Mr. V. V. Shastri, Assistant Chief (S.W.) in the Planning Commission to the Secretary of the Central Social Welfare Board which shows that Mr. P. P. Agarwal who was a Joint Secretary in the Planning Commission and a Member of the Central Social Welfare Board wanted that the matter of assistance for welfare programmes in urban areas should be discussed by the Central Social Welfare Board at an early date. In reply the Secretary of that Board asked for a "paper" dealing with the subject to be sent to him for discussion.

11.2 From the agenda paper of the meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board it appears that a note was prepared on the scheme for welfare work in Slum areas. The Board at its 19th meeting on 11th-12th November, 1957, agreed that a suitable scheme in urban areas would be worth trying and that the Board might undertake some suitable programme on the existing basis and that the work should be done through voluntary agencies. They also decided that it would be better to start some pilot projects say about 100 in number for each of which the Board's contribution was not to exceed Rs. 25,000 for the plan period. The details of the scheme were left to be worked out by the Chairman.

11.3 At a meeting held on 25th and 26th February, 1958, the Central Social Welfare Board decided the broad pattern of the scheme of Urban Welfare Extension Projects. The details of the scheme were:—

- (i) Only such non-official organisations as had some experience in running of urban community welfare centres or organisations which were engaged in general welfare activities were to be considered for undertaking these projects. Not more than one project was to be allotted to a branch of an All India organisation and not more than 3 for any such organisation.
- (ii) The organisation was to be a registered body of 3 years standing.

(iii) It was obligatory on the Institution to be able to mobilise the honorary services of Doctors, Social Workers and others to enrich the programme.

(iv) There should be some indication of co-operation of local municipal authorities in the running of this project because there would be many services of the allied nature which would have to be provided by municipal authorities, e.g., water supply, sanitary and public basic services, etc.

(v) The ceiling of the grant was to be Rs. 25,000/- for a period of 3 years.

11.4 At the 22nd meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board held on 7th-8th August, 1958, at the suggestion of Mr. P. P. Aggarwal, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, it was agreed that the number of Urban projects which might be allotted to one organisation need not necessarily be restricted to 3 if it was capable of successfully undertaking more.

11.5 How the Bharat Sevak Samaj was chosen for the allotment of welfare extension projects (Urban) is not clear from the records.

11.6 The first Welfare Extension Project sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board was at Bangalore for which a grant of Rs. 25,000/- was sanctioned on 2nd July, 1958 for a period of three years. The letter of sanction mentioned that the grants were to be utilised for starting an Urban Welfare Extension Project covering the following services:—

Child Welfare Services

Ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centre, creche, pre-primary school, school health service, children's play centre, recreational and cultural activities for children.

Youth Health Services

Scouting, hobby club, camping and excursions, vocational guidance, employment information bureau, marriage guidance, and counselling.

Women's Welfare Services

Women's club, arts and craft classes, referral and placement service for the destitute, lone and unattached women, family planning and welfare services etc.

Common Activities

Cultural and recreational, social education programme, placement and referral service for the aged and the infirm, the destitute and the delinquent etc.

11.7 The other conditions attached to the grant were:—

- (i) The grant was not to be utilised for purposes other than those for which it was sanctioned;
- (ii) The Project should be located in an over-crowded and congested area of the city.
- (iii) The services provided by the project must cater to all ages of both men and women taking family as a Unit. The activities need not cover all the items described above but should be of a multipurpose nature so as to cover not less than two groups of women and children and should cover not less than three activities like creche, play centre, social education etc.
- (iv) The project should cover a minimum of 500 families and about 2500 individuals.
- (v) The assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board was provided only for the continuity of the basic services.
- (vi) It was obligatory on the institution to mobilise the honorary services of doctors, social workers and others for the enrichment of the programme. Cooperation of the local municipality in order to provide for adequate water supply, sanitation and public health services etc. was to be ensured.
- (vii) The Board's grants were to be utilised on the approved items.
- (viii) The institutions to render audited accounts.

11.8 These conditions were repeated in the letter of sanction for the other Welfare Extension Projects also and the Central Social Board sanctioned in favour of the Bharat Sevak Samaj 29 Welfare Extension Projects in different parts of the country and grants totalling Rs. 10,45,127.78 were given by the Central Social Welfare Board for these Welfare Extension Projects. The places where the Welfare Extension Projects were started, the period during which they functioned and the grants given for each of them is given in Table 11.A.

Non-recurring expenditure on the purchase of equipment etc. for the Welfare Extension Projects

11.9 The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of equipment for the various activities of the Welfare Extension Projects. The total non-recurring expenditure on all the Welfare Extension Projects was Rs. 69,400.72. Its particulars are given in Table 11-B. The records indicated that in a majority of the cases the equipment continued to remain with the Bharat Sevak Samaj even after the grants for the Welfare Extension Projects were stopped either in pursuance of the general policy of the Government or owing to the unsatisfactory working of these Welfare Extension Projects.

11.10 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether these equipments etc. had been taken back by it from the Samaj and if not, whether it had issued any instructions for its return or for its disposal or, if it was neither returned nor disposed of, how it was to be used.

11.11 The Central Social Welfare Board's reply shows that following the decision of the Government of India to stop grants to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Board had by its letter dated 23-8-1968, addressed to the Chairman of all the State Boards (a copy of which has been furnished by the Central Social Welfare Board with their reply) asked them to get an inventory of equipment of existing and non-existing articles.

11.12 The reply of the Central Social Welfare Board shows that out of 29 Welfare Extension Projects mentioned in the questionnaire, 3 Welfare Extension Projects i.e. those at Trichur, Ahmedabad and Ajmer were handed over to three voluntary agencies viz. Trichur Mahila Samajam, Association for Social and

Moral Hygiene, Ahmedabad and Gandhi Peace Foundation, Ajmer respectively, but it has not been stated by the Central Social Welfare Board whether the necessary inventories were received in respect of these Welfare Extension Projects. In respect of another four i.e. those at Amravati, Chapra, Patiala, and Jammu the position is as follows:—

Amravati: The Bharat Sevak Samaj has furnished a list of equipment for Rs. 944.39 only and the list for the remaining balance of Rs. 225/- called for on 6-10-1965 is still awaited.

Chapra: No final decision has been taken regarding the disposal of the equipment.

Patiala: The State Board was asked to take over the equipment from the Bharat Sevak Samaj and hand it over to Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Samiti, Patiala for the time being.

Jammu: No final decision regarding the disposal of equipment has been taken.

11.13 The Central Social Welfare Board have added that in respect of the remaining 20 Welfare Extension Projects they had no information. The Central Social Welfare Board has stated that the value of the equipment retained or not returned would be taken into account in working out of the quantum of grant payable to or refundable by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

11.14 Since the majority of the 29 Welfare Extension Projects for which grants were given by the Central Social Welfare Board stopped functioning after the Central Social Welfare Board stopped the grants, the Central Social Welfare Board should have taken steps to ensure that the equipment purchased by the projects out of the Board's grants and which was still in existence was taken over by the State Board as its representative. However as is clear from the Board's reply, it has no information about the equipment of 20 Welfare Extension Projects.

11.15 The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj which was asked to state whether the equipment in question had been returned by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Central Social Welfare Board, and if not, how these were utilised after the closure of the Welfare Extension Projects replied that some of the projects are continuing with local resources and the equipment purchased out of the Board's grants is being used by them, though most of the items have outlived their normal life and have become unserviceable.

L/S100—3(a)

11.16 To the question as to whether any physical verification of this equipment was conducted after the closure of the Welfare Extension Projects, the Bharat Sevak Samaj replied that it might have been done at local level. This shows that the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj did not issue any instructions for conducting physical verification nor is it aware whether it was done by the Kshetras themselves.

11.17 To the question as to in whose actual custody the equipment is at present or has been after the grants were stopped, the Bharat Sevak Samaj replied that in cases where the projects have been closed, the equipment is in the custody of the Pradesh/District/City Bharat Sevak Samaj.

11.18 From the foregoing it is clear that neither the Central Social Welfare Board nor the Bharat Sevak Samaj took any steps either to return the equipment to the Central Social Welfare Board or to ensure its safe custody. Neither the Bharat Sevak Samaj nor the Central Social Welfare Board is even aware as to what equipment there is in existence, whether it is still in a usable condition and who has actual possession of it.

Excess payment of grants due to not taking into account the receipts of Welfare Extension Projects

11.19 According to the pattern adopted by the Central Social Welfare Board for giving grants for Welfare Extension Projects, during the first six years the gross expenditure on the approved programme, subject to the prescribed ceilings, was paid as grant, while during the 7th & 8th years 80 per cent of the gross expenditure worked out as above, was given as grant and in either case the donations, contributions and fees etc. raised by the Project were not taken into account.

11.20 The accounts of the Welfare Extension Projects show that in a number of cases the total of grants and other receipts exceed the total expenditure of the project and the Bharat Sevak Samaj was thus able to save out of the funds of the projects. The table 11.C contains the details of such Welfare Extension Projects. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state why in such cases the grants were not restricted to the total net expenditure. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the donations and contributions were not intended to replace the grants

but were intended to enrich the programme because the projects were in an experimental stage.

11.21 There would not have been any objection if the entire amount of such receipts and the Boards' grant had been spent on the project. But in the cases mentioned in Table 11.C, the entire amount was not spent upon the programme of the projects and in these cases, the grants given by the Government and the other receipts exceeded the total actual expenditure and in these years, the Board's grant should have been reduced to the extent of this excess. On this point the Board has not replied.

11.22 In the questionnaire issued by this Commission, 14 such projects were pointed out to the Board. The Board furnished comments in respect of only 5 of these projects.

11.23 The Board was further asked to state as to how it satisfied itself that the grants to the extent of the excess were utilised for the purpose for which these were given in view of the fact that money to that extent was not expended at all. The Board has not furnished any clear reply on this point.

11.24 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether any moneys over and above the grants given were expended. Its reply was as under:—

“During the first 3 years of the working of the Projects, the Central Social Welfare Board did not impose any condition of matching contribution. The sanction letter, however, stated the assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board was meant only to provide for the continuity of the basic services. It was to be strengthened and supplemented by raising local contribution in cash, kind or in the form of voluntary service. If a Project continued beyond 3 years the Boards' grant was limited to 80 per cent of the total approved expenditure of the programme. The remaining 20 per cent was to be borne by the institution, which will be treated as its matching contribution. Any amount spent over and above the amount to enrich the activities will be desirable but this need not form part of the approved budget.

“It is thus clear that the Board did not stipulate that any collections (during the first 3 years) and collection in excess of 20 per cent after the next 3 years were to be taken into account while determining the quantum of grant. Thus, no excess grant was released to any of the projects mentioned in Annexure II of the Questionnaire.

“The collection, if any, in excess of stipulated matching grant raised by a project were utilised for enriching and strengthening the programme of that project itself. It was not transferred to any other scheme. Therefore, they satisfied the condition that they were utilised for the same purpose for which the grant was given.”

11.25 The amount collected or saved amounted to Rs. 9,586.89 and as the Bharat Sevak Samaj has not been shown to have utilised these amounts for the Welfare Extension Projects, the grants to this extent cannot be held to have been utilised.

Unspent balances of the grants given by the Board

11.26 Table 11.D shows the unspent balances of grants given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the various Welfare Extension Projects which have neither been adjusted nor recovered. The total of these comes to Rs. 15,355.06. The Samaj has submitted the accounts for 1966-67 but they have not yet been finalised by the Central Social Welfare Board. And these accounts have remained unadjusted even though more than 6 years had passed after the stoppage of grants for these Welfare Extension Projects.

11.27 The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the total amount to be released or to be refunded by the Bharat Sevak Samaj will be arrived at only after the Government lifts the ban. The value of the equipment retained and not returned would also be taken into account before finding the quantum of grant payable or refundable.

Non keeping of the cash balances of the Welfare Extension Projects in separate bank account

11.28 The cash balances of the Welfare Extension Projects mentioned in the Table 11.E were not kept in separate bank accounts, but were kept in cash either by the Pradesh

Bharat Sevak Samaj or the District Bharat Sevak Samaj. The grants given to these Welfare Extension Projects are shown in Table 11.E.

11.29 According to the sanctions issued, the grants have to be utilised only for the purpose for which these grants were given. In view of the fact that the cash balances of the Welfare Extension Projects mentioned in Table 11.E were not kept in separate bank account, there was no means for the Central Social Welfare Board to know that the amounts were utilised only for purposes for which the grants were given and not for any other purpose.

11.30 In view of this the Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state as to how it satisfied itself in all these cases that the funds of the Welfare Extension Projects were used for the purpose for which grants were given.

11.31 The Central Social Welfare Board, in its reply, pointed out that 2 Welfare Extension Projects i.e., Hubli and Ahmedabad had bank accounts and in the remaining cases, the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj had ensured this even though it was not a condition of the grant. The Central Social Welfare Board has added that utilisation of grant for the purposes for which the grant was given was watched through the utilisation certificate and audited accounts.

11.32 As regards the bank account of Hubli Project, it may be stated that the State Board Inspector in his report dated 9th & 10th October, 1964 had pointed out that the Bank account was maintained for the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the grants of the Welfare Extension Projects were put therein and he added that it was highly irregular. Further, the Chairman, Mysore State Social Welfare Advisory Board in his letter dated 20-1-65 told the Secretary of this Project that the Project accounts should be separated and maintained in the name of Urban Pilot Project. This clearly shows that no separate bank account was maintained for the Project.

11.33 As regards the Ahmedabad Project, it may be stated that this project had a bank account only upto 1963-64 as there is no mention of a bank account in the accounts for 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67. Further in the unaudited Receipts and Payments account for the period for 1-4-1965 to 30-9-1965 and

1-4-1966 to 30-9-1966, the following closing balances were shown:—

Account		Closing balance
		Rs.
1-4-65	Social Welfare Section,	
to	Ahmedabad ..	4,500.00
30-9-65	Cash in hand ..	30.43
1-4-66	Bharat Sevak Samaj	
to	Gujarat Social Wel-	
30-9-66	fare Section ..	759.67
	Bharat Sevak Samaj,	
	Ahmedabad City ..	562.09
	Cash in hand ..	6.34

11.34 The Central Social Welfare Board has added that the utilisation of the grants for the purpose for which these were given was watched through the utilisation certificates and audited accounts.

11.35 But these accounts will show only that the amounts were spent during the year but will not show where the grants were put or who kept the money or how the money was used before it was required for expenditure on the Project.

Shortfall in matching contribution by the Bharat Sevak Samaj

11.36 According to the pattern of assistance for the Welfare Extension Projects after the sixth year, the grant in aid was limited to 80 per cent of the total expenditure on the approved programme subject to the ceilings prescribed in the approved budget estimates and the remaining 20 per cent was to be borne by the Welfare Extension Project concerned. The accounts show that there was overall shortfall of Rs. 5,302.40 on this account in respect of the projects mentioned in Table 11-E. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to confirm this figure and to state how the Board released its full share of the grant when the Samaj had not contributed its share.

11.37 The Central Social Welfare Board has replied as under:—

“The Board cannot confirm the figures shown as less collection in the questionnaire. The condition for release as per sanction letter was that the Board would release 1st instalment of the grant after the institution accepts all the terms and conditions of

grant, the 2nd instalment after the project furnishes the unaudited statement of accounts for 6 months that is from April to September of that particular year. Only on receipt of the audited statement of accounts of a particular financial year could the accounts be finalised and the unspent balance worked out. If there was any shortfall in the programme, the grant was in all cases limited to 80 per cent (in the case of those projects which completed six years) and the balance if any, was adjusted with the subsequent release. This was the procedure adopted by the Board and hence there would be no shortfall in the matching contribution as far as the Board was concerned."

11.38 The Central Social Welfare Board's reply is beside the point. The Central Social Welfare Board has stated that after the sixth year the Board's grant was limited to 80 per cent and in cases where grants were released in excess of this, the excess amount was adjusted towards grant for the following year. The question raised by the Commission was that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not able to contribute the balance of 20 per cent in all the cases and on this account there was a shortfall of Rs. 5,302.40. This point has not been touched in the Central Social Welfare Board's reply. The grants in excess of this extent had been claimed by the Samaj.

Releasing of grants on liabilities outstanding at the end of various years and want of machinery to watch the clearance of the outstanding liabilities

11.39 The accounts submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the Welfare Extension Projects were only Receipt and Payment accounts for the various years which showed the cash receipts and the cash payments. As no Income and Expenditure Accounts and Balance Sheets of the Welfare Extension Projects were insisted upon by the Central Social Welfare Board the exact position of the outstanding liabilities was not shown by the accounts and there was no means of verifying the actual clearance of the liabilities. In many cases the Central Social Welfare Board computed the grants admissible on the basis of the approved pattern including even the outstanding liabilities shown separately in the accounts on account of salaries, contingencies etc. The Central Social Welfare Board should have

given the grants only to the extent of the actual expenditure. The position that would be verified from the available details in the Receipts and Payments account of the various Welfare Extension Projects is shown in Table 11.G.

11.40 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether it had received the Income and Expenditure Accounts and the Balance Sheets of the Welfare Extension Projects before working out the grants payable to them. Its reply was that these accounts were examined and accepted wherever these were furnished to the Central Social Welfare Board. This shows that neither the Bharat Sevak Samaj furnished nor the Central Social Welfare Board insisted upon the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet in respect of all the projects.

11.41 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked to state as to how it satisfied itself that the payments shown had actually been made and no amount of expenditure which was actually not incurred had been included in the accounts before finalising the grants. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that since the statements were audited and certified by the Chartered Accountants or by the Auditors of the Audit Department of the State Government, no further verification was necessary to find out whether or not the actual payment had been made and that it was for the Bharat Sevak Samaj to ensure that all the liabilities on account of Welfare Extension Projects (Urban) were cleared from the funds obtained from the Board and their own resources.

11.42 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked to state how it had satisfied itself that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had cleared all the liabilities on account of Welfare Extension Projects without receiving Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheets. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that where necessary it had called for a certificate from the Chartered Accountant or the Government Auditors to the effect that the liabilities had been cleared.

11.43 The attention of the Central Social Welfare Board was invited to the instances where liabilities had been included in the accounts and grants had been released on expenditure including the liabilities and it was asked to state how it had satisfied itself before finalising the grants that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had actually incurred the expenditure on items of liabilities and that the grants had been utilised for the purpose. In reply the Central Social Welfare Board has stated that the technical responsibility of making actual payment and clearing the liabilities vested with the registered body receiving the grants.

11.44 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked to state whether it had satisfied itself that the liability was actually cleared subsequently and that the grants were utilized for the purpose for which they were given. The Central Social Welfare Board's reply at S. No. 5 of their reply is hardly clear.

11.45 Once a grant in aid is sanctioned, it is the responsibility of the sanctioning authority to ensure that it is used for the purpose, for which it was given. It was, therefore, the responsibility of the Central Social Welfare Board to see to it that, if the grant was given on the basis of expenditure including outstanding liabilities they were discharged. The reply given by the Bharat Sevak Samaj shows that:—

- (i) The Central Social Welfare Board did not insist upon obtaining Income and Expenditure accounts and Balance Sheets of the Welfare Extension Projects; and
- (ii) it did not take any steps to satisfy itself that whenever grants were paid on expenditure including liabilities, the outstanding liabilities were subsequently cleared and the grants were used for the purpose for which these were given.

11.46 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether these liabilities had been cleared and if so, to produce the accounts showing the discharge of these liabilities. The reply of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was as under:—

“The clearance of liabilities is the subject matter which relates to the initial records which are not available in the Central Office, but may be available at the local level.”

11.47 The liabilities which had not been cleared at the end of 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 5,470.00 and the grants to this extent cannot be treated as utilised till the Bharat Sevak Samaj gives evidence of having cleared the liabilities.

Inspection by officials of the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Boards

11.48. The officials of the Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Advisory Boards inspected the various Welfare Extension Projects from time to time. In spite of the adverse comments of these inspecting officers, the grants were continued to many of the Welfare Extension Projects. Further, the records indicated that the Welfare Extension Project at Amravati, which functioned from July 1, 1962 to March 30, 1965 and was given a total grant of Rs. 12,000/- was not inspected at all by the State or Central Social Welfare Board officials.

11.49 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked how the grants for the Welfare Extension Projects were continued in spite of the adverse remarks of the various officials. It was also asked to state whether it had any definite criteria for continuing the assistance to the Welfare Extension Projects and produce any general rules or orders issued by the Board in this regard. In its reply it stated that this scheme was introduced by the Board in 1958 as a pilot project and inspection of the various projects was arranged for guidance and for improvement and, therefore, there was no question of discontinuance of grant because of adverse remarks. It added that no definite criteria was adopted for continuing the grants in the first term and from the second term onwards continuance of the Board's assistance was considered on the basis of Visiting Member's reports and the recommendations of the State Boards.

11.50 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked to state as to how it satisfied itself that the projects deserved to be continued in cases where the inspecting officials had pointed out gross irregularities or malfunctioning. Its reply was that in such cases no grants were released unless the irregularities were rectified and a report to that effect received from the State Board.

11.51 The Central Social Welfare Board was also asked to state whether the details given in the application for starting a Welfare Extension Project and for continuing it were verified by the officials of State Boards. It replied that these details were furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj which was an all-India organisation and which had assured the full responsibility for their veracity and, therefore, it was not considered necessary to verify the information given in the application for starting a Welfare Extension Project but continuation of assistance was based on the Visiting Member's report and the State Board's recommendations.

11.52 The Central Social Welfare Board was then asked to state whether the Welfare Extension Project at Amravati was ever inspected by any official of the State or Central Board during the period it functioned and if not, then how had the Board satisfied itself that the grants given for this project were utilised for the purpose for which these were given. The reply of the Board was that the Welfare Extension Project at Amravati was not inspected by any official of the Central Social Welfare Board. The Board has not stated as to how it satisfied itself that the grants given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for this project were utilised for the purpose for which these were given.

11.53 The following projects were not inspected for a continuous period of 3 years or more. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state how it had satisfied itself that the grants given were utilised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj during the periods in question for the purposes for which they were given:—

Welfare Extension Project	Period during which it was not inspected
1. Puri ..	December, 1958 to November, 1961.
2. Madras ..	August, 1959 to February, 1964.
3. Calicut ..	November, 1960 to February, 1964.
4. Trivandrum ..	January, 1959 to January, 1964.
5. Hyderabad ..	August, 1960 to January, 1964.
6. Rajkot ..	November, 1960, to January, 1964.

11.54 The Board has stated that during the period in which no inspection was made, it was satisfied of the utilisation of the grant for the purpose for which it was given after taking into account the audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificate from the Chartered Accountant auditing the accounts.

11.55 From the reply of the Central Social Welfare Board, it appears that they had simply not arranged for the inspection of these Welfare Extension Projects for long periods even though they had a machinery at the State level and the Central level for inspection.

11.56 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state as to what periodicity was prescribed by the Board for the inspection of Welfare Extension Projects by officials of Central Social Welfare Board or the State Board. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that no periodicity was prescribed for inspection of Welfare Extension Projects, but it was expected that the project would be visited at least once during the grant period. The Board added that the difficulty arose because of a large number of institutions and projects receiving aid from the Board and insufficient inspecting staff on its roll.

Differences in the figures of beneficiaries reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and actually found by the Inspectors

11.57 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was required to send progress report of the Welfare Extension Projects every year alongwith the audited statement of accounts. In these reports the number of beneficiaries under the various activities was required to be indicated.

11.58 The Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Advisory Board deputed its officials to the Welfare Extension Projects for inspection and the number of beneficiaries who were actually found during the local inspections were indicated in the reports of the Inspectors. However, in many cases, the number of beneficiaries actually found on the spot by the Inspectors was much less than the number claimed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in their progress reports. This is indicative of the fact that the reports of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were exaggerated and the actual number of beneficiaries was fewer than the number claimed. The Central Social Welfare Board does not appear to have sought any clarification from the Samaj about the discrepancies in the number so reported.

11.59 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether it had noticed that the number of beneficiaries reported by the officials of the State Boards was less than the number reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Central Social Welfare Board replied as under:—

“Generally the Inspectors reported the number of beneficiaries at the time of their visit whereas the progress report of Bharat Sevak Samaj gave the number on their roll or its average. In many cases, therefore, the number quoted in reports of Inspecting staff and the progress reports of Bharat Sevak Samaj are not comparable. This number varies from time to time.

“2. From a detailed scrutiny of files it will be seen that there were not many deviations in the figures given in the inspection reports and progress reports. However, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was advised by the Central Board/State Boards to increase the number of beneficiaries, wherever it was found to be far less and the Board had even closed certain projects due to lack of response and unsatisfactory performance, as listed in annexure 9 of the questionnaire No. 106 Part IX.”

11.60 It may be pointed out that the difference between the numbers claimed and the number found by the officials of the Board is fairly large which is inexplicable.

Sanctioning of grant for Welfare Extension Projects without verifying the necessity for opening the projects through the Board's officials

11.61 In its application for opening a Welfare Extension Project, the Bharat Sevak Samaj furnished detailed justification for the project like the total population of the area, expected number of beneficiaries, activities to be undertaken etc. From the available records it seemed that the facts and figures given in the application were not got verified by the Central Social Welfare Board either through its own officials or through the State Government. Some projects were closed either due to insufficient number of beneficiaries or indifferent management.

11.62 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether the facts mentioned by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in its application for opening a project were got verified by the Central Social Welfare Board before sanctioning the projects. In respect of the projects which were closed owing to their unsatisfactory working, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state as to how it had satisfied itself about the need for the project and about organisational capacity of the concerned unit of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to run these projects.

11.63 The Central Social Welfare Board was given the oft repeated reply that the scheme was in part entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj which is an all-India organisation and which had assumed full responsibility in regard to the veracity of the information given in the application and, therefore, the Central Social Welfare Board did not consider it necessary to verify the information given in the application in the initial stages. The Board also said that the need for setting up the projects in particular area was left to be assessed by the implementing agencies on the basis of survey undertaken by them, however, subsequent grants were sanctioned only on the State Board's recommendation and were based on Visiting Member's report.

11.64 The Central Social Welfare Board has also stated that renewal of grants for subsequent years was always based on the State Boards' recommendations and the Visiting Member's report. It may be pointed out that in respect of the Welfare Extension Projects at Gurgaon, Rajkot, Delhi, Hyderabad, Berhampur Puri, Trivandrum, Calicut, Trichur and Madras neither the State Board's recommendations nor the Visiting Member's report on the basis of which these projects were continued in 1961—64 are available in the files produced by the Central Social Welfare Board. Further, the Welfare Extension Project, Chapra was in the first instance sanctioned for the period from December 23, 1963 to October 31, 1965. Subsequently it was continued and a grant of Rs. 2,770/- was sanctioned for the period from November 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966 against which an amount of Rs. 2,500/- was released and expenditure of Rs. 1,163.76 was admitted by the Board without the specific recommendation of the State Board. Subsequently, when the application of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the sanction of the grant for 1966-67 was received and the recommendations of the State Board for that

purpose were called for, the State Board did not recommend its continuance as the work of the project was not satisfactory. The project was discontinued with effect from February 1, 1967. No grant was paid for 1966-67 in view of the general policy of the Government.

11.65 In respect of Welfare Extension Project at Mandiri also, the State Board's recommendations for continuing the project beyond March 31, 1961 are not available in the file. When an official of the Central Social Welfare Board visited the project on March 25, 1964, he recommended that the project be discontinued on account of its unsatisfactory functioning and it was discontinued after July, 1964.

11.66 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked whether it had any machinery for verifying the need for welfare extension projects and the organisational capacity of the local Bharat Sevak Samaj to organise these projects in various cities.

11.67 The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the need for the Welfare Extension Projects (Urban) was not to be assessed directly by it, but by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as the implementing agency. It has added that after the sanctions were made initially, the State Board Member and inspecting officials visited and verified the working of the projects.

11.68 A perusal of the relevant files show that although the Welfare Extension Project was started in Jammu on the recommendation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Mr. G. R. Das, an inspecting officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who visited this project on April 23, 1963 reported as under:

".....Incidentally it may be mentioned that the project is located in an area which is neither a slum locality nor a backward locality. As a matter of fact, Jammu city does not strictly speaking need a project of the type as the city on the whole is very neat and clean and there is hardly any congestion in any area."

11.69 On the whole it appears to the Commission that it was a mistake to leave the assessment of the need for the project to a private agency on the spacious ground of its being an All India institution. The Board itself should have verified the need and then expended monies out of the public revenues.

As will be shown by the Table 11-H, the working of many projects was soon found to be unsatisfactory and their working had to be discontinued.

Welfare Extension Project, Alleppey

11.70 Grants totalling Rs. 25,155.16 were given for this Welfare Extension Project during the period from April 18, 1962 to March 31, 1966.

11.71 The following activities were claimed for this project:—

- (1) Nursery Class.
- (2) Balwady.
- (3) Play Centre.
- (4) Bala Samajam.
- (5) Craft Class for Women.

11.72 The State Board Inspector who visited this Welfare Extension Project on January 22, 1963 observed in his report that although 41 children were on roll, the average attendance was only 30—33. He also pointed out serious defects in the maintenance of accounts. In this connection he remarked as under:—

"..... The salary give to the community organiser as per cash book is Rs. 150/- p.m., whereas the receipt given is for Rs. 100/- and in three cases for Rs. 120/- p.m. In two cases, stamped receipts have yet to be obtained even though amount has been disbursed. As per their statement the total salary paid to the community organiser upto the end of December, 1962 is Rs. 1,200/- whereas the actual payment is only Rs. 860/- (Total amount in voucher Nos. 1, 3, 5, 24, 60, 143, 183 and 202)."

"The above defect holds good in the case of salaries paid to the nursery and craft teachers. As per the statement, the amount paid to each of the above staff is Rs. 270/- whereas the actual disbursement made verified on the basis of the vouchers comes to Rs. 210/- and Rs. 188/- respectively. (Voucher Nos. 53, 94, 182, 201, 91, 180 and 203)."

"The defect was pointed out to the institution on the spot."

11.73 These remarks of the State Board Inspector indicate that the accounts records were manipulated and the actual payments were not recorded in the Cash Book. However, even after these defects were pointed out to the institution these defects were not remedied as can be seen from following remarks of the State Board Inspector who visited this Welfare Extension Project on 16-9-1965:

“They are maintaining records such as cash book, stock register, attendance register of activities, staff etc. It is noted that in spite of earlier instructions they are still continuing some of the irregularities. The cash book and stock register is maintained against all principles of accounting.”

He pointed out the following further defects in the maintenance of account records:—

- (i) Entries were made in the cash book in anticipation of expenditure.
- (ii) Cash Book was not written every day.
- (iii) Amount collected by way of fees and donations was entered in the Cash Book only at the close of the month.
- (iv) The District Chairman was not checking the Cash Book properly.
- (v) In the absence of separate bank account, cash balance could not be found out easily.
- (vi) Payment of Rs. 6.71 made for lock on June 28, 1965 was entered in the Cash Book on June 30, 1965 and payment made on account of purchase of refill on June 29, 1965 was not entered in the cash book at all.
- (vii) Except the cash book entry, there was no other record to show that loan was received from the District Bharat Sevak Samaj and repaid. No payees' receipts were shown to him.
- (viii) The Community Organiser was mixing her personal cash with the cash of the project.
- (ix) Some vouchers were not made available for inspection e.g., expenditure incurred in June, 1965 Rs. 1.50, Rs. 5/-, Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 2/-, all for contingencies; Re. 1/- for transport and Rs. 3/- for postage. Similarly some vouchers of July, 1965 were also missing.

- (x) There were over-writings and corrections in vouchers and bills.
- (xi) No order was followed in the numbering of vouchers.
- (xii) Variations were noticed between the date of purchase of articles indicated in the vouchers, cash book and stock register.

11.74 Other irregularities noticed by him are summarised below:—

Nursery Class

- (i) Although 41 children were on roll, on the day of visit only 28 children were present.
- (ii) The health and nutrition aspect was neglected.
- (iii) Mid-day meals were not provided.
- (iv) Uniforms were not supplied.
- (v) The Community Organiser had not taken any interest in getting the nursery class children medically examined.

Tailoring Class

- (i) Admission fee of Re. 1/- and monthly fee of Rs. 2/- p.m. was being charged from the trainees.
- (ii) No record was maintained about the trainees who had already completed training.

Play Centre

- (i) The attendant was not qualified.
- (ii) No attendance register was kept.
- (iii) More equipment was needed for indoor and outdoor games.

Family Planning

The visits of the social worker to the houses were not well planned.

Community Organiser

Most of her time was spent in the centre instead of in the meeting more and more people to understand their problems.

Irregular Expenditure

The expenditure on account of 'contingency' included expenditure on rent and meeting expenses whereas the Central Social Welfare Board did not allow any grant for these purposes.

11.75 The State Board Inspector recommended that in order to enlist better coordination and help from the Municipality, the Commissioner may be requested to be a member of the managing committee.

11.76 No action appears to have been taken on the above report either by the State or the Central Board.

11.77 This Welfare Extension Project was again visited by an Inspector of the State Board on July 28, 1966. The irregularities and improprieties noticed by him are summarised as below:—

- (i) The nursery teacher was neither qualified nor able to teach in Malayalam.
- (ii) Fee was collected from the beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 5/- per head per month which precluded the poorer section of the society from taking benefit of the Board's scheme.
- (iii) Most of the children attending the nursery class came from rich families and thus the school defeated the purpose for which the grant was given by the Board.
- (iv) The Balwadi Class was actually a tuition class for school going children conducted by an unpaid teacher who appropriated whatever the children were pleased to pay.
- (v) Nashta was not supplied to the children as none of them needed it.
- (vi) The grant given by the Board to the Nursery School was superfluous to some extent.
- (vii) Play centre was not well organised.
- (viii) Play centre had no qualified instructor.
- (ix) There was no attendance register for the Play Centre.
- (x) Apart from the Stock Register, there was no Issue Register for the Library.
- (xi) Rendering of medical aid in the project was virtually defunct.
- (xii) Out of 49 beneficiaries on roll in the tailoring class, only 24 were present at the time of his visit.

(xiii) A Zig-Zag machine acquired at a considerable cost for the tailoring class was lying idle due to want of users.

(xiv) The records of the Project were not maintained properly i.e., cash book was not written upto date, the vouchers were not numbered serially.

(xv) With the possible exception of Craft Class, the activities of the Project were not appreciated by the public.

11.78 The Central Social Welfare Board vide its letter dated August 25, 1966 brought these defects to the notice of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Alleppey District. The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Alleppey District in its reply dated September 15, 1966 said that "we are trying our best to make the services of this project more and more beneficial to the people for whom they are intended and we are also trying to improve its activities in all other respect."

11.79 This Project was again visited by a Welfare Officer of the State Board on September 16, 1966. About the maintenance of the records, he stated in his report, that he did not find any improvement from the position recorded in the Inspection Report dated July, 28, 1966. He also repeated the remarks regarding the defects and short-comings in the conduct of various activities as recorded in the Inspection Report dated July 28, 1966 and also noticed the following further defects:—

- (i) The provision for Family and Play Centre included appointment of a qualified Social Worker to do the Family Planning work. But the staff employed by the project did not include a Social Worker. Apparently the portion of the grant meant for the Social Worker's salary was being diverted to other purposes.
- (ii) Excepting some wall posters he could find no other activities of the Family Planning Unit.

11.80 The Welfare Officer made a number of suggestions to improve the working of the project.

The Chairman of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board inspected this project on September 23, 1966 and summed up her findings as under:—

“The institution does one service, but nothing free to help the poor and needy. As such it does not deserve any more grant as a project can be given annual grant for Craft. We have to bear in mind that the Board had accepted the institution to conduct an Urban Project in the prescribed pattern for which the Board gives cent per cent aid.....

“The conduct of this institution is an insult to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and should be brought to the notice of the State Secretary lest such abuses may be repeated in future.”

11.81 The Central Social Welfare Board had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000/- for this Welfare Extension Project for 1966-67. As this project was not functioning satisfactorily according to the inspection reports of July and September, 1966, the grant was withheld and no more releases were made for this project.

Complaints about the working of the Welfare Extension Project, Alleppey

11.82 One Mr. K. Velappan Pillay, Joint Secretary, Praja Socialist Party, Alleppey District Committee made a complaint to the Governor of Kerala about the functioning of the Welfare Extension Project, Alleppey, and a copy of this complaint was sent to the Central Social Welfare Board. The main points brought out in the complaint about the functioning of the Welfare Extension Project were—

- (i) The expenditure of Rs. 575/- as shown for the purchase of curtains was false. No curtains were purchased and none was in stock;
- (ii) The expenditure of Rs. 1,400/- shown for furniture was also false. The bill for the furniture was that of a stationery shop which had been since closed and the proprietor of the shop was an employee of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (iii) The furniture purchased was of a low quality and some articles of furniture billed for were missing in the stock register;

(iv) There was shortage in the community tools supplied by the Government.

(v) The salary of the staff was reduced by Rs. 10/- per head per month but this amount was not credited in the account.

11.83 The Central Social Welfare Board withheld further grants and asked the State Social Welfare Advisory Board to investigate. An Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board conducted an enquiry into the complaint jointly with the representative of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and his findings were—

- (i) He found that the purchase of the curtains for Rs. 502.20 was hasty and curtains were not worth that much. The authorities later obtained a refund of Rs. 252.20 and this amount was accounted for as ‘public contribution’ during the next year. The curtains were of no use to the Project.
- (ii) He found the bill for furniture for Rs. 1,495/- was tampered with and the name of the firm had been removed, but he found the articles mentioned in the bill in stock.
- (iii) The short payment of salary of staff had already been reported by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on an earlier occasion but the Samaj had rectified this mistake by paying the arrears to the staff.
- (iv) The Inspector also reported that the Accounts Officer of the Kerala Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj visited the institution and set right the matter and kept new articles of furniture in place of articles of low quality.

11.84 From the report, it appears that originally there were irregularities and some basis for the complaints made. The defects might have been rectified later but the fact that they were rectified only after complaints shows the poor functioning of the Project.

Welfare Extension Project, Hubli

11.85 Grants totalling Rs. 51,153.98 were given to this Welfare Extension Project for the period from October 1, 1958 to March 31, 1967. One Mr. G. B. Raichur was appointed Community Organiser of this Welfare Extension Project on November 21, 1958 and he was discharged on November 5, 1960. After his discharge he sent a letter to the Secretary of the Central Social Welfare Board wherein he complained:

- (i) No Bank account was opened for the Welfare Extension Project;
- (ii) Even though the Milk was received as a gift for free distribution still Rs. 100/- was paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Karnataka Pradesh on September 12, 1960;
- (iii) Even though the Community Organiser joined on November 21, 1958, he was given an appointment order from November 1, 1958 and the salary of Rs. 100/- for 20 days was pocketed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj;
- (iv) Even though signature was obtained from the Creche Attendant for a salary of Rs. 60/- per month, actually only Rs. 40/- were paid to the attendant;
- (v) Similarly, even though the signature was obtained for Rs. 75/- for salary paid to the caretaker of the night shelter, actually only Rs. 50/- were paid;
- (vi) An amount of Rs. 86.45 was collected from the film shows and the same was not accounted for till August 17, 1960 and on that date the whole amount was shown as travelling expenses of the Member of the Committee.
- (vii) An amount of Rs. 40/- was given to a Member of the Committee who went to Bangalore but no account was submitted by him.
- (viii) The Secretary of the Welfare Extension Project purchased the requirements of Balwadi and the Dispensary from his grocery shop. No proper account were kept of the articles purchased.

- (ix) Travelling expenses were incurred for the Secretary and Joint Secretary in violation of the conditions of the grant.
- (x) Grants-in-Aid were received from the Government of Mysore for Craft Training Centre but out of Rs. 36 received only Rs. 25/- was spent.
- (xi) Average income of the night shelter came to Rs. 100/- per month but this was not shown in the books of account.
- (xii) The income of the dispensary came to Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- at an average per month and the expenses came only to Rs. 102/- but no income was credited to the accounts of the Welfare Extension Project.

11.86 The Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board went into these complaints and reported:

- (i) Mr. G. B. Raichur himself had acknowledged receipt of salary for the whole month of November 1958 but he had donated Rs. 100/- to the Project on October 2, 1958.
- (ii) Mr. Raichur was removed from service due to his irregular and improper attendance and unsatisfactory work and a charge sheet was served on him and he had apologised.
- (iii) No bank account was opened in respect of the Urban Welfare Extension Project and the night shelter.
- (iv) An amount of Rs. 100/- was deducted for the conveyance and other incidental charges on gift milk by the Karnataka Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj but no details were available.
- (v) Arrears were paid to Creche attendant but the care-taker could not be contacted and so it could not be verified from him as to what he received.
- (vi) No details were available for the journeys performed by the ex-Secretary for which he claimed Rs. 86.50 as conveyance charges.
- (vii) Rs. 40/- were paid to a Member of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for his journey to Bangalore to arrange a film show.

(viii) No stock accounts were maintained of the articles purchased.

(ix) The teacher of the Tailoring Training Centre was paid Rs. 25/- per month.

(x) Rs. 75/- being the collection for the night shelter from the inmates was accounted for in the register of collections.

(xi) Collections of the Project Dispensary also after deducting the expenses had been credited to the project account.

11.87 The Inspector also pointed out that accommodation was inadequate for the Balwadi and the Creche, the creche was not functioning properly, no official receipts were issued for fees paid by the tailoring trainees and the stock accounts of milk powder were not properly maintained and there were complaints that ex-Community Organiser had misused 10 to 12 tins of milk powder. He also pointed out that the care-taker of the night shelter who was unqualified and unfit was appointed as a Community Organiser and he was paid salary both from the Welfare Extension Project and the night shelter. He also said that maintenance of the accounts was highly unsatisfactory.

11.88 The Project was again inspected by the Welfare Officer of the State Board on July 29 and 30, 1962 and the defects noticed by him were:

- (i) The people of the area did not know about the Welfare Extension Project.
- (ii) The strength of the Balwadi was not commensurate with the population of the area.
- (iii) Due to fees charged for the craft classes people were not patronising the project.
- (iv) The work of the creche was highly unsatisfactory and there were only two children.

11.89 Another inspection by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board revealed that the house was ill-ventilated and the surroundings were most un-hygienic and the creche and Balwadi were not functioning properly.

11.90 On receipt of this report the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to depute one of their representatives to Hubli and report about the matter in the working of the Welfare Extension Project.

11.91 Another inspection by the Welfare Officer of the State Board in March 1963 revealed that the defects continued. He reported that the functioning of the Balwadi was most unsatisfactory, the project which was meant for poorer classes was not being used by them and the creche was not actually functioning and some children were being brought and put there at the time of inspection. Even the attendance of the creche was being marked only after the register was called for. The attendant was not able to give names of the parents of the children.

11.92 The creche attendant and the peon were being used for the medical section and the Doctors were actually spending money allotted for medicines for their own honorarium. There were no day to day accounts of the Dispensary. An amount of Rs. 156.17 which was shown as expenditure for articles supplied for the creche was actually spent for the craft classes and for the salary of the peon. Thus, the accounts did not show a true state of affairs.

11.93 The project was inspected by Mrs. Sudha Reddy, Member of the Central Social Welfare Board who pointed out that:

- (i) There was a saw-mill next to the Balwadi which could be an irritant to the lungs of the children.
- (ii) There was no creche and creche attendant was actually working as helper in dispensary.
- (iii) No accounts were available except for a rough cash book which was not attested by anyone.

11.94 Another inspection by an official of the State Board in February 1964 revealed the same state of affairs and he pointed out non-maintenance of accounts in a proper manner and the project not being useful.

11.95 An inspector of the State Board after his visit to the Project in October 1964 reported:

- (i) There was no separate bank account for the Project and the money was being kept in the Bharat Sevak Samaj account.

- (ii) Even though no expenditure was to be incurred on the salary of Doctors, two part-time Doctors were paid @ Rs. 50/- each.
- (iii) The collections of the Dispensary such as inspection charges were not accounted for.

11.96 The Chairman of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who visited the Project in November 1965 also reported about the unsatisfactory working of the Project.

11.97 The Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board visited this project and she reported that the project should have been taken over by the Municipality and there was no evidence of mobilisation of local resources by the project even though it had been in existence for 8 years.

11.98 From all these reports it is evident that accounts were not properly kept, creche was not functioning even though the salary was paid to the creche attendant. The Samaj who was asked to produce the relevant records showing the number of beneficiaries of the creche did not produce the records.

Welfare Extension Project, Nagpur

11.99 Grants totalling Rs. 13,360.36 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from 1-1-1959 to 31-7-1961.

11.100 The following activities were claimed for this project:—

1. Balwadi.
2. Sewing & Embroidery class.
3. Milk Centre.
4. Library.
5. Youth Club.
6. Creche.

11.101 This Welfare Extension Project was inspected for the first time in August, 1959, by an inspector of the State Board. He pointed out a number of irregularities which are summarised below:—

- (1) An amount of Rs. 130/- was spent on functions which was on the high side. One voucher was prepared in respect of each function and no sub-vouchers for each item of expenditure were available.

- (2) There were combined bills in respect of articles purchased by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for its various activities. No body had certified the division of expenditure between different activities.
- (3) The authorities appeared to be very keen to spend all the provision for non-recurring expenditure before March 31, 1959 and almost all expenditure was incurred on the last day.
- (4) A sewing machine and some equipments purchased previously by the Bharat Sevak Samaj were sold to this Project.

11.102 On receipt of this report, the Central Social Welfare Board vide its letter dated September 23, 1958 asked the Convener, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Nagpur to clarify all the points raised in the inspection report of the inspector of the State Board.

11.103 Smt. K. Qnamanaori, an Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board, visited this Welfare Extension Project and pointed out the following defects in her report dated January 15, 1960:—

- (1) "Activities are of a sporadic and irregular nature. Unnecessary expenditure has been incurred on creche which was closed down after some months. Milk distribution continues for some months then closes, Balak Mandir according to reports has been recently started in November, 1959 although expenditure on this activity was shown since the beginning of January, 1959. When creche could not be successful the organisation thought of starting a Health Centre which was not an approved activity. Expenditure on medicines was incurred even before sanction was taken for the Health Centre."
- (2) "The activities instead of being appreciated by the people living in the area of the Project are denounced by them as non-existent. No one could certify to the running of the activities or even the place where they were located."

- (3) "There are local complaints for mis-handling funds and debts incurred by Bharat Sevak Samaj by not paying to shopkeepers from where articles have been purchased."
- (4) "The activities as reported do not justify the expenditure incurred on them. The accommodation shown for running the activities is itself a testimony for non-existence of the activities therefore the high expenditure incurred on them cannot be justified."

11.104 On receipt of this report the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, New Delhi by a letter dated January 25, 1960 to look into the matter and take steps to get the defects removed.

11.105 This Project was again visited by an Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board on September 7 and 10, 1960. On these occasions he reported that:

- (1) The Balwadi class was not equipped properly and that the teacher in charge of the class was not giving any instruction to the children.
- (2) The creche had not been started.
- (3) The account books of this Project were not shown to him when he called at the office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Nagpur.
- (4) On both the occasions the organiser was reported to have gone out of station to Delhi on some business.
- (5) There was no equipment except one sewing machine which was lying unused in a corner.

11.106 On receipt of this report, the Central Social Welfare Board again asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, New Delhi, vide its letter dated September 24, 1960 to take steps to conduct the activities on proper basis with the assistance of suitable staff.

11.107 Smt. Ramabai Kedkar who visited this Project on April 29, 1961 reported the following defects in her letter dated May 2, 1961 to the Chairman, Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board:—

- (1) Although 35 children were on list of the Balak Mandir, the average daily attendance was only 18 to 20 children.

- (2) Milk distribution work and other programmes were at a stand-still.
- (3) Bharat Sevak Samaj did not seem to have made any efforts for cleanliness through the Municipality or any other special work.
- (4) Employees working there were not paid for 5 months.

11.108 Smt. Kedkar felt that it would not be proper to allow this work to be carried by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

11.109 Owing to its unsatisfactory functioning this Welfare Extension Project was transferred from the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Mahila Seva Samaj, Nagpur with effect from November 1, 1961. Shri P. C. Joshi Inspector of the State Board who visited this Project on November 23, 25 and 26, 1964 reported that:

- (1) the list of articles to be handed over to the Mahila Seva Samaj was not prepared from the Stock Register but from the available accounts records only; and
- (2) equipment worth Rs. 811.06 was not handed over by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Mahila Seva Samaj.

11.110 An amount of Rs. 310/- which was due to the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not paid as the Bharat Sevak Samaj did not hand over all the equipment.

11.111 In the progress Report of this Project for 1960-61 furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, it was stated that "due to lack of good response for the creche from the locality, we had to close the creche in September, 1959." However, the following expenditure on Creche was included in the audited accounts of this Project for 1960-61 which was accepted by the Central Social Welfare Board:—

	Rs.
Salary of Creche Attendant;	120/-
Running expenditure on Creche;	40/-

11.112 The accounts for 1960-61 cannot, therefore, be said to reflect the correct state of affairs.

11.113 The accounts of the Project showed that a Creche Attendant was employed in this Project at Rs. 40/- per month from 1-1-1959 to 31-7-1961. The total expenditure incurred on the Creche from 1-1-1959 to 3-7-1961 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Recurring	1642.80
Non-recurring	1116.11
Total ...	2758.91

11.114 In the Progress Report of this Project for 1959-60 furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj with their letter dated December 9, 1959, it was stated that they were not getting sufficient number of children for the Creche as almost all the mills and factories were running their own creches. In the Progress Report for 1960-61 the Bharat Sevak Samaj reported that due to lack of good response, the Creche was closed in September, 1959. However, in the accounts for the period from 1-3-1959 to 30-3-1960, expenditure was shown on account of salary of the Creche attendant @ Rs. 40/- per month. An inspecting officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who visited the Project in January, 1960 also found the work of the creche unsatisfactory and recommended that no expenditure on Dai's salary should be admitted. The Central Social Welfare Board, however, admitted the expenditure of the Creche.

11.115 In view of the above facts the Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state how expenditure @ Rs. 40/- per month on the wages of the creche attendant for the period from 9/59 to 16-3-1961 was allowed by it when according to the reports of the Bharat Sevak Samaj no creche was functioning from 9/59 to 16-3-1961.

11.116 The reply of the Central Social Welfare Board was a reference to the Progress Report for 1958-59 wherein it is mentioned that the creche was running with a strength of 26 children. This reply is not to the point as the period in question is not 1958-59 but 9/59 to 16-3-1961. The Central Social Welfare Board has also stated that during the period for which the creche was discontinued, the salary at the rate of Rs. 40/- per month was paid to her as Dai in health centre which was approved by the Board vide letter dated the May 19, 1960.

A perusal of the Board's letter clearly indicated that it did not agree to the Bharat Sevak Samaj's proposal of starting a health centre and this letter can in no way be construed as a sanction for the appointment of a Dai. As such the Central Social Welfare Board should not have admitted any expenditure on a creche for the period for 9/59 to 16-3-1961.

11.117 The Central Social Welfare Board was also asked to state as to what action it took on the report of the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board that the Dai's pay for the creche should not be admitted in view of the fact that her work did not justify her employment. In reply the Central Social Welfare Board has stated that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was addressed in the matter vide the Board's letter dated 21-1-1960 and the Bharat Sevak Samaj had refuted the Inspecting Officer's allegation. Even if the Bharat Sevak Samaj had refuted the remarks of the Inspecting Officer, the proper course would have been to depute another inspecting officer to inquire into the matter before admitting the expenditure. It seems the Central Social Welfare Board put greater reliance on the Bharat Sevak Samaj than on their own inspecting officers who if not reliable enough should not have been continued in service.

11.118 The Bharat Sevak Samaj which was asked to explain how an expenditure on Rs. 440/- was incurred on the wages of the creche attendant in 1959-60 when the creche was closed in September, 1959 and was re-started from 17-5-1961 replied that since the people connected with the project had left, it was not possible for it to explain how the expenditure of Rs. 440/- was incurred on the salary of the creche attendant though the creche attendant who was a trained nurse might have been utilised for other activities of the Welfare Extension Project i.e. health centre.

11.119 The explanation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to say the least is not to the point.

Welfare Extension Project, Balmikinagar, Bangalore

11.120 Grants totalling Rs. 23,548.16 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from 1-7-1958 to 31-3-1964.

11.121 The activities claimed for this Welfare Extension Project were:—

- (i) Balwadi.
- (ii) Creche.
- (iii) Play Centre.
- (iv) Excursions.
- (v) Milk distribution.
- (vi) Craft classes for women.

11.122 This Welfare Extension Project was inspected for the first time on July 14, 1959 by an Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. He pointed out a number of irregularities and improprieties which can be summarised as follows:—

- (i) The Balwadi was working between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and considering this the pay of the Balwadi teacher was on the high side.
- (ii) The Balwadi equipment was kept under lock and key and was not being used.
- (iii) There was no proper accommodation for the Balwadi.
- (iv) The play centre was not equipped.
- (v) Progress registers of beneficiaries were not maintained.
- (vi) The Creche was not upto the standard.
- (vii) Salary of the Craft Instructor was on the high side.
- (viii) The attendance in the craft class was meagre.
- (ix) There were no activities for women and children.
- (x) No useful visits were arranged.
- (xi) The Community Organiser had no background or experience of social work and did not know the objects of the scheme.
- (xii) The Community Organiser was not maintaining proper records.
- (xiii) The account records were not kept in the Project Office but were kept in the office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (xiv) Cheques for the supplies were drawn in the name of the Community Organiser and the Manager of the Bharat Sevak Samaj instead of in the name of the supplier.

- (xv) Advances were given to the individuals without asking for accounts of previous advances.
- (xvi) Vouchers did not contain the particulars for which payments were made.
- (xvii) No stock registers were maintained.
- (xviii) Advances were made to employees for their private expenses.
- (xix) The vouchers were incomplete.
- (xx) The Convenor had drawn Rs. 207.99 for taxi for attending the Bharat Sevak Samaj office and the Project and this did not come within the purview of the sanction.
- (xxi) Even though two sewing machines were purchased only one was found in the craft class.
- (xxii) 24½ yards of cloth was purchased but the disposal of the same was not available in the records.
- (xxiii) A temporary 'pandal' was put up at the opening of the Project and the same was purchased later for Rs. 342.82.
- (xxiv) The articles purchased were not taken on stock.
- (xxv) Rs. 590/- was spent out of the available provision of Rs. 684/- for contingencies in connection with the inauguration of the Project.
- (xxvi) The Convenor had used Rs. 300/- from out of the funds for the opening of a fair price shop.
- (xxvii) Rs. 100/- was given to the Community Organiser for his personal needs.

11.123 After receipt of this report the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board wrote to the Central Social Welfare Board on the 9th December, 1959 pointing out that:—

- (i) Financial propriety was not being observed,
- (ii) the project was not being run properly,
- (iii) expenditure incurred was not in conformity with the budget provision, and she considered that no consideration should be shown to this institution and the second instalment of grant for this institution should not be released. She again repeated on September 12, 1959 that the institution had committed very grave omis-

sions and commissions and no further grant should be released to them unless they gave necessary information and rectified the omission and commissions.

11.124 This project was inspected by Mr. D. Paul Chowdhury, Inspector of the Central Social Welfare Board in January, 1960 and he, besides pointing out the same type of defects, brought out the following further defects:—

- (i) The attendance in the Balwadi, creche and other sections was far less than the number shown in the roll.
- (ii) The creche was being run by an unregistered organisation known as Samaj Seva Sangh in their own building although the salary of the creche attendant was being paid by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (iii) He found only one sewing machine out of the two purchased by the project and the second one was given to one Mrs. Radha Devi Rajan of Mahila Mandal.
- (iv) Even though the Project was subscribing to a newspaper "Prajavani" this was not found in the project office.
- (v) Even though the defects were pointed out to the Project Convenor instead of rectifying the defects he had complained to the Central Social Welfare Board about the non-cooperation of the State Board.
- (vi) The Convenor absented himself at the time of the inspection by the Central Social Welfare Board Inspector.

11.125 Inspite of all these defects grants were continued for this Welfare Extension Project and the State Board Inspector again inspected this Project on April 21, 1961. He reported that the Project was closed with effect from April 20, 1961 due to non-receipt of grants and even earlier for merely 6 to 7 months it had been closed down and it had re-started from November, 1960. The other points brought out in his report were:—

- (i) Standard of activity was not satisfactory.
- (ii) The sanitary conditions in the Project were bad.
- (iii) The project was of no use to the people.

(iv) Vouchers and details of expenditure were not available for:—

- (a) Rs. 303.75—purchase of cloth.
- (b) Rs. 563/- articles purchased by the Convenor and the Community Organiser.
- (c) Rs. 220/- Imprest drawn by the Community Organiser.
- (d) Rs. 250/- amount drawn by the Convenor to disburse for the repairs of the building.
- (e) Rs. 129/- expenditure on games and sports which actually pertain to present articles.
- (f) Rs. 435/- conveyance charges drawn by the Convenor.

11.126 On the whole the Inspector pointed out that no good work was done in the project for the welfare of women and children.

11.127 Another inspection of this project was undertaken on January 25, 1962 by an Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board and he pointed out—

- (i) that the Community Organiser was not present, that he had not taken any interest in the programme and the work that he had carried out till then was next to nothing.
- (ii) Inspite of the assurances given by the Bharat Sevak Samaj they were not taking any interest in the project work.
- (iii) The equipments purchased were lying in a dilapidated condition.
- (iv) Project was not functioning properly.
- (v) The Community Organiser did not deserve any payment as he had done no work.
- (vi) The Samaj was insisting on payment of 50 p per month per child for the Balwadi class or for the creche.
- (vii) On the whole he considered that the project was not at all functioning properly and the Chairman of the State Board also agreed with him.

11.128 Another inspection of this Welfare Extension Project was done on January 26, 1964 by the Chairman of the State Board and she reported—

- (i) there were no activities except the creche.

- (ii) there were no children in the Balwadi centre. The Balwadi and the craft classes were not being conducted.
- (iii) The payment of salaries to teachers was irregular and the teachers and the craft instructors did not stay permanently.
- (iv) Though the project had been running for more than 5 years the programmes were not carried out properly even to the minimum standard inspite of repeated guidance.
- (v) The people of the area were not aware of the activities and there was no hope of co-operation from the people.
- (vi) There was a nursery school run by the Corporation side by side.

11.129 She recommended the continuation of this project only if it was shifted to a better place and continuous supervision of the organiser and other officials was ensured.

11.130 The last inspection of this Project was on the February 24, 1964 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Board. He found—

- (i) no records to show distribution of milk;
- (ii) no activities;
- (iii) there was no Balwadi as there was no response from the people;
- (iv) the craft class was never successful and it was closed down on September, 1963;
- (v) The cash books and other vouchers were never signed by anybody and the grant was mainly used for payment of staff salaries and no activities were conducted by them;
- (vi) No progress was achieved during the six years and no benefit had come to the local people.

11.131 She, therefore, recommended that there was no need for the continuation of the project.

11.132 The Project was accordingly closed from 1.4.1964.

11.133 The Receipt and Payment account for the period 1-1-1959 to 31-7-1960 shows that biggest amount of money were advanced to the various workers and office-bearers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and to the Mysore Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj and the balances due as on 31-7-1960 from those people were—

	Rs.
1. Mr. S. A. Rao imprest account	503.38
2. Mr. Krishna Bhatt imprest account	727.12
3. H. S. Doreswamy imprest account	450.00
4. Advance to Bharat Sevak Samaj Mysore Pradesh.	101.45
5. Advance to Parvatham-ma	100.00
6. Advance to Mysore Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj	2,137.66

11.134 These amounts were recovered from the Community Organiser and others in instalments during the subsequent years but the fact remains that the funds of the project were used for advancing moneys for purposes for which the grants were not given.

Welfare Extension Project, Tankipura, Srinagar

11.135 Grants totalling Rs. 50,020.61 were given for this Project from 5-12-1956 to 31-3-1966. This Project was inspected for the first time on the 28th August, 1959 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Board. In her report she pointed out—

- (i) The children in the Balwadi were found to have come from the school nearby or they were fresh students who had just come to the class. The teacher was a 15 years old girl who was middle pass and was said to be a creche attendant.
- (ii) In the same room where the Balwadi classes were being held there were 4 girls in the age group of 8 to 10 years and this was said to be a knitting section. There was a lady who described as a Craft Teacher and was seen working in another institution called the Society for the Welfare of Women and Children. There was also a tailoring instructor who was also

known as being trainee of the Vidhwa Rakisini Sabha.

- (iii) The number of workers did not conform to the budget pattern nor did the salary paid to them. There were 3 centres of the Project and a number of persons were shown as having been employed for all the 3 sub-centres.
- (iv) The staff was all untrained.
- (v) The Balwadi children were not neat.
- (vi) One of the centres was being run in the Night Shelter building.

11.136 This Project was inspected again on August 9, 1960 and the Welfare Officer reported—

- (i) The Project was run in the building of the Night Shelter.
- (ii) The number of students in various classes was meagre.
- (iii) There was no activity in the Balwadi.
- (iv) There was no creche.
- (v) They had stopped the doctor as there was an objection to the male doctor attending to ante-natal and post-natal cases.
- (vi) The defects pointed out in the earlier inspection were not remedied.

11.137 Another inspection of this Project was carried out on July 27, 1961 by the Welfare Officer of the State Board—

- (i) There were 2 tailoring instructors against 1 post and 2 Balwadis teachers against 1 post provided in the budget.
- (ii) There were children of school going age in the Balwadi.
- (iii) There were no children of young age in creche but there were only grown up children left by women of the area.
- (iv) As on 31-3-1961 the unspent balance worked out by the Central Social Welfare Board with the Project was Rs. 1,683.01 but the inspector reported that the Project had no balances with them.
- (v) He also complained that the staff had not been paid the salary from April, 1961,

11.138 Another inspection by the Welfare Officer of the State Board on May 24, 1962 showed—

- (i) Some staff of the Project was untrained.
- (ii) There was no space for out-door games.
- (iii) Even though Rs. 500/- was contributed by the local people they had accounted for only Rs. 41.22 in the Accounts for the year 1962-63.

11.139 Another inspection of this Project was made on April 25, 1963 by the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board and he reported—

- (i) Even though 40 children were said to be on the rolls only 26 were present.
- (ii) The children were not being supplied with any mid-day meal.
- (iii) There were no creche activities even though a creche attendant was appointed at Rs. 35/- per month.
- (iv) Some of the children from the Balwadi classes were claimed to be the beneficiaries of the creche but the Inspector found that they were over 2½ years or so and not of the age to be sent to a creche.

11.140 On August 14, 1963 the Welfare Officer of the State Board again inspected this Project and she reported—

- (i) That there was an income of Rs. 200/- on sale of proceeds of garments and card board work and Rs. 200/- on knitted garments. But no income was shown in the Accounts for the year 1963-64.
- (ii) There were only 5 children in the creche but these were children of the trainees in the tailoring section.
- (iii) The staff in the various sections was not efficient.
- (iv) The Adult Education Teacher was taking no adult classes but was being paid Rs. 50/- per month. This post was superfluous.
- (v) The Community Organiser was supervising the work of the Night Shelter, the Welfare Education Project and the other Welfare Extension Projects at Chaidob.

11.141 After another inspection of this Project on April 11, 1964 the Welfare Officer of the State Board again pointed out that the working of the Balwadi required improvement, that even though a person was appointed as Adult Education Teacher at Rs. 50/- per month no classes were being conducted and the only activities in the Project were Tailoring and Balwadi classes.

11.142 After another inspection on the 27th October, 1964 the Welfare Officer of the State Board pointed out that even though a male doctor had been appointed for the Project his services were not useful for the post-natal and ante-natal cases. She also pointed out that there was no improvement in the working of the Project even though there was no deterioration either.

11.143 The Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board inspected this Project on June 18, 1965 and in her report she mentioned—

- (i) There was practically no equipment in the Balwadi.
- (ii) Even though they were claiming that they were providing mid-day meals to the children they were not provided with the mid-day meals.
- (iii) Out of the 12 women on the roll of the craft class only 7 were present.
- (iv) No register of attendance was maintained for the adult education class.
- (v) Medical aid was provided by a part-time doctor who attended for 2 hours on alternate days but no record of cases handled by him was kept. No ante or post-natal cases were being attended to by him.
- (vi) Against the provision of 4 workers the institution had appointed 6 workers on Rs. 35/- a month with the result that all the teachers were untrained and under-qualified.
- (vii) No sale record of the articles produced in the Project was kept and neither the expenditure nor the receipts were included in the Project's Accounts.
- (viii) The activities in the Project were not properly organised.
- (ix) The rooms of the Night Shelter had been hired out to permanent occupants. This was most undesirable in

a building where activities for women and children were conducted. Since the Project occupied less than half of the building the debiting of half the rent of the building to the Project appeared to be unreasonable.

Welfare Extension Project : Jammu.

11.144 Grants totalling Rs. 42,560.52 were given for this Welfare Extension Project from October 1959 to 31-3-1966.

11.145 The activities claimed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for this Project were running of Balwadis, adult education classes, craft classes for women, creche, infant child health and children welfare centre, youth welfare services.

11.146 This project was inspected by Welfare Officer of the State Board on February 24, 1960. She pointed out that even though a sub-centre was said to be running at the place for which Rs. 50 were paid as rent, she could not find any activity there. The Welfare Officer made the following further points in her report:

- (i) The Community Organiser was working in the Government Teachers' Training School and getting a salary of Rs. 160/- and no satisfactory explanation was given as to how he was working at two places.
- (ii) The Balwadi teacher who was being paid Rs. 75/- per month from 22-2-1960 was also an elementary school teacher and a Government servant drawing salary from the Government. There was no explanation how he was working in both the places except that he came to the centre to work from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. but Balwadi classes were being run in the morning and not in the evening.
- (iii) The craft teacher was also a Government school teacher drawing salary from the Government.
- (iv) The creche attendant who was paid Rs. 50/- per month was attending sewing classes located in Tehsil Road and there was no work for creche attendant even though she was appointed from March, 1960.

11.147 Another inspection of this Project was conducted on 30-12-1960 by the same Welfare Officer and she reported that craft and balwadi classes were being conducted in the building of the night shelter. She also reported that:—

- (i) even though recreation facilities were claimed to have been provided for the school boys there was no compound of the Institution where such activity could be conducted.
- (ii) The activities were not being regularly conducted.
- (iii) A teacher in the Government school was being paid Rs. 60/- per month and it was claimed that he was working from 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. The Inspector found that he was doing practically nothing.

11.148 The next inspection of this Project was conducted on the 16th January, 1962 by the same Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. She found:—

- (i) Balwadi teacher was untrained.
- (ii) Balwadi children were not taught anything.
- (iii) There were no Balwadi equipment.
- (iv) There were no adult education classes even though a teacher who was a Government servant was appointed on a salary of Rs. 60/- per month.
- (v) No camps were being organised.

11.149 During her visit to this Project on February 11, 1963 the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board found:

- (i) The only activities of this Project were craft, balwadis and creche.
- (ii) The craft teacher was untrained.
- (iii) The Balwadi teacher was inexperienced.
- (iv) There were no recreation arrangements for children.
- (v) There were only 3 children in the creche which were dirty.
- (vi) The Community Organiser was working as a Secretary of the local Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (vii) The project needed trained staff.

11.150 In the meanwhile on 22-12-1962 the Bharat Sevak Samaj wrote that the area being served by them was not a compact area and the accommodation was so small that children's programmes could not be properly carried out there. Mr. J. K. Khanna who visited the Project in July 1962 also remarked about insufficient and unsuitable accommodation but they were not able to find any other accommodation.

11.151 A few more inspections of this Project were carried out. On April 23, 1963, the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board visited the Project. He found that there were only two children in the creche. There were 18 children in the balwadis though in the attendance register 25 were shown. The Balwadi teacher was untrained. He also pointed out that for the creche with only 2 children they were keeping creche attendant at Rs. 60/- per month, and a creche conductress @ Rs. 40/- per month. He also found that the community organiser was working as the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj even though he was paid from out of the welfare extension project, funds. The community organiser had not made any survey of the area nor had he been keeping in touch with the families of the area.

11.152 On the whole he found that the area where the project was located was not congested or backward and he was not at all impressed by the project. He thought that there was no need of the Project.

11.153 On 3-7-1965 the Central Social Welfare Board wrote to the Bharat Sevak Samaj that there was no need to continue the Project, as the locality was fully developed and the slums had been cleared. However, the Project was continued in the same area.

11.154 The Welfare Officer of the State Board again inspected the Project on 16-1-1964 and she reported:

- (i) That the craft classes, Balwadis and Creche were the only activities.
- (ii) The craft teacher was untrained.
- (iii) Balwadi needed an experienced teacher.
- (iv) There were no recreation equipment for children.
- (v) The hygienical condition of the creche was bad.

- (vi) There were only 3 children in the creche.
- (vii) The community organiser was working as Secretary of the local Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (viii) The Project needed trained staff.

11.155 There was also an anonymous complaint about the working of this Welfare Extension Project and the other activities of the Jammu Bharat Sevak Samaj which was received in the month of January by the Central Social Welfare Board. The complaints related not only to welfare extension project but also to the Lok Karya Kshetras, Plan Information Centre in Jammu which were being run by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The gist of the complaints was:—

- (i) The Office of the Plan Information Centre was kept in the house of Mr. Laxman Singh Charak when his wife was chairman of the Plan Information Centre.
- (ii) Mr. Ram Chander, Community Organiser of the Welfare Extension Project attended the Project only for a few minutes or at the most for an hour. He was working as the Pradesh Organising Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (iii) The grants received for the project were kept by Laxman Singh Charak, the Jammu Pradesh Chairman and he was using the same for his private purposes. He was paying the workers and it was said that a sum of Rs. 3,000 had been spent by him for his personal purposes.
- (iv) In the Bishna Lok Karya Kshetra, Mr. Laxman Singh Charak had kept 5 men of his community as Sehyogis. They were M/s. Rattan Singh, Autar Singh, Kartar Singh, Soiba Singh, and Raghunath Singh. Mr. Soiba Singh who was an illiterate was taken into service to work exclusively to look after fields and lands of Mr. Laxman Singh Charak. Mr. Raghunath Singh was an old man of about 75 years. Mr. Kartar Singh was not allotted any work. Mr. Rattan Singh was allotted no work and for the past 2 years he did nothing because nobody gave him any work.

(v) Mr. Jagan Nath was appointed as Mukhya Sehyogi in Bashua and he hardly spent 2 or 3 days in a month in Lok Karya Kshetra. He often used to go by 10 O'clock bus and return by 4 O'clock bus and on other days he was attending to his litigation in different courts or to his private affairs.

- (vi) The conditions at Plan Information Centre, Marh and Palan Walla were next to worst.
- (vii) Mr. Charak had submitted false vouchers which were 100 per cent fictitious for an amount of Rs. 1,000/- during the previous year.
- (viii) Mr. Jagan Nath who was later appointed as District Information Organiser was doing no work and was attending Pradesh Office for an hour or so only.
- (ix) The camps were 95 per cent affairs of corruption and fictitious vouchers. No work had been done in the camps. In the previous year some trees were got planted in the land of Mr. Charak near Brahmanon-Ki-Bari.
- (x) Camp organiser Mr. Bajna was over 70.

11.156 The Central Social Welfare Board asked the State Social Welfare Advisory Board to investigate into complaints regarding the Welfare Extension Project and the report of the Welfare Officer of the State Board was that:

- (i) The Community Organiser was working as Pradesh Organising Secretary of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jammu Pradesh.
- (ii) One Mrs. Kartuaru was appointed as Balwadi Teacher even though no certificate of her passing the Middle Examination was produced and later on she was appointed as craft instructor without any valid reasons even though she had never undergone any training for craft classes.

- (iii) The Plan Information Centre office of the Welfare Extension Project was located in the house of the Chairman of the Plan Information Centre during the period Mrs. Sheela N. Charak was the Chairman. The rent for the office was paid according to the provisions made in the budget but when the Chairman was changed the office was also changed and so the facts about misuse of the articles of the Project could not be investigated.

11.157 There is no evidence to show that any enquiries were conducted about the matters like Lok Karya Kshetra, Plan Information Centres and camps mentioned in the complaint.

11.158 After a further inspection on 23-1-1965 the Social Welfare Officer of the State Board pointed out that the Balwadi was being run in a primary class. The hygienic conditions in the project were not satisfactory.

11.159 On 2-7-1965 another inspection was carried out and the report again was:

- (i) that the area did not require the services of the project;
- (ii) the creche was not up to the standard;
- (iii) no contact was maintained with the families of the area; and
- (iv) Balwadi teacher lacked the basic qualifications.

11.160 Grants for this project were, however, continued upto 31-3-1966.

Welfare Extension Project, Patna

11.161 Grants totalling Rs. 121.20 were granted for this project from 18-12-1958 to 31-7-1964.

11.162 The activities claimed for this project were—

- (i) Creche.
- (ii) Nursery Class.
- (iii) Craft Class for women.
- (iv) Social Education.
- (v) Cultural Activities.

11.163 The project was inspected on the 7th October, 1961 by Mr. B. K. Mula, Member of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and he found that the only activities were the Balwadi and craft sections for women.

11.164 In the progress reports for the quarters ending 30th September, 1961 and 31st December, 1961 the Bharat Sevak Samaj claimed a number of activities for the Welfare Extension Project like creche, indoor games, youth welfare, mahila mandal, reading room etc.

11.165 The Samaj had also claimed expenditure on account of the creche attendant for all the year. In 1961-62 the salary of the creche attendant was Rs. 440/- and the other expenditure of the creche was Rs. 1,084.88. Strangely enough the Board Member did not find any trace of the creche.

11.166 This project was inspected by an Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board on March 25, 1964 and he found—

- (i) the number of children in the Balwadi was small;
- (ii) the Balwadi equipments purchased were not kept in the centre and they were not used;
- (iii) there was no evidence of craft classes;
- (iv) the Community Organiser was not present and he did not report to the Inspecting Officer for giving clarifications.
- (v) there was no creche;
- (vi) there was no popular response to the project.
- (vii) there was no contribution by the Community Organiser for the working of the Project.

11.167 The Inspecting Officer summed up his impression by saying that there was no proper response to the work done by the Project and there was no justification to continue the project beyond March, 1964. The Central Social Welfare Board wrote to the Bharat Sevak Samaj Bihar Pradesh on the 23rd June, 1964 telling them that even though six years of working the project activities had not shown any progress and there was total absence of any guidance from the Community Organiser and his contribution to the working of the project was never felt. They therefore, told them that no grants would be given after July 31, 1964.

11.168 The Chairman of the State Board inspected this project on August 21, 1964 and she found the number of children in the Balwadi was poor.

- (i) There was no Balwadi equipment.
- (ii) The Balwadi classes were being conducted under a tree.
- (iii) The surroundings were unhealthy.
- (iv) There was no craft class.
- (v) The progress so far made was not satisfactory.

11.169 She also recommended the discontinuation of the grant.

11.170 The project was closed with effect from July 31, 1964. The value of equipment purchased for this project was Rs. 1621.51 and from the file it is not evident that the equipment was returned by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Welfare Extension Project, Chopra

11.171 Grants totalling Rs. 25,000/- were given for this Welfare Extension Project from December 23, 1963 to January 31, 1967.

11.172 This Project was inspected for the first time on September 6, 1964 by the Inspector of the Bihar State Social Welfare Advisory Board and he reported—

- (i) Besides the Balwadi class the Samaj was running 1st Class, 2nd class and 3rd class.
- (ii) There were 2 centres and in the second centre out of 14 children in the Balwadi only 10 were present.
- (iii) The Craft Teacher was conducting classes for 3 days each in each of the centre.
- (iv) During the year 1962-63 a sum of Rs. 375.84 was shown as expenditure on the running of the Creche but actually no Creche had been started till then.
- (v) Similarly, during 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 1624.81 was spent on the running of the Creche but no Creche was functioning.

11.173 The Project was inspected again on the 23rd June, 1965 by the Inspector of the State Board who again reported that the main activities of the Project were Balwadi, Craft

classes and the Newspaper. He found the activities of the Project closed when he visited and he was told that they were closed for the Summer Vacations from June 12, 1965 to July 5, 1965.

11.174 Another inspection by the Inspector of the State Board on November 26, 1965 revealed—

- (i) Besides the pre-primary class the Samaj was running primary classes up to the 4th Standard. They had employed 2 Balwadi Teachers, one Balwadi Craft Teacher and one Craft Teacher. It appears that the entire school was being financed from out of the Welfare Boards grants.
- (ii) The accommodation was not sufficient for conducting the Balwadi and the Craft classes. The Organiser of the Project was not available at the time of inspection and there was no other activity reported.

11.175 On August 12, 1966 the Inspector of the State Board again inspected the Project and he also reported that no Accounts or records were produced and the performance of the Welfare Extension Project was not satisfactory.

11.176 The Chartered Accountant who audited the Accounts of this Project also reported that the expenditure shown on creche expenses were actually not the expenses on the creche but the expenditure in connection with the Nasta i.e. mid-day meals given to the Balwadi students.

11.177 Thus it would appear that the Bharat Sevak Samaj utilised the grants given for the Welfare extension Project at Chapra for running a primary school and the provision made for Creche was used for providing mid-day meals to the students attending the primary classes. This appears to be a gross mis-utilisation of the funds provided by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Welfare Extension Project, Ahmedabad

11.178 Grants totalling Rs. 36,725.53 were given for this project from 2-1-1961 to 15-8-1967. The activities reported were—

- (i) Tailoring Classes.
- (ii) Social Education.
- (iii) Balwadi.
- (iv) Sports Centre.

11.179 This project was inspected by Mrs. Perin Mistry, member of the Gujarat State Social Welfare Board in January, 1964 and she found that all the welfare services suggested by the Social Welfare Board were not rendered by the institution except two tailoring classes, one embroidery class, two belwadis and one play centre and, therefore, she did not recommend the continuation of the project; instead she wanted grants to be given only for the Balwadis and the training class on a year to year basis.

11.180 In her report she also brought out the fact that fees were being collected for the tailoring classes at Rs. 2/- per month and for the embroidery classes at Rs. 3/- per month.

11.181 This project was again inspected on April 3, 1966 by a member of the State Social Welfare Board and she also reported that looking to the provisions of the finances made and the services envisaged in the project she found that the institution was not well kept. She found only Bal Mandir, craft and some cultural activities were conducted and these were not any better than those run by the Mahila Mandals and she was of the opinion that the concept of the urban project was not fulfilled. There was no community participation and more concerted effort was necessary for the total involvement for the community life.

11.182 The last inspection of this project was on the 16th February, 1967 by the Welfare Officer of the State Board who reported—

- (i) There were no Balwadi equipment;
- (ii) the teachers were untrained;
- (iii) play centre activities needed re-organisation.

Welfare Extension Project, Chaidob, Srinagar

11.183 Grants totalling Rs. 19,932.44 were paid for this Project by the Central Social Welfare Board from 1-8-1967 to 31-8-1967.

11.184 The activities claimed for this Project were Balwadi, Creche, the Craft Class for women and Youth Welfare. This Project was inspected by the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board on April 26, 1963. He reported—

- (i) There was no Community Organiser in the Project but the Organiser of the Tankipura was devoting some time for this project.

- (ii) The Creche attendant was appointed at Rs. 40/- per month. The Creche had only 2 beds and at the time of inspection there was no beneficiary in the Creche.

- (iii) The Creche should be discontinued.

11.185 On October 16, 1963 this project was inspected by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Board and she reported:—

- (i) The equipments kept in this institution appear to be the same as those kept in the Welfare Extension Project at Tankipura. (But they have spent Rs. 1,276.46 on the equipment purchased for the Welfare Extension Project, Chaidob.
- (ii) The Balwadi students had knowledge of nothing i.e. neither of books nor of play things.
- (iii) The hygienic conditions in the class were not only a sad sight but also dangerous.
- (iv) There was a common Community Organiser for this Project as well as for the Tankipura Project.
- (v) There was no proper creche even though 2 children were sleeping in cradles.
- (vi) The project did not follow the staff pattern and had employed 4 persons for the Balwadi and the craft classes at Rs. 40/- per month against 2 posts provided.
- (vii) The quality of work was poor.
- (v) Tailoring and Balwadi classes were the only activities.
- (ix) The work of the Project needed re-organisation.

11.186 After another inspection on August 21, 1964 the Welfare Officer of the State Board pointed out that—

- (i) Public cooperation was not encouraging to this project.
- (ii) Account books were not kept in the Project.
- (iii) The children present in the Balwadi were not those whose names were in the attendance register.

- (iv) There was no Creche but the Creche Attendant was being paid.
- (v) Women and children did not attend the centre and this was said to be due to the political conditions.

11.187 The Welfare Officer of the State Board again inspected the Project on February 26, 1965 and besides repeating the earlier remarks she pointed out that there were no activities in the Project and the building gave a deserted look and there was no Community Organiser or any other responsible person available in the centre. She could not see any records except the attendance register of the Balwadi and the Craft classes.

11.188 She again visited the Centre on March 4, 1965 and found that the Community Organiser was still absent and she also found that even though the working hours of the institution were 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. the craft classes and the Balwadi were closed by 3.15 p.m. when she visited.

11.189 On November 12, 1965 the Central Social Welfare Board wrote to the Bharat Sevak Samaj that they were not holding regular classes, there were no signs of actual production of the articles claimed to have been produced at the centre and there was no programme for training of women.

11.190 Still the grants were continued for this project.

11.191 This Project was again inspected on March 3, 1966 by the Welfare Officer of the State Board and she reported—

- (i) The Community Organiser was a young widow who was Matric passed and inexperienced.
- (ii) Even though expenditure had been incurred on the Adult Teacher and a doctor during 1965-66 the Welfare Officer did not see any work being done by these 2 persons.
- (iii) There was no record of trainees.
- (iv) The Accounts were audited by a Bharat Sevak Samaj worker.

11.192 The last inspection of this Project was on October 3, 1966 by the Welfare Officer of the State Board and she found that—

- (i) The earlier suggestions for improvement had not been followed.

(ii) No work was being done by one Balwadi teacher and the Adult Education Teacher.

(iii) The books of Accounts were not produced.

Welfare Extension Project, Rajkot

11.193 Grants totalling Rs. 52,837.37 were given for this Welfare Extension Project by the Central Social Welfare Board from 1-12-1958 to 31-3-1967.

11.194 No bank account was opened for this project and the grants received were kept by the Bharat Sevak Samaj main office, Rajkot.

11.195 This Project was inspected by the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board in December, 1958. She found—

- (i) the area as most unsuitable for locating an urban project as it was bordering rural areas.
- (ii) comparatively well-to-do people were living in their own houses.
- (iii) The institution had very little idea of working an urban project.

11.196 On October 6, 1960 the Welfare Officer of the State Board also inspected this project and the activities of the project were Bal Mandir, Mahila Mandal and the sewing class.

11.197 During an inspection on February 13, 1964 the Chairman of the State Board found that the records of the accounts books were not in the project so he could not check them.

11.198 After a visit on November 26, 1964 the Welfare Officer of the State Board reported that—

- (i) the area was not a slum area; they were charging fees for the Balwadi, sewing class and creche, montessory equipments purchased for the Balwadi were remaining idle in a cupboard.
- (ii) There were only three children in the creche at the time of the visit.
- (iii) The community organiser was absent as she was away on training.
- (iv) The Delhi office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not releasing grants in time.

11.199 On May 30, 1966 the office Secretary of the Gujarat State Social Welfare Advisory Board inspected this project and he found no activities conducted by the institution except the creche and the library.

11.200 The Inspector of the State Board inspected this Project on April 20, 1967 and he reported that the Community Organiser was appointed very recently and he had no experience in the field and that he found the attendance shown in the registers was rather exaggerated as the number of persons present was much less than what was shown in the register. They were also collecting Rs. 2/- for the Bal Mandir per month as fee, Rs. 1.50 for the sewing classes and 25 p for the library.

Welfare Extension Project, Berhampur

11.201 Grants totalling Rs. 50,412.29 were given to this Project from January 1959 to March 1967.

11.202 This Project was inspected on 21-7-1959 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who reported:

- (i) the staff were very poorly paid;
- (ii) the accounts and other records could not be seen as they were not available; and
- (iii) there was great delay in getting the money through the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj.

11.203 During the inspection of this Project on 9-11-1964 the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board found:

- (i) the accommodation was not suitable for the programme;
- (ii) the craft programme suffered a setback as all the four sewing machines were out of order;
- (iii) supervision of the work by the members was wanting; and
- (iv) the community organiser was not maintaining a daily diary.

11.204 There were no inspections in the years 1965 and 1966. The last inspection was conducted on 11-7-1969 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Board and she reported that:

- (i) at the time of her visit the Project did not seem to be functioning;

(ii) she went to all the centres where the activities like Balwadi and creche were being conducted and she found no activity being conducted on the date of her visit. She was told by the local people that they were not being conducted;

(iii) the activities meant for slum areas had been concentrated in one centre which was not in the slum area; and

(iv) the monthly diary of the staff had not been maintained.

11.205 The audit report attached to the Balance Sheet also showed the following liabilities were outstanding as on 31-3-1967:

	Rs.
(i) Pay of Establishment ...	2,660.00
(ii) House rent ...	288.00
(iii) Contingencies ...	140.00
(iv) Hand Loans repayable	18.00
(v) Credit purchases ...	7.49
	3,113.49

11.206 From the records produced before this Commission, it is not clear whether these liabilities have been discharged.

Welfare Extension Project, Bhopal

11.207 Grants totalling Rs. 27,654.91 were given to this Project from 1-4-1962 to 31st March, 1966. The main activities reported for this project were the craft class for women and the balwadi.

11.208 This Project was inspected for the first time on 18th April, 1963 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who reported—

- (i) a creche attendant at Rs. 75/- per month was appointed even though there was no creche in the project;
- (ii) two lady craft teachers were appointed even though there was no sufficient work for them;
- (iii) timing of the Balwadi was harmful to the children.

11.209 After an inspection on the 24th April, 1964 the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Board reported—

- (i) even though Rs. 19,000/- was released by the Central Social Welfare Board for this project the Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj had not released Rs. 3,000/- out of this amount with the result that staff salary, house rent etc. could not be paid;
- (ii) the Balwadi teacher was untrained; the Balwadi required improvement;
- (iii) even though a Creche Attendant at Rs. 75/- per month was appointed the Inspector could not find any creche and he has stated that the Creche Attendant was utilised for conducting craft classes;
- (iv) the post of Community Organiser was vacant;
- (v) the equipment in the craft class was insufficient.

11.210 After an inspection of this Project on 19th April, 1965 the Inspector of the State Board reported that he found only 5 ladies doing tailoring and stitching of cloth. There was no teacher.

11.211 The Convenor of the Project informed the State Board Inspector that she was not getting any correspondence or letters etc. even though she was incharge of the Project. There was much difference of opinion between the Convenor and the management of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

11.212 The management was not taking any interest in the Project and the Inspector did not recommended continuance of the grants. But in spite of this the grants were continued.

11.213 This Project was inspected by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 28th August, 1965 and was inspected by him again on 31st August, 1965 alongwith the Chairman of the State Board and during the inspection it was found that—

- (i) The equipment in the craft class was insufficient.
- (ii) Suggestions to employ a trained Balwadi teacher had not been implemented.

(iii) There were 18 children in the Balwadi and they were made to sit in a dark and damp room which was full of foul smell and was located near a latrine. Children were not able to see anything which was very distressing. No Balwadi equipment was purchased and there was no 'nashta' for the children.

(iv) The Community Organiser was not performing the duties regarding organisation and supervision of the activities.

11.214 The last inspection of this Project was on 12th March, 1966 by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who could not see any activities as it was closed on account of Holi.

11.215 The Community Organiser had been appointed from 1st February, 1966 and a Creche Attendant who was paid Rs. 75/- per month was actually being used for the Balwadi class and that they were not running any Creche.

11.216 They could not make any development for the Project area even though it had worked for more than 3 years.

11.217 The auditor who audited the accounts of this Project had reported that he did not check the receipts for the donations received as they were not produced before him. The receipts and payments account for the year 1965-66 also shows outstanding liabilities totalling Rs. 805/- on account of salaries and rent. There was no evidence to show that these were cleared.

Welfare Extension Project, Puri

11.218 Grants totalling Rs. 45,563.00 were sanctioned for this Project from 4-12-1958 to 31-3-1966. The Central Social Welfare Board had also sanctioned an amount of Rs. 6,000/- on the 5th November, 1966 for the period from 1-4-1966 to 31-3-1967 but this grant has not been released because of the advance report of the Inspector of the State Board on the working of this Project.

11.219 The Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board visited this project on 9th and 10th August, 1966 and he reported—

- (i) No vouchers were produced and all the purchases were stated to have been made on credit.

- (ii) For some reason or other the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Orissa, had kept an indifferent attitude towards the activity.

- (iii) The institution had not continued their activity during the period beyond 31-3-1966.

11.220 Another inspection of this Project was carried out by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 10th and 11th February, 1967 and he reported—

- (i) On the day he visited the spot he found the Centre closed. There was nobody. There was no Community Organiser as he found on an inquiry from the local people.
- (ii) The craft class was not held regularly; nobody was interested in the scheme.
- (iii) The Lady Worker did not approach the local people.
- (iv) The diaries of the staff could not be varified as nobody was available.
- (v) Even though the Community Organiser was reported to have joined on the 25th December, 1966 he was absent on the day of the inspection and he had compiled no reports.

11.221 After inspection of this project on 13th May, 1967 the Inspector of the State Board had almost the same remarks to offer and he reported—

- (i) All the staff were on leave.
- (ii) Monthly diaries of none of the staff were available.
- (iii) No figures were available of the beneficiaries of the Balwadi.

11.222 The report on the whole showed that the project did not function at all.

Welfare Extension Project—Gurgaon.

11.223 Grants totalling Rs. 52,136.98 were given for this Welfare Extension Project from 5-11-1958 to 31-3-1967, by the Central Social Welfare Board. Besides these grants the following grants were also received from the Punjab

Government and the Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board:

	Rs.	
1961-62	1,000.00	} From the Punjab Government.
1962-63	1,200.00	
1963-64	487.07	
1964-65	1,000.00	
1965-66	1,000.00	} From the Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board.
1966-67	2,400.00	

11.224 The purpose for which these grants were given have not been indicated in the accounts. Neither the Punjab Government nor the Punjab State Social Welfare Advisory Board have given details of these grants but in the audited accounts the receipt of these grants has been shown.

11.225 The Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board visited this Project on 19th May, 1959 and in his report he had mentioned among other things that:

- (i) the main activities conducted were child and maternity centres, social education for men and women, milk distribution and in-door play centres for children;
- (ii) 2 Dayees were appointed on Rs. 60/- and Rs. 40/- per month. One of the Dayees takes an adult education class for which she is not qualified; and
- (iii) the books of accounts were not properly maintained.

11.226 The Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board visited this Project on 28-10-1959 and the reported that:

- (i) the Balwadi started functioning on 16-10-1959—the Balwadi Teacher was not trained for the purpose;
- (ii) no equipment was purchased for the Balwadi;
- (iii) craft classes were not being run regularly on account of negligible attendance;
- (iv) the adult education classes were not conducted regularly;
- (v) a few books were kept in the library but these books were not useful for the people of the area;
- (vi) there had been frequent changes in the staff with the result that the work of the Project had received setback;

- (vii) the community response was rather poor;
- (viii) the management did not provide any guidance to the staff; and
- (ix) there was no creche attached to the Project.

11.227 A further inspection by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 14-5-1960 revealed that:

- (i) the main activities of the Project were Balwadi, craft classes, adult education classes, health and maternity centre and milk distribution;
- (ii) a fee of Annas 4 was charged from the Balwadi beneficiaries;
- (iii) no fee was charged from the students from art and craft classes but the standard of work was also not very good;
- (iv) the Dai attended to only 3 cases in May, 1960;
- (v) a building on a monthly rent of Rs. 30/- was acquired to conduct the various activities of the Project which consisted of only two rooms with some open space in front; the accommodation was not enough.

11.228 The Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board inspected this Project on 17-6-1961 and he pointed out that the milk distribution had been suspended and there was no supply of milk and the attendance in various classes had declined because of the lack of interest of the staff.

11.229 The Chairman of the Project Implementing Committee, Sohana also inspected this Project on 7-3-1964 and she found 65 Balwadi Children present against the 96 in the rolls. Some children were marked present while they were absent and some were marked absent while they were present.

11.230 She also found that there were 4 or 5 girls present in the craft class and they were sitting with no work.

11.231 In the Adult Education Class only 12 students were present out of 122 but most of the students were found below the age of 12. They could not get admission in regular classes.

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Welfare Extension Project, Patiala

11.232 Grants totalling Rs. 13,724.80 were given to this Project for the period from November 1, 1959 to March 31, 1963. The Bharat Sevak Samaj rendered accounts up to December 31, 1963 but the Central Social Welfare Board has admitted grants only up to March 31, 1963 and as for the statement of Receipt and Payments for the year 1962-63 the outstanding liabilities included in the expenditure and for which grants were given were as follows:—

Dues of the staff which have been debited in the salary accounts:

	Rs.
1. Sukh Dev Sharma ...	2,420.00
2. Surinder Kaur ...	1,140.00
3. Saroj Kalia ...	180.00
4. Sumitra Devi ...	180.00
Total ...	3,920.00

11.233 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has produced no accounts to show that these outstanding liabilities were discharged. The accounts for the period up to December 31, 1963 show that they were not discharged up to that date.

11.234 The grants released by the Central Social Welfare Board were inclusive of the outstanding liabilities shown in the accounts. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether it had obtained audited accounts or the actual payee's receipts showing the discharge of liabilities by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in respect of outstanding dues on account of salary. The Central Social Welfare Board has stated that a certificate from the Chartered Accountant certifying the payment of outstanding liabilities could not be obtained since the project was discontinued from January 1, 1964.

11.235 The Central Social Welfare Board was also asked to state that in case it had not received audited accounts for the period beyond December 31, 1963, how it had satisfied itself that outstanding liabilities amounting to Rs. 3,992.69 were actually due and were cleared by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that since no grant was given after December 31, 1963, there was no question of receiving audited accounts for the subsequent period.

11.236 Even if the project was discontinued with effect from December 31, 1963, the liabilities were of the year 1963 and the Board should have asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to furnish the requisite certificate of the Chartered Accountant as the grants were released by the Board to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. By not obtaining this certificate the Central Social Welfare Board has failed to satisfy itself that Bharat Sevak Samaj actually discharged the outstanding liabilities and that the grant was utilized for the purpose for which it was given.

Expenditure on Creche at Patiala

11.237 Although the accounts indicated expenditure on the salary of a creche attendant the progress reports furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj did not indicate any children as attending the creche. The Central Social Welfare Board vide its letter dated the June 8, 1960 asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj for clarification. The Central Social Welfare Board when asked whether this clarification was received has now stated that no clarification was received. It is, therefore, clear that the Central Social Welfare Board did not satisfy itself that the creche was actually functioning.

11.238 Further, Mr. H. M. Chopra, Inspector of the State Board who visited the project on July 22, 1960 did not make any mention of creche functioning in his report. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state as to how it satisfied itself that the creche was in existence. Its reply was that this activity was shown under Nursery and Smt. Baldev Kaur was shown as creche attendant in this report. The Board has also stated that "due to lack of knowledge they have grouped all children's activities under Nursery, other details of creche were shown under nursery". However, since in the expenditure statements, expenditure on the salary of the Balwadi Instructor and Creche Attendant has been shown separately, there is no reason to believe, that Creche was included under Nursery in the report as these were two distinct activities. Further it is not correct that in Mr. Chopra's report, Smt. Baldev Kaur was shown as a Creche attendant as stated by the Central Social Welfare Board. She was shown as "craft instructor".

11.239 It is, therefore, clear that the Central Social Welfare Board admitted an expenditure of Rs. 2226.22, as detailed below on

the creche without satisfying itself that the creche was at all functioning:—

Year	Running expenses	Salary of the Creche attendant
1959-60	371.94	..
1960-61	355.95	360.00
1961-62	73.43	330.00
1962-63	104.90	390.00
1963-64	..	240.00 (630—390)
	906.22	1,320.00 =Rs. 2,226.22

11.240 This project was inspected by an Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on May 22, 1962 and in his report he has mentioned that—

- (i) The teacher employed in the Nursery Class was not trained;
- (ii) In the Craft Class order work was taken up where 7 or 8 girls were working. No proper record in respect of this order work was maintained;
- (iii) The rent paid was Rs. 120/- per month to the Municipality but the rent was likely to be reduced to a very nominal figure by the Municipal Committee.

11.241 Even though Rs. 120/- per month was paid as rent to the Municipality, in the Audited Accounts no expenditure is shown on account of rent. Therefore, it appears that the Receipts and Payments Accounts did not include all items of expenditure on account of the Project. From what sources the rent was paid is not clear from the accounts or the record.

11.242 From the files of the Central Social Welfare Board it is seen that various articles of this Project which were listed out as 48 different items including Show Cases (2), Sewing Machines (7), Ceiling Fans (2), Tables (3), Chairs (8), Electric Kettle (1) and various other articles were handed over by the Welfare Extension Project people to the representative of the State Bharat Sevak Samaj, Punjab, on

January 9, 1966. The Bharat Sevak Samaj requested the Central Social Welfare Board to allow them to use these for the Welfare Extension Project proposed for Chandigarh but the latter project was ultimately not sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board. Out of the articles handed over the Central Bharat Sevak intimated that only the following articles were purchased out of the Central Social Welfare Board grants and the rest of the articles were purchased from their own resources:—

Serial No.	Date of purchase	Name of Article	Cost in Rs.
1	9-12-59	Kanpur leather ..	168.94
2	10-12-59	Two tables and 7 chairs ..	178.00
3	29-12-59	Three chics (Pari-shable) ..	15.75
4	30-12-59	6 small chairs ..	38.00
5	1-3-60	Bucket ..	3.50
6	13-3-60	Black Board and stand ..	36.00
7	17-3-60	M/s Kanwar Bros.	176.80
8	30-3-60	One set ..	22.80
9	31-3-60	21 Peeries for children, tray and one almirah	290.00
10	11-6-60	Two electric fans	377.00
11	13-6-60	Furniture ..	228.00
12*	11-11-60	Kanpur leather ..	67.00
1961-62			
13	3-4-61	Scissor ..	1.25

11.243 But it appears that the remaining articles were purchased out of the donations collected for the project namely, fees of Rs. 2 per Balwadi student and Rs. 2 per student of the Craft classes. In other words these articles also appear to have been purchased from out of the Welfare Extension Project funds only and the Bharat Sevak Samaj has contributed nothing towards their purchase. From out of these articles only 21 peeries were later on allowed by the Central Social Welfare Board

to be used for the Balwadi Centre which the Samaj proposed to run at Chandigarh. What happened to the remaining articles is not clear from the records even though in 1968 there were some proposals to hand them over to the Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh. But whether these were handed over to them or not is not clear. From the available records it appears that these articles are lying with the Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Chandigarh.

Welfare Extension Project, Ernakulam

11.244 Grants totalling Rs. 18,312.24 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from September 1, 1962 to March 31, 1966.

11.245 The following activities were claimed for this project:—

1. Nursery Classes.
2. Craft Training Class for women.
3. Bala Samajam.
4. Bharat Sevak Samaj Yuvajana Samajam.
5. Sports Activities.

11.246 An Inspector and a Welfare Officer of the State Board inspected this project on January 1, 1966. They pointed out the following irregularities and improprieties in the functioning of this Project.

- (i) There was no space in the building to accommodate all the activities.
- (ii) Creche had not been started in spite of Central Social Welfare Board's request to do so.
- (iii) Attendance of children in the nursery classes was irregular.
- (iv) Medicine, milk-powder and nutritious, diets were supplied to the needy children. It was, however, not known as to how many children got the benefit of this, as no registers were maintained regularly to show their distribution.
- (v) The play-centre equipment was not being used for the last few months and some of this equipment needed repairs.
- (vi) The organiser claimed that there was a Mathru-Samajam with 30 members, but he could not produce any records to prove this.

*Item Nos. 1 and 12 is the cost of 23/16 and 7 yds, respectively of linoleum purchased from the Centre which was consumed.

- (vii) The embroidery machine was kept in the lodge of the Community Organiser. The girls were asked to go over there and learn the work there.
- (viii) As the books and records were kept in different places, the inspecting officers did not have an opportunity to check the books,
- (ix) The project had still scope for further improvement.

11.247 On receipt of this report, the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to improve and expand the activities of the project for the welfare of the Community.

11.248 The State Board Member who visited this project on May 11, 1965 made the following observations in her report.

"They are running a nursery class and craft class, but I am not satisfied with the work. The needle work students are not sent for tailoring examination. The nursery equipments are not made use of. There is no proper direction or supervision.

They need not be given grant for the salary of the Community Organiser. There is no such post in the present set up."

11.249 The Board's Member recommended that a representative of the Social Welfare Board must be on the Committee of the institution.

11.250 These observations of the Board's Member were communicated by the Central Social Welfare Board to the Bharat Sevak Samaj vide their letter dated July 8, 1965 who were also asked to clarify matters.

11.251 The Central Social Welfare Board released the grant for the year 1965-66 in two instalments of Rs. 3,500/- and Rs. 3,812.24 on October 28, 1965 and February 2, 1966 respectively.

11.252 The Bharat Sevak Samaj, however, accounted for Rs. 3,500/- only in the audited accounts for 1965-66. In 1966-67 no grant was released, but the Bharat Sevak Samaj showed a grant of Rs. 3,680/- in the accounts for 1966-67, presumably out of the instalment of Rs. 3,812.24 given in 1965-66. The balance of Rs. 132.24 has not been accounted for.

Welfare Extension Project, Madras

11.253 Grants totalling Rs. 41,142.72 were given to this Project from August 15, 1959 to March 31, 1966.

The activities claimed for this project were:

- (i) Balwadi.
- (ii) Creche
- (iii) Craft classes for women

11.254 The expenditure on the creche during the period of functioning of this project amounted to Rs. 4,945, as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Salary of creche attendant from 1959—66 (As per audited accounts)	1,945.00
(ii) Expenditure on equipment for creche. ...	3,000.00
Total ...	4,945.00

Even though this expenditure was incurred on the creche, in none of the reports of the Project set by the Bharat Sevak Samaj is there any information about the functioning of the creche or of the number of children who benefited by the same. In the inspection reports of the inspectors of the State Social Welfare Board also there is no mention about the functioning of the creche.

11.255 The project was for the first time inspected on March 10, 1964 by a member of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and she reported that the activities of the project were Balwadi, craft classes and youth club.

11.256 The Inspector of the State Board also inspected this project on July 30, 1964. Strangely enough even though he has also shown in his report the expenditure incurred on the creche as Rs. 1,101.36 during 1961-62, Rs. 1,166/- during 1962-63 and Rs. 1,202.52 during 1963-64, he has not included the running of the creche as one of the activities. Obviously the creche was not functioning. The Inspector of the State Board who inspected the project on April 28, 1966 reported that the Balwadi class was also running.

11.257 From a scrutiny of the records of this Project it appears that grants were claimed for the running expenses of the creche which never functioned.

Welfare Extension Project, Vellore

11.258 Grants totalling Rs. 24,278.72 were given for this Project from August 8, 1962 to March 31, 1967.

11.259 The activities claimed for this project were Balwadi, Adult education classes, Play centre, Craft classes for women and a reading room. This project was inspected for the first time on March 22, 1963 by the Welfare Officer of the State Board who said that the Balwadi and the craft classes were the only activities even though the full complement of staff was employed. She also reported that the community organiser was not present as he had been sent to organise a youth camp in S. V. Nagaram. The Project had a big shed for its activities constructed with the District welfare funds. The receipts and payments regarding the building construction were not shown in the accounts of the project.

11.260 The project was inspected again on February 12, 1964 by the Welfare Officer of the State Board who reported that the co-operation of other agencies was lacking and full complement of staff was employed even though activities taken up were nursery, tailoring classes etc. The staff were under worked.

11.261 Another inspection was conducted by the State Board Inspector on June 6, 1964 and she reported that the provision made for creche attendant was being used for appointing an Ayah for the nursery class, part-time teacher for the new classes and a watch man. The activities were Balwadi, a tailoring class and the adult education class. All the activities required improvement.

11.262 Even though no creche was functioning, the following expenditure is shown on account of creche in the accounts for the different years.

	Rs.
1962-63 ...	400.00
1963-64 ...	720.00
1965-66 ...	600.00
1966-67 ...	1,046.00

Welfare Extension Project, Thanjavur

11.263 Grants totalling Rs. 26,913.55 were given for this welfare extension project from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1967. The activities claimed for this project were:

1. Balwadi
2. Creche
3. Craft classes for women.

This project was inspected for the first time by the Member of the Central Social Welfare Board in April, 1964. There were two balwadis, one creche whose average attendance was 10 and a tailoring class.

11.264 The Welfare Officer of the State board inspected this project for the first time on October 13, 1965 and the main activities of the project were Balwadis, creche, and craft classes. She found the Community Organiser was not devoting his time to organising programmes and she wanted him to devote more time. The community organiser was a retired sanitary inspector who was being paid Rs. 70/- per month.

11.265 This project was inspected by a Member of the State Board on March 14, 1966 and she said that as the people in the local area were able to take care of the services themselves, the urban project need not be continued. Grants could be given only for balwadi and craft class was itself self-supporting. The project was inspected by the Chairman of Central Social Welfare Board and she found that the institution was running a Balwadi and craft class and the performance of the project was very poor. She considered that the urban project was sanctioned with a view to ensure that the project provided multifarious services for the benefit of the people of the locality and this was not done by this Project. The grants were, however, continued for this Project upto March 31, 1967.

Welfare Extension Project, Trivandrum

11.266 Grants totalling Rs. 50,685.28 were given for this Welfare Extension Project during the period from December 12, 1958 to March 31, 1967.

11.267 The activities claimed for this project were as below:—

- (1) Nursery School.
- (2) Distribution of free milk daily
- (3) Creche
- (4) Play Centre
- (5) Tailoring Class for Women.

11.268 The State Board Member who visited this Welfare Extension Project on May 4, 1966 observed in her report that the work of Baby Creche was not satisfactory.

11.269 The State Board Inspector who visited this Welfare Extension Project on February 14, 1967 stated in his report that the Nursery Class was being run in three divisions, two Malayalam medium and one English medium. The Malayalam medium division had strength of 39 and 32 while in the English medium class there were 15 children. Students of the English medium class paid a fee of Rs. 5 p.m. each and in the Malayalam divisions, 25 children were paying fee a Rs. 1/- p.m. One division of the nursery class was being aided by the State Government at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per year. In respect of the tailoring class also the State Board Inspector observed that the trainees were paying a fees of Rs. 2/- p.m. From these facts it is clear that this Welfare Extension Project was located in an area inhabited by comparatively well to do people and it is doubtful whether these people needed the type of services a Welfare Extension Project was intended to provide.

Welfare Extension Project, Hyderabad

11.270 Grants totalling Rs. 50,993.31 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from December 11, 1958 to March 31, 1967.

11.271 The following activities were claimed for this project.

- (1) Pre-primary School.
- (2) Tailoring and Embroidery class for Women.
- (3) Creche.
- (4) Social and Adult Education.

11.272 Mr. J. K. Khanna (Organising Secretary), Bharat Sevak Samaj, who visited this project on October 24, 1960 observed as under in his note dated November 1, 1960.

"Critical review of the working of the Pilot Welfare Extension Project (Urban), Mallepalli, Hyderabad."

"The project was started early in 1959 for the congested slum area of Bhoiguda Talab, a slum area where sub-human conditions have been prevailing and essential amenities have not been provided by the Corporation for the residents,

"In addition to the usual grant of Rs. 25,000/- in three years, the Telangana Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj has been in receipt of an anonymous donation of Rs. 5,000/- in each of the year 1959-60 and 1960-61. As required by the Central Social Welfare Board, the project covers a minimum of 500 families and all the essential services, namely a Balwadi, a Creche, a Women's Centre and an Adult Education Centre are being run. In addition, a primary school was also been started from August 1960 as the boys of this locality have not been able to get admission to the Corporation Schools. So far as the activities are concerned, it is one of the few very good projects. On account of the receipt of donations, the Bharat Sevak Samaj has been able to engage more staff than is permissible under directions laid down by the Central Social Welfare Board. From the point of view of mobilisation of services of voluntary workers and doctors, the Hyderabad Urban Project has made very little impact. It is disappointing that the Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj of the Project Committee was not able to persuade the local Corporation to install a public water tap for the use of the residents and that a sum of Rs. 400/- had to be spent out of the resources of the Samaj for providing one. When I visited the project area on October 24, 1960, I found that it was very badly stinking and that heaps of refuse and filth had been lying near-about the huts and jhuggies where the people reside. There are no street lights in the area and I was surprised to learn when the Community Organiser told me that it was proposed to provide this amenity out of the resources of the Samaj. It was pointed out to him that a few of the essential conditions for selecting the pilot Urban Project area were that the sponsoring organisation should be able to secure the services of the local body for providing at least adequate water supply and sanitary and public health services. Also, that the institution taking up the project should be able to mobilise the hono-

rary services of a few social workers and a doctor, preferably a lady doctor, for assisting the whole-time workers and to provide medical and other facilities. From the point of view of this criteria, the Bharat Sevak Samaj organisation has not achieved much, although the project was catering to the age group of children, boys and also some grown up girls. It cannot be said that the project is of a multi-purpose nature as not much attention has been paid to provide basic amenities and creating employment opportunities for the slum-dwellers, most of whom are without work. It was ascertained that a fair number of the population was carrying on begging as their avocation. It appeared to me that the Project Committee has not been able to guide the whole-time workers and that the Cooperation of the Municipal Corporation of the area and the health staff of the Corporation has not been secured. I felt that expenditure on the project was being incurred rather on a lavish scale. This was possible for the reason that, in addition to the usual grant, the entire sum of Rs. 5,000/- per annum was being spent mostly in providing extra staff and construction of its own building."

11.273 The report of Mr. J. K. Khanna shows that the Welfare Extension Project at Hyderabad was not a success.

Welfare Extension Project, Jabalpur

11.274 Grants totalling Rs. 27,787.43 were given to the Welfare Extension Project from April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1967.

11.275 The following activities were claimed for this project.

- (1) Balwadi.
- (2) Play-Centre for Children.
- (3) Children Health Centre.
- (4) Tailoring Class for Women.
- (5) Family Planning Centre.
- (6) Creche.

11.276 The Welfare Officer of the State Board who inspected this project on July 26, 1966 pointed out the following improprieties in the working of this project in his report.

- (i) The institution was charging Re. 1/- as admission fees and Rs. 3/- per month from ladies coming to attend the craft class.
- (ii) In balwadi class also Rs. 3/- per month from new children and Rs. 2/- per month from old children was charged.
- (iii) Since the institution was receiving grant from the Central Social Welfare Board on cent per cent basis and since the activities were conducted for the factory workers, who lived in the slum area and did not have the capacity to pay the fees, the charging of fees by the institution was not justified.
- (iv) Most of the families told the Welfare Officer of the State Board that they did not know about the activities (of the project).
- (v) The Community Organiser was an active worker of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and was not doing his job sincerely for which he was paid Rs. 170/- per month.
- (vi) Previously the Community Organiser was working in Gun Carriage Factory from where he was dismissed for anti-social activities.
- (vii) The place and location of the building in which the activities were conducted was not suitable at all.
- (viii) All the sewing machines (of the craft class) were dumped below tables in a corner and ladies were sitting idle. No craft work could be seen.
- (ix) In the balwadi class, there were few charts and toys. There was no play equipment.
- (x) The purpose for which grant was being given by the Central Social Welfare Board was not being fulfilled and the poor workers of the slum area were not being benefitted in any way.

11.277 On receipt of this report from the State Board, the Central Social Welfare Board vide their letter dated September 14, 1966 drew the attention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jabalpur to the observations made therein and asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to rectify these defects.

11.278 The State Board Inspector who visited this project on December 17, 1966 pointed out the following defects in his report.

- (i) The Community Organiser did not maintain any diary and the families were not contacted since January, 1966.
- (ii) Even the ditch in slum area where Balwadi was conducted could not be filled.
- (iii) Medical examination of the children had not been conducted in the current year though they had weighing machine and two doctors in the committee of the unit.
- (iv) The work of the organiser was not at all satisfactory and required much improvement.
- (v) No account had been maintained for nashta distribution.
- (vi) The present state of affairs of the unit was not satisfactory.

11.279 On receipt of this report the Central Social Welfare Board vide their letter dated February 6, 1967 again drew the attention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jabbalpur to the defects pointed out in the report and asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to take immediate steps in this regard.

Welfare Extension Project, Delhi

11.280 Grants totalling Rs. 45,065.22 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from March 1, 1959 to March 31, 1966.

11.281 The following activities were claimed for this project.

- (1) Dispensary.
- (2) Balwadi Classes.
- (3) Craft class for Women.
- (4) Adult Education Class.

11.282 No inspection report of any official, either of the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board or the Central Board, in respect of this Welfare Extension Project for the period from 4/61 to 2/64 is available.

11.283 An Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board accompanied by the Board's Secretary visited this Welfare Extension Project for the first time on May 13, 1964. He reported the following defects and improprieties.

- (i) Except for two or three old black-boards and chairs for teachers, no equipment was visible in the hall where the balwadi classes were conducted.
- (ii) They were charging a fees of Rs. 2/- per month per child in the Balwadi class.
- (iii) There was no sign of any discipline.
- (iv) The Community Organiser was absent though she had signed the attendance register.
- (v) There was no play equipment found anywhere and there was no sign of educational equipment.
- (vi) Balwadi classes needed to be properly organised.

11.284 He concluded his report saying:—

- (1) "The activities as such did not constitute an urban project covering various aspect of the community life in the slum area.
- (2) "There was no purpose served by a Community Organiser whose supervision was nil and what she had to supervise was still less.
- (3) The parent organisation had not paid any attention to the progress of activities in the Centre."

11.285 The Central Social Welfare Board in their letter dated June 4, 1964 communicated the above observations to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and asked them to take necessary action to improve the working of this project.

Welfare Extension Project, Amravati

11.286 Grants totalling Rs. 12,000.00 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from July 1, 1962 to March 31, 1965.

11.287 The activities claimed for this Welfare Extension Project were:—

1. Pre-Primary School.
2. Play-Centre.
3. Adult Education class.
4. Reading room.
5. Sewing Class for Women.

11.288 During the entire period it functioned, this Project was never inspected by any official of the State or the Central Board.

11.289 The Secretary, Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi in his letter No. CB/WEP/Urban/Mah/62—65, dated December 3, 1963 to the Joint Convener Bharat Sevak Samaj, Vidharbha Region, Amravati, observed *inter alia* that unless the activities were improved, no further release would be made. However, the following further releases were made by the Board without first obtaining any inspection report on the activities of the Project.

Date of release	Amount
	Rs.
21-6-1964	1,500
11-8-1964	2,500

11.290 The approvable expenditure of this Welfare Extension Project upto March, 1965 was Rs. 11,312.56 against the total grant of Rs. 12,000/- paid by the Board leaving a balance of Rs. 687.44 with the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

11.291 A total expenditure of Rs. 1169.39 was admitted by the Central Social Welfare Board on the purchase of equipment for this project. However, the list of equipment furnished by the Convener, Bharat Sevak Samaj Amravati, showed equipment worth Rs. 944.39 only. What happened to the equipment worth Rs. 225/- is not known.

11.292 The equipment purchased included, among other things, the following articles.

Name	Qty.	Cost
		Rs.
Almirah	1	125
Zoola	1	200
Grhasrandi	1	175
Usha Sewing Machine ..	1	239.75

There was nothing in the file furnished by the Central Social Welfare Board to indicate that the equipment purchased was taken back by the Central or the State Board when the grants were discontinued for this Project.

11.293 The circumstances under which further grants were stopped to this Project by the Central Social Welfare Board are not clear from the available record.

Welfare Extension Project, Trichur

11.294 Grants totalling Rs. 53,900.96 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from December 29, 1958 to March 31, 1967.

11.295 The following activities were claimed for this project.

- (1) Pre-primary School.
- (2) Creche.
- (3) Play Centre.
- (4) Tailoring class for Women.
- (5) Reading Room.

11.296 The figures given below indicate that the grants paid by the Central Social Welfare Board to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for this Welfare Extension Project in the following years were not released by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the project in the same year in which these grants were paid by the Central Social Welfare Board.

Grants paid by the Central Social Welfare Board		Amount accounted for in the audited accounts	
Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
1958-59 ..	4,000	1958-59	3,500
1959-60 ..	8,000	1959-60	7,400
1961-62 ..	7,300	1961-62	6,700
1962-63 ..	7,000	1962-63	6,100

11.297 The State Board Inspector who visited this project on March 1959 pointed out the following irregularities and shortcomings.

- (i) It was seen from the cash book that out of the grant of Rs. 4,000/- released by the Central Social Welfare Board only Rs. 3,500/- had been released to this project by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (ii) Steps should be taken to start a few more activities.
- (iii) Arrangements for the periodical Medical Examination of Creche and Balwadi children should be made.
- (iv) More facilities for recreational activities for children should be provided.

11.298 The State Board Inspector who inspected this project on December 22, 1959 also pointed out that more equipment for creche, Balwadi and recreational activities should be purchased.

11.299 The Welfare Officer who inspected this project on April 17, 1964 pointed out that the medical care of the children in the

creche needed to be geared up since some children were suffering from malnutrition.

11.300 The Welfare Officer of the State Board who inspected this project on October 26, 1964 pointed out that out of the amount of Rs. 2,807.96 paid by the Central Social Welfare Board to the Pradesh Offices of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Pradesh Office had released only an amount of Rs. 2,200/- so far. He recommended the suggestion of the Community Organiser that proper instructions should be given to the Pradesh Office to make available the funds released to them by the Central Board for the use of the unit at proper time. This shows that the grants were not released by the Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj to the project in time.

11.301 The following outstanding liabilities were shown in the audited Receipts and Expenditure Accounts of this project.

Year	Nature	Amount
		Rs.
1963-64	Expenses payable ..	609.72
1964-65	Do.	103.85
1965-66	Do.	780.00
1966-67	Balwadi and Creche	
	Food Expenses ..	97.35
	Salary of the Organiser	835.81
	Salary of the Creche Attendant	135.00
	Salary of the Balwadi Teacher	187.50
	Salary of the Tailoring Teacher	180.00
	Rent	480.00

11.302 Excepting the accounts for 1966-67, which have not yet been finalized by the Central Social Welfare Board, accounts for the remaining years mentioned above were finalized by the Central Social Welfare Board after taking into account the outstanding liabilities for the respective years. There is however, no indication whether these liabilities were discharged.

Welfare Extension Project, Ajmer

11.303 The Central Social Welfare Board gave total grants amounting to Rs. 45,882.57 for the said Welfare Extension Project during the period January 1, 1959 to March 31, 1967,

Rent charged in the accounts

11.304 During the period 1958-59 to 1966-67 the following amounts were charged as rent in the accounts of the Welfare Extension Project Ajmer:—

Expenditure on house rent W.E.P., Ajmer

1958-59—	135.00 (shown as House expenses)
1959-60—	277.12 (House expenses)
	71.00 (House rent)
1960-61	581.25 (House rent)
1961-62	576.00.
1962-63	576.00.
1963-64	309.00.
1964-65	600.00.
1965-66	96.00.
1966-67	611.00.

11.305 The inspection report of the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board dated March 4, 1960 shows that the said Welfare Extension Project was started in the Diggi Mohalla which was not a slum area but was a crowded area. Another report was sent on the 8th March about the accounts wherein the Inspector has mentioned that a sum of Rs. 295/- was spent for purchase of tin sheets and labour charges for a room for the project. The Central Social Welfare Board on March 22, 1969 pointed out that the expenses incurred on the repairs of the building should be met from the Bharat Sevak Samaj funds and similarly expenditure on building materials should also not be met from the Board's funds. To this the Samaj replied that in the locality where the Project was working it was not possible to get good and spacious accommodation. With a view to overcome this difficulty they requested the people of the locality who gifted the land. The Samaj accordingly constructed the required premises. They also pointed out that there were no recurring expenses and it was comparatively very cheap and had involved people's participation also. The fact that the Welfare Extension Project located in premises for which no rent was paid to the Samaj is indicated by the subsequent inspection reports also. In his report dated March 18, 1964 the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board pointed out that the project was paying Rs. 15/- per month as house rent for the office and Bharat Sevak Samaj Rs. 8/- per month. In the said report the Inspector pointed out that the institution had not been

able to provide suitable accommodation for the activities of Balwad's, Lady Crafts Centre and Adult Education. He also pointed out that the office must be located in the Project area. The observations of the Inspector were communicated to the Bharat Sevak Samaj who in their reply dated the April 15, 1964 pointed out that a sum of Rs. 291/- was saved under the head 'house rent' because previously the house rent of the community organiser was also being paid from this head which had been discontinued from that year (1963-64). From the reply of the Bharat Sevak Samaj it would appear that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was charging rent for a building which was constructed partly out of the Welfare Extension Project Funds and out of the efforts of the local community. In fact, the Samaj was showing the rent as paid to itself in the accounts. Further, the house rent charged in the accounts prior to 1963-64 was partly for the house rent of the Community Organiser which was irregular. (Rs. 8/- per month mentioned as the rent paid in the inspection reports seems to be the rent paid for the Women's Tailoring Centre as would appear from some of the receipts produced).

Furniture and Equipments etc. purchased out of the Grants

11.306 The total non-recurring expenditure incurred on the purchase of furniture, equipments, etc. out of the grants of the Central Social Welfare Board amounted to Rs. 2,707.63 during the period. The grants from the Central Social Welfare Board were stopped after 1966-67. It is not known whether the Welfare Extension Project was functioning after the stopping of the Board grants. The action taken about the equipments, furniture left is also not indicated in the files. From the inspection report of the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Board dated September 4, 1965 it is seen that Mr. Sumer Singh Chauhan who was the Community Organiser and who was paid at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month from the Welfare Extension Project did not maintain daily diary. The Inspector also observed that his services were utilised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj Office also as Typist. He wanted the District Bharat Sevak Samaj to be instructed to let him work only for the Urban Welfare Project. In all the inspection reports it has been indicated that the Community Organiser was stationed more at the headquarters and the Inspector had pointed out that in the interest of public service the organiser should be instructed to be generally in the field.

Complaint about the working of the Welfare Extension Project

11.307 From a copy of the complaint dated the July 28, 1963 from one Smt. Prameshwari Sharma, C/o Rameshwar Lal Garg, Garg Mohalla, Nallah Bazar, Ajmer sent to Mrs. Chandra Tandon, Secretary, Social Welfare Section, Central Bharat Sevak Samaj copy of which has been sent to the Central Social Welfare Board and is available in the file of the Central Social Welfare Board it is seen that she had made the following allegation:—

“Under-signed is a Craft teacher from the last 4½ years of P.W.E.P. run by Bharat Sevak Samaj Ajmer. This is for the first time in the past History that lady staff often mis-behaved and harassed by the Chairman P.W.E.P and the authorities of Bharat Sevak Samaj Ajmer.

“Not a least respect is given to the lady staff. This is very highly objectionable. I request you to order the Chairman and the Bharat Sevak Samaj Authorities to amend their behaviour.

“This is their slogan “we will turn you out”. This is not a way of courtesy from their side. In case if they want to remove me they should adopt the proper procedure. They should give me one month's notice or one month's salary. I hope you shall surely agree with the comment.

“Yesterday Mr. Sumer Singh the man of Balwant Singh Mehta who is working as a Community Organiser, P.W.E.P. came with a lady and ordered me that I should not come from 1st August because that new lady will work instead of me. Is this order justified?

“Because you are also a lady so you can very well understand the feelings of this poor lady. I am a part time craft teacher and am drawing Rs. 30/- p.m. only. Is this a reward of my last 5 years honest services?

“In end, I shall like to draw your kind attention towards this fact that past convenors were very much pleased with my work. I do not understand why the present authorities wants to remove me with no fault from my side,

"I hope that you will take an early step regarding this burning topic and will protect an old and a poor lady from starvation with four kids. The letter which was in the hands of that lady who is to work instead of me has fallen in the centre and is in my possession.

"I am enclosing a true copy of that particular letter which will reveal the facts that in removing me they have not the interest to give the job to their kith and kin. Is this the true policy of Bharat Sevak Samāj?

"I do not understand the present policy of the Chairman of the P.W.E.P. The reason is that in the month of July we were ordered to collect admission fee and tuition fee from the ladies who were attending the centre but to our surprise when the inspector from Central Social Welfare Board came for checking all those relevant papers were destroyed by the Chairman Shri S. P. Puri. Though in our record we have got the receipt of this collection from Shri Sumer Singh. From our point of view this is a sort of double policy and we doubt the authorities because we ourselves feel unsafe. Please give your comment regarding this very issue".

She had also enclosed a true copy of the receipt for Rs. 10/- given by Shri Summer Singh Chauhan on July 10, 1963. The records of the Central Social Welfare Board do not indicate that any action was taken on the complaint. According to the allegation it would appear that no collections from the Tailoring Centre were taken into account. The audited accounts for the year ended 31-3-1964 also show no receipts from the Tailoring Centre.

11.308 The Accounts and the Progress Reports of the Samaj Welfare Extension Project, Ajmer, show that in the year 1958-59 the Samaj was running a Nursery School and a Women's Craft Centre attached to the Welfare Extension Project. From the complaint of the Instructor of the Welfare Extension Project mentioned above it would appear that fees were being collected from the Women Craft Centre. From the practice followed by the Samaj in all the other welfare extension projects it would be only

reasonable to presume that for the Nursery School also some fees would have been collected, but the accounts for the various years show that only in some years some fees have been shown as follows:

	Rs.	
1958-59	169.59	(This is not shown as fees but as miscellaneous income and it is not known whether the fees were actually included in this amount or were excluded).
1959-60	Nil	
1960-61	Nil	
1961-62	Nil	
1962-63	219.60	(This is shown as income).
1963-64	Nil	
1964-65	Nil	
1965-66	Nil	
1966-67	882.65	(In this year it has been shown as tuition fees etc.)

11.309 Thus it would appear that out of the 9 years of the functioning of the Welfare Extension Project only in 3 years some fees and income have been accounted for even though in all the years the Nursery School and a Craft Centre were functioning. Whether these fees accounted for were the entire fees collected is not known as the full description of the collections have not been indicated in the Accounts.

Welfare Extension Project, Indore

11.310 Grants totalling Rs. 45,938.25 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from 9-12-1958 to 31-3-1967.

11.311 The following activities were claimed for this project.

- (1) Pre-primary School.
- (2) Family Planning Centre.
- (3) Play-Centre.
- (4) Adult Education.
- (5) Craft class for women.

11.312 A Welfare Officer of the State Board visited this project on 19-9-59. The defects and improprieties noticed by him are summarised below:—

- (i) The work of the health centre needed proper organisation.
- (ii) No proper records were maintained of the donations received in cash.
- (iii) No action was taken by the Central Social Welfare Board to get these defects remedied.

Welfare Extension Project, Calicut

11.313 Grants totalling Rs. 47,320.52 were given to this Welfare Extension Project from 1-2-59 to 31-3-67.

11.314 The following activities were claimed for this project.

- (1) Creche.
- (2) Nursery School.
- (3) Tailoring class for Women.
- (4) Distribution of milk to children.

11.315 There is no inspection report of any official, either of the Central or State Board for the period from 11/60 to 2/64 available in the relevant records of the Central Social Welfare Board.

11.316 In respect of the Scheme of Welfare Extension Projects (Urban), the Commission finds:

- (i) The Bharat Sevak Samaj were given grants for 29 Urban Welfare Extension Projects and from 1958 to 1967 the grants paid Rs. 10,45,127.78. These projects were to start child welfare, youth health, women's welfare and common activities for the benefit of the local community and it was obligatory to mobilise honorary services of Doctors and Social Workers and others for the enrichment of the programme and the co-operation of the local Municipality was also to be obtained.
- (ii) The Commission finds that the major activities taken up by these Welfare Extension Projects were only two, i.e., the running of the Balwadis and the women's crafts centres and even these were not functioning properly in many places as is shown by the reports of the officials of the Central and State Social Welfare Advisory Boards who inspected these projects.
- (iii) In many cases rather high fees were charged by the Samaj which made

the poorer sections of the people unable to avail of the facilities. There were also cases of the receipts of the projects not being properly accounted for.

- (iv) Even though in a number of projects the running of creche was claimed as one of the activities, inspections by officials of the Central and Social Welfare Boards revealed that actually the creches were not functioning and grants were being claimed even for such creche which were not functioning. The Samaj appears to have misutilised the grants claimed for such non-existent creches.
- (v) The Community Organisers who were appointed in the Projects appear to have done very little work as the main activities reported are only running of Balwadi and the craft centres. In some cases it has been reported that the community organisers were actually looking after organisational work of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (vi) There is no evidence about the Samaj mobilising services of voluntary workers like Doctors, Social Workers, etc. In very few cases were any medical facilities provided by the Projects and in the few cases where they were so provided, the Doctors were given honorarium from out of funds of the Welfare Extension Project, even though the scheme did not provide for payment of such honorarium.
- (vii) For the Welfare Extension Projects furniture and equipments were purchased but out of 29 Welfare Extension Projects only in respect of three the furniture and equipments have been received back after the scheme was stopped. In the case of others the furniture and equipments have not been received back nor has the Samaj any precise information as to who is having possession of those articles and how they are being used.
- (viii) Inspection by the Officials of the Central and State Advisory Boards revealed that the reports sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj were exaggerated and the number of beneficiaries were inflated in the reports.

TABLE 11-A
(Referred to in Para 11.8)
List of Welfare Extension Projects

Sl. No.	Place	Period during which functioned	Grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board
1	Balmiki Nagar Bangalore	1-7-1958 to 31-3-1964	23,548.16
2	Hubli	1-10-1958 to 31-3-1967	51,153.98
3	Nagpur	1-1-1959 to 31-7-1961	13,360.36
4	Jammu	October, 1959 to 31-3-1966	42,560.52
5	Tankipura, Srinagar	5-12-1958 to 31-3-1966	50,020.61
6	Chaidon, Srinagar	1-8-1962 to 31-3-1967	19,932.44
7	Ajmer	1-1-1959 to 31-3-1967	45,882.57
8	Ahmedabad	2-1-1961 to 15-8-1967	36,725.53
9	Patna	18-12-1958 to 31-7-1964	31,121.20
10	Chapra	23-12-1962 to 31-1-1967	25,000.00
11	Hyderabad	11-12-1958 to 31-3-1967	50,993.31
12	Bhopal	1-4-1962 to 31-3-1966	27,654.91
13	Indore	9-12-1958 to 31-3-1967	45,938.25
14	Jabalpur	1-4-1962 to 31-3-1967	21,787.43
15	Rajkot	1-12-1958 to 31-3-1967	52,837.37
16	Delhi	1-3-1959 to 31-3-1966	45,065.22
17	Berhampur	23-1-1959 to 31-3-1967	50,412.29
18	Puri	4-12-1958 to 31-3-1967	45,563.00
19	Gurgaon	5-11-1958 to 31-3-1967	52,136.98
20	Patiala	1-11-1959 to 31-3-1963	13,724.50
21	Ernakulam	1-9-1962 to 31-3-1966	18,312.24
22	Calicut	1-2-1959 to 31-3-1967	47,320.52
23	Alleppey	18-4-1962 to 31-3-1966	25,155.16
24	Trichur	29-12-1958 to 31-3-1967	53,900.96
25	Thanjavur	1-4-1962 to 31-3-1967	26,913.55
26	Madras	15-8-1959 to 31-3-1966	41,142.72
27	Vellore	8-8-1962 to 3-3-1967	24,278.72
28	Trivandrum	12-12-1958 to 31-3-1967	50,685.28
29	Amravati	1-7-1962 to 31-3-1965	12,000.00
Total			10,45,127.78

TABLE 11-B

(Referred to in Para 11.9)

Statement showing non-recurring expenditure incurred by the Welfare Extension Projects on Purchase of Equipment

Serial No.	Welfare Extension Project	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Amravati	1962-63	1,169.39	
2	Chaidob (Srinagar) ..	1962-63	1,278.46	
3	Tankipura (Srinagar) ..	1958-59	1,193.59	
		1959-60	283.50	
		1961-62	336.75	
4	Jammu	1959-60	834.72	
		1960-61	830.47	
		1961-62	452.44	
		1963-64	34.50	
		1964-65	19.50	
5	Bhopal	1962-63	1,662.75	
6	Indore	1958-59	9.00	
		1959-60	674.30	
		1960-61	847.53	
		1962-63	354.36	
		1963-64	145.64	
		1965-66	282.50	
7	Jabalpur	1962-63	2,092.31	
		1963-64	184.92	
		1964-65	806.71	
		1966-67	114.40	
8	Hyderabad	1958-59	894.22	
		1959-60	407.99	
		1960-61	399.76	
		1961-62	78.99	
		1962-63	87.62	
		1963-64	333.39	
		1964-65	400.00	
		1966-67	174.34	
9	Ahmedabad	1960-61	15.00	
		1961-62	949.72	
		1962-63	550.28	
		1963-64	45.00	
		1964-65	400.00	
		1966-67	168.07	
10	Rajkot	1958-59	1,417.76	
		1959-60	1,556.36	
11	Chapra	1962-63	474.01	
		1963-64	373.45	
		1964-65	382.45	
		1965-66	18.00	
12	Mandiri	1958-59	555.32	
		1959-60	321.70	
		1960-61	244.55	
		1961-62	454.35	
		1962-63	7.61	
		1963-64	37.64	

TABLE 11-B—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
13	Gurgaon	.. ..	1958-59 159·45 1959-60 543·29 1960-61 146·30 1962-63 500·00 1964-65 211·50 1965-66 123·55 1966-67 220·00	
14	Trivandrum	.. ..	1958-59 1,396·74 1959-60 848·36 1960-61 697·05 1961-62 216·65 1962-63 90·09 1963-64 193·26 1964-65 500·00 1966-67 165·49	
15	Ernakulam	.. ..	1962-63 341·22 1964-65 1,688·78 1965-66 308·06	
16	Alleppey	.. ..	1962-65 5,180·00 1965-66 200·00	
17	Trichur	.. ..	1958-59 1,374·04 1959-60 696·98 1960-61 1,469·37 1961-62 500·00 1964-65 41·75 1965-66 30·00	
18	Calicut	.. ..	1958-59 1,143·79 1959-60 180·98 1960-61 339·07 1961-62 500·00 1964-65 500·00 1966-67 157·50	
19	Thanjavur	.. ..	6-3-62 1,028·07 to 31-3-63 1963-64 353·55 1965-66 657·95 1966-67 175·00	
20	Vellore	.. ..	1962-63 1,720·00 to 1963-64 1965-66 82·25 1966-67 205·00 325·00*	* Rs. 325 is on account of cost of wall clock (Rs. 75) and Radio (Rs. 250) taken over from Night Shelter.

TABLE 11-B—concl.

1	2	3	4	5
21	Madras	.. ..	1959-60 229·69 1960-61 711·34 1961-62 22·26 1964-65 79·60 1965-66 183·60	
22	Puri	.. ..	1958-59 723·88 1959-60 4·47 1960-61 75·45 1962-63 115·05 1963-64 376·45 1965-66 300·00	
23	Berhampur	.. ..	1958-59 711·00 1959-60 546·75 1960-61 607·75* 1961-62 85·52 1963-64 259·50	* This was included in the statement of expenditure for 1961-62.
24	Delhi	.. ..	1958-59 423·31 1959-60 1,315·48 1960-61 1,552·94 1961-64 500·00 1964-65 246·75 1965-66 300·00	
25	Ajmer	.. ..	1958-59 768·69 1959-60 369·33 1960-61 645·00 1962-63 500·00 1964-65 140·80 1966-67 483·81	
26	Patiala	. ..	1959-60 176·80	
27	Hubli	.. ..	1958-59 1,354·53 1959-60 1,001·28 1961-62 257·31 1962-63 227·32 1963-64 250·00	
28	Nagpur	.. ..	1958-59 2,426·13	
29	Bangalore	.. ..	1-7-58 1,115·58 to 31-12-58 1-1-59 643·07 to 31-7-60 1-8-60 104·99 to 31-3-61	
Total			.. 69,400·72	

TABLE 11-C

(Referred to in Para 11-20)

Statement showing excess of grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board over the net expenditure of Welfare Extension Projects

[illegible]

TABLE 11-D
(Referred to in Para 11.26)

Statement showing unspent balances of grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board to Bharat Sevak Samaj for Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

Serial No.	Welfare Extension project	Period (Financial year)	Unspent balance brought forward	Grants given	Total	Expenditure admitted as Board's share	Unspent balance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Indore	.. 1966-67	1,062.36	3,600.00	4,662.36	4,001.00	661.36	..
2	Bhopal	.. 1965-66	..	5,600.00	5,600.00	..	5,600.00	Bharat Sevak Samaj has submitted an account for 1966-67 showing an expenditure of Rs. 6,089.23 which has not yet been accepted by the Central Social Welfare Board.
3	Tankipur	.. 1965-66	60.51	11,439.49	11,500.00	10,975.42	524.48	..
4	Chaidob	.. 1965-66	..	4,400.00	4,400.00	..	4,400.00	Bharat Sevak Samaj has submitted accounts for 1965-66 and 1966-67, which have not yet been accepted by the Central Social Welfare Board.
5	Amravati	.. 1962-65	..	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,416.56	583.44	..
6	Vellore	.. 1966-67	2,636.00	3,600.00	6,236.00	5,238.00	998.00	..
7	Borhampur	.. 1966-67	1,232.00	3,000.00	4,232.00	3,230.00	1,002.00	..
8	Chapra	.. 1962-66	..	25,000.00	25,000.00	23,778.22	1,221.78	The project was not sanctioned for 1966-67 although the Bharat Sevak Samaj has submitted accounts for 1966-67.
9	Jammu	.. 1-10-1965 to 31-3-1966	..	3,100.00	3,100.00	2,736.00	364.00	..
Total							5,355.06	

TABLE 11-E

(Referred to in Para 11.28)

Statement showing the Welfare Extension Projects in respect of which a separate bank account was not opened

Serial No.	Welfare Extension Project	Total Grants given
		Rs.
1	Hubli	51,153.98
2	Alleppey	25,155.16
3	Jammu	42,560.00
4	Hyderabad	53,993.31
5	Nagpur	13,360.36
6	Raikot	52,837.37
7	Ahmedabad	36,725.53

TABLE 11-F

(Referred to in Para 11.36)

Statement showing shortfall in matching contribution by the Bharat Sevak Samaj

Serial No.	Welfare Extension Project	Period	Expenditure admitted	Contribution which should have been raised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj	Contribution actually raised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj	Extent of shortfall	Remarks
1	Tankipur ..	1-4-64 to 31-3-66	13,719.40	2,743.88	1,988.00	755.00	
2	Jammu ..	1-10-65 to 31-3-66	3,420.00	684.00	488.27	195.73	
3	Indore ..	1-4-64 to 31-3-65	6,265.93	1,253.19	973.82	279.37	
		1-1-65 to 31-3-66	6,781.12	1,356.22	1,116.10	240.12	
		1-4-66 to 31-3-67	5,001.02	1,000.00	939.80	60.20	
4	Berhampur ..	1964-66	11,896.97	2,379.40	1,634.22	745.18	
5	Hubli ..	1964-66	10,849.75	2,169.95	139.18	2,030.77	
		1966-67	5,405.14	1,081.33	85.00	996.03	
				Total	..	5,302.40	

TABLE 11-G

(Referred to in Para 11.49)

Statement showing liabilities on which grants were given

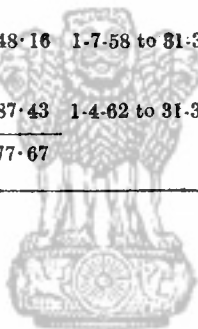
Serial No.	Welfare Extension Project	Year of account	Liabilities		Remarks
			Nature	Amount	
1	Nagpur ..	1961-62	Salary of the Community Organiser ..	885.00	
			Salary of the Craft Teacher ..	160.00	
			Balwadi Teacher ..	240.00	
2	Bhopal ..	1965-66	Outstanding expenses including salaries house rent, chowkidar and sweeper's salary ..	805.00	
3	Mandiri ..	1961-62	Pay of community organiser ..	450.00	
		1963-64	Audit fees ..	60.00	
4	Thanjavur ..	1966-67	Salaries ..	1,650.00	(On 100% basis)
			Contingencies ..	150.00	(On 100% basis)
5	Hubli ..	1966-67	Salaries ..	1,070.00	The amount of grant admissible on the liabilities is Rs. 856 (i.e. 80% of Rs. 1,070). Out of the total grant admissible a sum of Rs. 824 still remains to be paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
Total				..	Rs. 5,470.00

TABLE 11-H

(Referred to in Para 11.69)

Statement showing Welfare Extension Projects which had to be closed owing to their unsatisfactory working

Serial No.	Welfare Extension Project			Total grants given	Period during which it functioned	Remarks
1	Nagpur	..	..	13,360.36	1-1-59 to 31-7-61	
2	Amravati	..	..	12,000.00	1-7-62 to 31-3-65	
3	Jammu	..	..	42,560.52	1-10-59 to 31-3-66	The grant for 1966-67 was not given to Bharat Sevak Samaj as the Municipal Committee, Jammu did not give the necessary non-clearance certificate regarding non-clearance of slums.
4	Chapra	..	..	25,000.00	23-12-62 to 31-1-67	
5	Mandiri (Patna)	..	..	31,121.20	18-12-58 to 31-7-64	
6	Bangalore	..	..	23,548.16	1-7-58 to 31-3-64	
7	Jubbulpore	..	..	21,787.43	1-4-62 to 31-3-67	
	Total	..	..	1,69,377.67		



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER 12

Night Shelters—Origin of the Scheme

On March 15, 1958 the Planning Commission sent a scheme to the Central Social Welfare Board for providing night shelters for shelterless labourers. It asked the Central Social Welfare Board to consider the scheme. On July 5, 1958 Mr. R. S. Krishnan of the Central Social Welfare Board wrote to Mr. P. P. Agarwal, Joint Secretary of the Planning Commission pointing out that the scheme of shelters for shelterless labourers did not really fall within the scope of the Central Social Welfare Board's programme which was framed primarily for the benefit of women, children and the handicapped. He suggested that this scheme could possibly be organised more suitably by an organisation with a grant from the Planning Commission under public cooperation or with assistance from one or the other labour welfare schemes.

12.2 To this letter a reply was sent by Mr. P. P. Agarwal who maintained that the scheme for Night Shelters fell within the scope of the Central Social Welfare Board's programme. According to him the activities of the Central Social Welfare Board were not confined to the women, children or the physically handicapped but were to include activities like the welfare of the backward classes, labour welfare, youth welfare etc. Further, according to him Night Shelters were to benefit some women and children also.

12.3 The files of the Central Social Welfare Board show that the scheme of Night Shelters was considered by the Central Social Welfare Board at its meetings held on August 7th and 8th, 1958 and it was accepted in principle. The scheme was for starting Night Shelters in the capital. The Board, however, while agreeing to the scheme in principle felt that as the Board had already given a great deal of responsibility to the State Boards under various other schemes, it would not be appropriate to burden them with the further responsibility of the Night Shelters. So they considered it necessary that some other suitable all-India organisation should undertake the responsibility in this regard. Mr. P. P. Agarwal, Joint Secretary in the Planning Commission who was also a Member of the Central Social Welfare Board was requested to make some suggestions. On August 16, 1958 Mr. P. P. Agarwal wrote

to the Secretary of the Central Social Welfare Board pointing out that he had already suggested in the meeting that the Bharat Sevak Samaj would be prepared to undertake this work and should be considered for the purpose and that he had no other suggestions to make. On August 18, 1958 Mr. R. S. Krishnan, Secretary of the Central Social Welfare Board wrote to Mr. Agarwal stating that the question of entrusting the schemes of shelters for the shelterless to the Bharat Sevak Samaj was being actively considered. It was thus that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was entrusted with the scheme of running Night Shelters first in Delhi and subsequently in the various parts of the country.

12.4 On October 23, 1958 the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj sent their proposals for starting 14 Night Shelters. The Samaj wrote that these schemes were under examination in the Central office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj but recommended sanctioning of the Night Shelters at Bangalore, Mysore, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Alleppey immediately. The first Night Shelter to be sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board was the Night Shelter at Bangalore for which an amount of Rs. 5,500/- was sanctioned for 2 years from December 1, 1958. Sanction was issued on November 29, 1958 and the first instalment of the grant of Rs. 3,000/- was sent by cheque on December 9, 1958 by the Central Social Welfare Board. The salient features of the scheme as incorporated in the sanction were as follows:—

- (i) The grant was to be intended to be utilised for starting a Night Shelter for the shelterless. The Shelter was to provide not only a sleeping place but also give protection against undesirable social elements and also provide for adequate educational and recreational facilities. Arrangements for cleanliness and sanitation were to be made and persons suffering from infectious diseases were not to be admitted.
- (ii) A small kitchen and a canteen were to be attached to the Night Shelter.

(iii) Attempts were to be made to develop community centre providing for vocational training for inmates during their spare time.

(iv) Admission was to be given to working people only such as labourers, vendors, petty hawkers, shoeshine boys, etc. who for want of inexpensive accommodation had to sleep on pavements. No beggars were to be allowed.

(v) Separate accommodation was to be provided in the Night Shelter for women, men and boys under the age of 16.

(vi) The assistance of the Central Social Welfare Board was meant for the basic amenities which were to be enriched by mobilising the honorary services of doctors, social workers and others and the cooperation of the local municipality was to be obtained for providing adequate water supply, sanitation and public health services etc.

(vii) The institution was to maintain regular accounts of receipts and payments. Audited statement showing the details of the items of expenditure were to be submitted annually.

12.5 Even though the first instalment of the grant for the Night Shelter at Bangalore was released on December 9, 1958 no Night Shelter was started for want of accommodation and the whole amount of Rs. 3,000/- was refunded by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on January 3, 1961 i.e. more than 2 years after the grant was given to them.

12.6 Grants were sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board for more Night Shelters and on the whole 51 Night Shelters were sanctioned between 1958-59 and 1966-67. But all these were not functioning at the same time; some were closed due to their unsatisfactory functioning. The names of the Night Shelters, the period during which they functioned and the total grant given to them are given in table 12-A.

12.7 Number of Night Shelters which were functioning during the different years and the

total grants given to them during the different years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Night Shelters	Amount of grant given (in Rs.)
1958-59	23	74,600.00
1959-60	39	66,403.76
1960-61	35	61,960.00
1961-62	32	59,298.88
1962-63	34	51,801.66
1963-64	33	35,685.46
1964-65	25	43,714.61
1965-66	22	32,116.57
1966-67	11	15,106.40
Total ..		4,38,687.34

Non-recurring expenditure on the purchase of equipments, furniture etc. for night shelters

12.8 For the various night shelters the Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned non-recurring expenditure for the purchase of furniture, equipments etc. The total expenditure incurred on these items was Rs. 68,412.07 as shown in the Table 12-B. Some of the night shelters were closed after working for a year or two due to poor response or due to Bharat Sevak Samaj's inability to get suitable accommodation for the night shelters. The grants for the night shelters were discontinued by the Central Social Welfare Board from the year 1966-67.

12.9 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether it had issued any instructions for the return of equipment or for their proper utilisation.

12.10 The Central Social Welfare Board has stated that in respect of the night shelters which were continuing at the time of Public Accounts Committee's ban, (Listed in Table 12-C) there was no question of taking over the equipment and the matter will be taken up after the ban is lifted and the accounts are settled. The Central Social Welfare Board has added that in respect of the night shelters which were closed prior to the Public Accounts Committee ban, instructions were issued in individual cases depending upon the nature of equipment available with the particular night shelter vide the Central Social Welfare Board's circular No. 20-1/66-G dated April 24, 1966 addressed to the Chairman of all State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.

12.11 Table 12-D indicates the night shelters which were closed prior to Public Accounts Committee ban and in respect of which the furniture and equipment has not been taken over by the Central Social Welfare Board.

12.12 In this connection the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether the furniture and equipment in respect of night shelters which had not been included in Table 12-C and Table 12-D had been returned to the Central Social Welfare Board and, if the furniture, equipment etc. had not been returned to the Central Social Welfare Board, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state how these were utilised after the closure of the night shelters and in whose custody they were at present. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was also asked to state whether any physical verification of these furniture pieces and equipments had been made after the closure of the night shelters.

12.13 In reply to these questions the Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that most of the equipment was of a perishable nature and most of it had outlived its life. Such equipment as is still in a usable condition, is being used where the night shelters are continuing with the Bharat Sevak Samaj's local resources. (The Bharat Sevak Samaj has not furnished a complete list of such night shelters). In other cases they are lying with the Pradesh/Distt./City/Units of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has added that statements showing details of serviceable and unserviceable equipments of the night shelters were furnished to the Central Social Welfare Board and the instructions of the Central Social Welfare Board regarding the transfer/disposal of such equipments are awaited. As regards the physical verification of the equipment, the Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that the above mentioned statements must have been prepared by the night shelters authorities concerned after proper physical verification.

Unspent balances of grant left with the night shelters

12.14 Table 12-E shows the instances where the unspent balances of grants were left with the night shelters. These amounts should have been adjusted either by approving the expenditure or by recovery in cash. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state what action it had taken to adjust or recover the unspent balances left with the Bharat Sevak Samaj. It replied that as soon as the embargo is lifted by

the Government the accounts of these night shelters will be finalized and the question of the amount to be released or recovered would be settled.

Utilization of Night Shelters for giving accommodation to the ineligible type of beneficiaries

12.15 The scheme of night shelters provided that admission to night shelters was to be given only to working people such as labourers, vendors, petty shop-keepers, hawkers, shoe-shine boys etc. who for want of inexpensive accommodation had to sleep on pavements. The progress reports sent by the various night shelters and the inspection reports of the Central or State Board officials indicated that unauthorised persons such as students, clerks, relatives of patients etc. were also being admitted in the night shelters. The Table 12-F shows details of such night shelters.

12.16 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether it had obtained the prior approval of the Central Social Welfare Board for admitting the ineligible into the night shelter.

12.17 The reply of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was as under:—

“It will be appreciated that during the period under reference Night-shelters were being run as pilot project. In the past, such an Institution never existed and there was no administrative experience available in regard to its management and running. A certain measure of flexibility, therefore was necessary to evolve a successful pattern. The success of the Night-shelter very often depended on the location of the building. If the organisation succeeded in getting a building close to the place of work of the pavement dwellers. Quite often even under such favourable conditions the Social Workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj had to persuade the pavement dweller who apprehended that the shelter was a ‘police trap’. But in many cities due to high rents and lack of accommodation the Samaj was not able to locate suitable buildings close to the place of work of the pavement dwellers.

"Under such circumstance, it happened quite often that the accommodation available with a Night-shelter was not fully utilised by the pavement dwellers. At the same time, it was found that other categories of people, who were as much shelterless as the pavement dwellers (e.g. attendants of relatives of patients in the Hospital, poor students without accommodation, persons in distress seeking employment, poor travellers), wanted temporary shelter in the night. Whenever surplus accommodation in the Night shelter was available, it become difficult for the caretaker or the Social workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to refuse shelter to them in the Winter nights. Quite often it was difficult for the caretaker to distinguish between them and the pavement dwellers as they will not reveal their identity. The Central office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj issued suitable instructions from time to time to the various Night-shelters that the first preference was to be given to the pavement dwellers. It is only when surplus accommodation was available after accommodating all the pavement dwellers coming to the shelters, that other categories of persons were allowed to sleep. Most of the instances quoted in the list fall in this category. In a number of cases, where it was found that the pavement dwellers were not availing of the facility provided by the Night-shelter, it was decided to close the Night shelter. In the case of Amritsar where the Night-shelter was near the hospital and the beneficiaries were mostly the relatives of the poor patients undergoing treatment in the hospital the approval of the Social Welfare Board was taken. Smt. Mohinder Kaur, M. P. the then Member of the Central Social Welfare Board, in-charge of the Undivided Punjab, herself suggested, when she visited the Night-shelter at Ambala, that the relatives of poor patients should be given shelter in the Night shelter. In the case of Trivandrum also it was in the knowledge of the Board that relatives of poor patients were being accommodated in the Night

shelter and this was not objected to by them. The Honourable Commission will appreciate that in a new scheme run by a Welfare Organisation it becomes difficult to restrict the scope of the scheme. When it was found that other categories of persons were as much in need of the shelter as the so called pavement dwellers, they were also taken in the fold of that category. In fact in in the large number of Night-shelters now being run by the Delhi Administration Corporation no such distinction is being made".

12.18 In this connection the Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state as to how it satisfied itself in such cases that the night shelters were used only for the eligible category of persons and further how it had admitted grants for these night shelters in spite of the fact that misuse of the night shelters by the Bharat Sevak Samaj was brought to the notice of the Central Social Welfare Board by its own officials and officials of the State Boards. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied us under:—

"According to the terms and conditions of the sanction letter, the Night Shelter was meant for the shelterless and provided not only a place for sleeping to the shelterless but also protected them against undersirable social elements. Initially, certain groups or people only were listed, who could avail of this facility; in actual practice, other groups were also in dire need of shelter and, therefore, they were also allowed to use the shelter by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Board, however, did point out to the Bharat Sevak Samaj from time to time, to restrict the use of the Night Shelters to groups specified in para 5 of the Sanction letter. Subsequently, in paragraph 15 of the Sanction Letter for the year 1965-66 it was stated that as far as possible no regularly employed persons such as Clerks, Peons or Students, etc. should be admitted to the Night Shelters".

Non-fulfilment of the condition regarding the number of beneficiaries

12.19 In the sanction letter the number of beneficiaries was stipulated to be between 50 to 100 but the various progress reports submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj showed that in a majority of the cases the night shelters did not have the minimum average number of beneficiaries. Table 12-G shows such cases. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether the quantum of assistance for the night shelters was dependent on the number of inmates. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that in the sanctions the number of beneficiaries was stipulated as 50 to 100 but this condition was not strictly adhered to as this was a pilot project and, therefore, the quantum of assistance was not proportionately reduced according to the number of inmates.

12.20 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state as to what action it took when the number of beneficiaries was found to be far less than the number for which the night shelter was intended. Its reply was that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was advised to increase the number of beneficiaries in such cases, and some night shelters were closed down where the response was poor.

12.21 The inspections conducted by various officers of the State and Central Board revealed that the actual number reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the progress report was incorrect. Table 12-H shows such cases.

12.22 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether it took note of the fact that in many cases the actual number of beneficiaries found by the Inspectors of the State/Central Board was far less than the average number of inmates reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and if so, what steps it took to prevent such exaggerations in figures or to ensure that the objectives of the scheme were achieved. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the numbers quoted in the reports of the Inspectors and the progress reports of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were not comparable as generally, the Inspectors reported the number of beneficiaries present at the time of their visit while the progress reports of the Bharat Sevak Samaj gave the number on their rolls or its average. Even keeping this fact in view the discrepancy between the two figures should not have been so

large as is shown by the statement in Table 12-H. This points to the fact that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had exaggerated the figures in its reports.

Excess payments of grants due to not taking into account the receipts of the night shelters.

12.23 According to the pattern of assistance for the night shelters for the first two years the net expenditure incurred on the night shelters subject to the ceilings in the approved budget was admitted in full. During the third year 75 per cent of the gross expenditure and during the subsequent years 50 per cent of the gross expenditure was paid as grant by the Central Social Welfare Board.

12.24 Some night shelters were able to save out of Central Social Welfare Board grants as the Central Social Welfare Board did not take into account the receipts of the year of these night shelters for the purpose of determining the quantum of the grant for that year. An amount of Rs. 13,908.48 was saved by these night shelters out of the grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Table 12-I shows such night shelters.

12.25 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state how the Samaj had fulfilled the condition that the grants were utilised for the purpose for which these were given in respect of these night shelters during the years mentioned against them. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has replied as under:—

“The pattern of financial assistance of the third year onwards was such that, while it was obligatory on the Samaj to collect a minimum of 50 per cent, collections in excess of this limit did not affect the quantum of grant and were permitted to be retained by the Night-shelters for meeting expenditure on items not provided in the budget, excess expenditure on the approved items or to be used in subsequent years when the grant from the Central Social Welfare Board got either further reduced or completely stopped. The excess amounts on account of collections and donations were reflected in the accounts of the night shelters from year to year as submitted to the Board and were not utilised for schemes other than the night shelters”.

12.26 In this connection the Central Social Welfare Board was asked as to how it had satisfied itself that these savings effected by the night shelters were actually utilised during these years for the purpose for which the grants were given and further why the grants were not restricted to the extent of actual deficits during these years. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied as under:—

“The Bharat Sevak Samaj being a voluntary organisation requested the Board to have a reserve fund out of their savings for facilitating the continuance of the shelter in subsequent years when the Board’s assistance was likely to be discontinued. The quantum of the grant was regulated for meeting 75 per cent or 50 per cent of the approved expenditure on the night shelter as stipulated in the letter of sanction. Incidentally, a copy of the letter wherein the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj suggested formation of the reserve fund is enclosed which was not objected to by the Board in the interest of continuation of the scheme.

It will be clear from the above that the grants were not determined on the basis of deficit either in whole or in part during any year”.

Closer of night shelters due to inadequate response and organisational weaknesses

12.27 The procedure adopted by the Central Social Welfare Board for sanctioning the night shelters was to receive applications from the State Units of the Bharat Sevak Samaj through Central Bharat Sevak Samaj for the opening of night shelters in different cities and to sanction the grants on the basis of data given by the applicant. The data given were not verified through the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards before the grants were sanctioned. In many cases subsequent events proved that there was no justification for the opening of the night shelters in some of the cities. Had a proper verification of the needs of the particular cities through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board or the State Government been made, this sort of situation would not have developed.

12.28 The Table 12-J shows the night shelters which were closed down either due to inadequate public response or due to organisational incapacity of the Bharat Sevak Samaj

to get suitable accommodation. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state as to how it had in the case of these night shelters satisfied itself about their need and about the organisational capacity of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to start these night shelters. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied as follows:—

“In the initial stages of the programme the need for night shelters in a particular area was left to be assessed entirely by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. It was also then decided to entrust this work to Bharat Sevak Samaj only as it had already acquired some experience in this line. It also had the advantage of having various State and District branches in various States.

“The need for the night shelters in any area was not to be assessed directly by the Central Board but by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as the entire organisational work of night shelters was undertaken by them. After the sanctions were made initially, the State Boards members and Inspecting Officers visited and verified the facts regarding the working of the shelters.

“The Bharat Sevak Samaj was allowed to retain the funds released as first instalment in the hope they will be able to start the programme. Since this was not done the grants were refunded to the Board”.

12.29 In reply to the question whether the Board had the facts mentioned in the applications for grants by the Bharat Sevak Samaj verified through the State Boards or by the officials of the Central Social Welfare Board or through the State Government, the Central Social Welfare Board replied in the negative.

12.30 The Central Social Welfare Board was also asked to state whether it had any machinery for verifying the need for night shelters in various cities and the organisational capacity of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to organise these night shelters. The reply was that the need for night shelters was not to be assessed directly by the Central Social Welfare Board but by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as the entire organisational work of the night shelters was undertaken by them and has

added that after the sanctions were made initially, the State Board members and Inspecting Officers visited and verified the facts regarding the working of the shelters.

12.31 Grants of Rs. 3,000/- each were sanctioned on 12-12-1958 and 25-6-1959 for night shelters at Bangalore and Bhagalpur respectively. As the night shelters could not be started in these places for want of suitable accommodation, the grants given were refunded by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on 31-1-1961. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state why the Bharat Sevak Samaj was allowed to retain these amounts for such long periods. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was allowed to retain these amounts in the hope that they would be able to start the programme in these places. The Central Social Welfare Board was also asked to state as to how it verified the organisational capacity of the Bharat Sevak Samaj before sanctioning grants for these two night shelters. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied as under:—

“The Bharat Sevak Samaj were the pioneers as far as the scheme for night shelters was concerned and were directly running two night shelters in Delhi at that time. This was also one of the All India Organisations which was entrusted with different welfare schemes by different Ministries of the Government of India”.

Inspection by officials of the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Boards

12.32 The officials of the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards inspected the various night shelters and their reports indicated that in a majority of the cases they found their functioning unsatisfactory. The main irregularities brought out were irregular use of night shelters for stay of persons for whom they were not intended, poor response for the night shelters from the local residents, improper choice of buildings, inflating the number of inmates, irregular maintenance of records and other financial irregularities like not proper accounting of the collections etc. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state how the grants for these night shelters were continued

in spite of the adverse remarks of the various officials. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the grants were continued in spite of the adverse remarks of the various officials because the scheme was being implemented as a pilot scheme on an experimental basis and the shortcomings and deficiencies pointed out were to be remedied by Bharat Sevak Samaj giving sufficient margin, time and advice.

12.33 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked to state whether it had any definite criteria for continuing the assistance to the night shelters. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that since the scheme was being implemented as a pilot project, the continuation of a particular night shelter was envisaged for a period of three to five years, and in cases where the defects could not be remedied, the Board decided to withdraw its assistance.

12.34 The Central Social Welfare Board has replied as under to the question whether it used to have details given by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in its applications for starting night shelters and for continuing assistance to the night shelters verified by officials of the State Board.

“As pointed out in paragraph 1 and 2 above continuation of these night shelters as a pilot project in the initial 3 to 5 years period was intended as a sufficient period for watching the development of the scheme and to determine to what extent it was meeting the needs of the shelterless. At the same time, an effort was made to set right by the Bharat Sevak Samaj the irregularities pointed out by the Inspectors”.

12.35 The Table 12-K shows that in some cases the night shelters which were never inspected either by the State or Central Board officials while Table 12-L shows some other night shelter which were not inspected for 3 years or more. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state how it had satisfied itself that the grants were utilised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj properly in these cases. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that it was expected that the grants would be utilised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj properly in all cases even without inspection and utilisation of grants was mainly watched through the progress reports and the audited accounts.

The Board has added that as it had very little inspecting staff, the periodicity of inspection was not prescribed for this scheme and priorities were given for more important schemes involving larger grants for the purpose of ensuring regular inspection of aided institutions.

Non-opening of a separate bank account for the night shelters

12.36 Table 12-M shows the night shelters in respect of which no separate bank accounts were opened but the balances were kept either by the persons in charge of the night shelters or by the District Bharat Sevak Samaj. According to the sanctions issued the grants were to be utilised only for the purpose for which they were given. In view of the fact that the cash balances of these night shelters were not kept in separate bank accounts but were kept either with the Convenor or by the District Bharat Sevak Samaj, there could be no guarantee that the amounts would not be utilised for purposes other than those for which the grants were given. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state how the Board satisfied itself in these cases that the grants given for the night shelters were not used for any other purpose.

12.37 The Central Social Welfare Board has stated that the grants were released by the Board to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj which was responsible to the Board for its utilisation on the approved items. The Central Social Welfare Board has added that "there is nothing to show that proper check was not exercised by the Board to ensure that the funds were used for the specific purpose for which the grants were given by the Board".

12.38 This explanation does not show that the Board discharged its responsibility of ensuring the proper utilisation of the grants by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. It was really left to the good sense of the Samaj to expend money properly which in many cases already discussed was a misplaced trust.

Releasing grants on liabilities outstanding at the end of various years

12.39 The accounts sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the night shelters were the Receipts and Payments accounts for the various years which showed only the actual receipts and payments for the years. In some cases the outstanding liabilities at the end of the year were indicated by the Chartered Accountant in his audit report. In many cases

the Central Social Welfare Board computed the grants admissible on the basis of the approved rate of expenditure for rent of the building and for Caretaker's salary and sometime included even the outstanding liabilities shown separately in the account on account of contingencies etc. In many cases the outstanding liabilities on which the grants were already released by the Central Social Welfare Board were not cleared by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and as no Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheets were called from the Bharat Sevak Samaj, there was no means of verifying the actual clearance of the liabilities. The position that could be verified from the available details in the Receipts and Payments accounts of the various night shelters is revealed in the Table 12-N annexed.

12.40 Table 12-N shows the liabilities shown in the accounts of the various night shelters in respect of which grants had already been released by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether these liabilities had been cleared by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and if so, to produce the accounts in which the clearance of the liabilities is exhibited.

12.41 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that the clearance of liabilities is a subject matter which related to the initial records which are not available in the Central office but may be available at the local level.

12.42. In this connection the Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state whether it had received Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet of the night shelters before working out the grant payable for the different night shelters. The Central Social Welfare Board has stated that the working out of the quantum of the grant payable was based either on the Receipts and Payments account, or the Income and Expenditure account and Balance Sheet which showed the expenditure on the shelters within the framework of the approved scheme. The Receipt and Payments account on the one hand and the Income and Expenditure Accounts and Balance Sheet on the other hand supplement each other and as such the Central Social Welfare Board should have asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to furnish both the sets of accounts of the night shelters before finalising the grant payable as without the Receipts and Payments Accounts, the Central Social Welfare Board could not ascertain the actual

expenditure during a particular year and without the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet it could not find out whether any liabilities were outstanding at the end of the year.

12.43 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked to state whether it had satisfied itself that the payments shown had actually been made and that no liabilities were included in the accounts before finalising the grants. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that since the statements of accounts were audited and certified either by the Chartered Accountant or by audit department of the State Government, no further verification was necessary to find out whether or not the actual payment had been made. The Central Social Welfare Board has added that it was for the Bharat Sevak Samaj to ensure that all the liabilities on account of night shelters were cleared from the funds obtained from the Board and from their own collections.

12.44 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked as to how it had satisfied itself that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had cleared all the liabilities on account of night shelter without receiving a proper Income and Expenditure account and the Balance Sheet from the various night shelters. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the Board insisted, where necessary, on a certificate from the auditors to the effect that the liabilities had been cleared. In this connection, it may be stated that in the first instance the grant should have been allowed on the basis of actual expenditure only, excluding all the outstanding liabilities and in the second place in all cases where the grants were released after taking into account the outstanding liabilities, the Board should have insisted on a certificate from the Chartered Accountant that all the liabilities had been liquidated to satisfy itself that the grants were utilised for the purpose for which they were given.

12.45 The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state how it had satisfied itself in respect of the night shelters mentioned in Table 12-N, that the Samaj had actually paid their liabilities and that the grants had been utilised for the purpose for which they were given. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that wherever grants were approved by the Board to any voluntary organisation, the technical responsibility of making actual payment and clearing the liabilities rested on the organisation receiving the grant.

12.46 The Central Social Welfare Board was further asked to state whether it satisfied itself that the liabilities were actually cleared subsequently and that the grants were utilised for the purpose for which they were given. The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the grant-in-aid rules do not place any onus on the Central Social Welfare Board to satisfy itself that an institution receiving a grant should clear its liabilities before the grant is admitted.

12.47 From the replies given by the Central Social Welfare Board to the various questions it is clear that the Central Social Welfare Board was not even aware of its responsibilities vis-a-vis the grants released. Under Rule 149(3) of the General Financial Rules, the sanctioning authority is required to ensure that any previous grant was spent for the purpose for which it was intended. For this purpose it was necessary that whenever grants were released on the basis of expenditure including outstanding liabilities, the Central Social Welfare Board should have devised some procedure to ensure that such outstanding liabilities were cleared and that the grant was used for the purpose for which it was given. From the replies given by the Central Social Welfare Board, it is clear that the Board has not discharged its responsibility. The Board did not take any effective steps or measures to ensure that the outstanding liabilities were actually liquidated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on receipt of the grant and to this extent the Board failed to ensure proper utilisation of the grant.

12.48 In this connection the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether the outstanding liabilities had been cleared and, if they had been cleared, to produce the accounts in proof thereof. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has replied that "the clearance of liabilities is a subject matter which related to the initial records which are not available in the Central Office but may be available at the local level".

Receipts/vouchers not produced before the auditors

12.49 Table 12-O shows the cases where the auditors had pointed out that receipts or vouchers in support of payments shown in the accounts were not produced before them. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to produce these receipts or vouchers before the Commission.

12.50 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that the initial records were maintained at the District or Pradesh level and are not available with the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. In the absence of these vouchers or receipts, there is no proof that the amount was utilised for the purpose for which the grant was given.

Use of a part of the night shelter building by the caretaker as residence

12.51 Table 12-P shows the night shelters where the care-takers were reported to have used part of night shelter buildings as their residences as reported by the officials of State and Central Board during their inspections. The Central Social Welfare Board was asked to state as to how the Board has satisfied itself that the night shelter buildings were not used for purposes other than that for which the scheme was formulated.

12.52 The Central Social Welfare Board has replied that the Programme Advisory Committee of the Board had considered this question and had recommended to the Board that the care-taker may be allowed to stay in the night shelter building to facilitate closer supervision of the scheme.

Night Shelter, Gorakhpur

12.53 A night shelter was sanctioned for Gorakhpur by the Central Social Welfare Board vide a letter dated the 17th January, 1959. In the sanction it was mentioned that it was sanctioned for the period from Jan. 15, 1959 to Jan. 14, 1960. The Bharat Sevak Samaj, Gorakhpur reported that the night shelter building was taken over on January 15, 1959 from the Municipal Board, Gorakhpur, at a rent of Rs. 200/- per mensem. The Accounts of the night shelter were submitted for the first time from January 1, 1959 to March 31, 1959 and the Central Social Welfare Board on the basis of the accounts submitted paid grants from 1-1-1959 to 31-3-1961. The grants paid were as follows:—

1958-59	.. Rs.	3,000.00
1959-60	.. Rs.	5,000.00
1960-61	..	Nil
1961-62	.. Rs.	1,880.00
		801.31 (actually paid for 1962-63).
Total	.. Rs.	10,681.31

12.54 The Central Social Welfare Board while working out the admissible grant admitted the item of rent at Rs. 150/- per month for the purposes of grant and they worked out the grants admissible on the basis of the rent payable i.e. @ Rs. 150/- per month from 1-1-1959 to 31-3-1962. The following amounts were included in the grants admitted on account of rent:—

	Rs.
1-1-59 to 31-3-60	.. 2,175.00
1960-61	.. 1,800.00
1961-62	.. 1,350.00 (grant payable was at 75% of Rs. 1,800).
Total	.. 5,325.00

12.55 Even though the Central Social Welfare Board had admitted grants on the basis of the rent payable for the Municipal Board building the Samaj has actually not paid the whole rent. In fact, only a small portion of the rent payable was actually paid by them as follows:—

	Rs.
1958-59	.. Nil
1959-60	.. 200.00
1960-61	.. 1,800.00
1961-62	.. 226.75
Total	.. 2,226.75

12.56 In other words even though the Samaj was paid Rs. 5,325/- by the Central Social Welfare Board as grant for purpose of rent the Samaj has actually discharged liabilities to the extent of Rs. 2,226.75 as per accounts produced by them. Therefore, it cannot be said that the grants given by the Social Welfare Board have been duly utilised as the Samaj has not paid the full rent to the Municipal Board, Gorakhpur. At least no accounts have been produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the subsequent years i.e. from 1-4-62 to show that any payments have been made on account of rent to the Municipal Board.

12.57 Mr. Ram Sakal Tripathy, who was previously a District Organiser under the Gorakhpur Bharat Sevak Samaj in his evidence before this Commission stated that he had complained to Mr. Kher (the Chairman of the Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj) that Rs. 200/- rent was being collected from the night shelter which the Samaj had started in Gorakhpur and it was deposited in the bank but they could not find out where that money was being spent and there was a balance of Rs. 7,200/- due as rent to the Municipal Committee. His evidence was as follows:—

“This building which was used as night shelter had been taken from the Municipal Committee on a monthly rent of Rs. 200/-. There were 64 small rooms in that building. These rooms had been rented out to families and to certain students. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was receiving rent from them. I also was living in room No 15 in that night shelter. I was a worker; I did not pay anything. There was another man Mr. Ram Ugra Pandey, Organiser, Camp Section. He was living in that shelter. He was collecting rent on behalf of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. That was deposited in the bank. The Central Samaj had in that connection given Rs. 5,000/- in 1960, and in 1961 Rs. 3,600/- and after that Rs. 1,800/- per year. In spite of this receipt of money, rent of the Municipal Board was not paid”.

12.58 Dr. H. P. Shahi, the former District Convenor of the Gorakhpur Bharat Sevak Samaj in his evidence before the Commission stated that the Municipal Council had waived the rent payable to the Municipal Board by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.59 The Commission asked the Executive Officer of the Gorakhpur Municipal Board to clarify the exact position and in replies to the Questionnaire issued to him the Executive Officer has stated that:

- (1) the Bharat Sevak Samaj took possession of the Sarai Building on rent from the Municipal Board on 1-3-1959 and vacated the same on

4-5-65. The rent of the building was Rs. 200/- per month. The Samaj had paid the following amounts:—

				Rs.
(i)	27-5-59	..	..	200
(ii)	17-11-50	..	..	1,400
(iii)	31-3-61	..	..	400
(iv)	30-6-62	..	..	1,800
(v)	26-9-63	..	..	1,000
Total				4,800

- (2) From 1-3-59 to 4-5-65 the amount due came to Rs. 14,825.84 out of which Rs. 4,800/- was paid by them and the balance still in arrears was Rs. 10,025.84. The Samaj has not cleared their dues.

12.60 Thus it would appear that Dr. Shahi did not give correct information to the Commission. The Executive Officer says that the amount is still outstanding whereas Dr. Shahi has stated that the rent was waived by the Municipal Board. Secondly, as the replies of the Executive Officer show the building was taken only on March 1, 1959 whereas the Gorakhpur Bharat Sevak Samaj reported that the building was taken on January 15, 1959 and the grants were allowed by the Social Welfare Board from January 15, 1959. Therefore, it appears that the Samaj had made a misstatement and grants were paid from January 15, 1959 to February 28, 1959 for a night shelter which did not function.

12.61 As regards the rent paid as per the Executive Officer's reply the Samaj had paid Rs. 4,800/- as rent i.e. for 24 months the rent had been paid for the building. The audited accounts have been produced before the Commission only upto 1961-62 and payments have been made upto that date were only Rs. 2,226.75. In the absence of any accounts after March 31, 1962 it is not verifiable as to when the amount of Rs. 2,573.25 on account of rent was paid to the Municipal Board and from where the money was paid. The evidence is contradictory.

12.62 Secondly even if the entire amount of Rs. 4,800/- was paid still the rent paid is only for 24 months whereas the Social Welfare Board has paid them rent for 38½ months and rent for 14½ months pertaining to the period for which the night shelter was aided by the Social Welfare Board is yet to be paid by the Bharat Sevak Samaj even though they got the full grants from the Social Welfare Board for that period.

Inmates of the Night Shelter

12.63 As per the scheme of the night shelter admission in the night shelter was to be given to working people only such as labourers, vendors, etc. who for want of inexpensive accommodation had to sleep on pavements. No beggars were to be allowed.

12.64 The State Social Advisory Board inspector who visited the night shelter on 23-2-1963 reported that the rooms had been sub-let to permanent and semi-permanent tenants including students and shopkeepers and some of those tenants were mentally deranged and beggars. He further observed as follows:

"The very idea and purpose with which the grant for the night shelter had been sanctioned from 15-1-59 to 31-3-62 has not been fulfilled to the least. Apparently in the name of running shelter the institution has hired a dilapidated building from the Municipality and has sub-let it to some poor tenants. This was even admitted by the District Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Gorakhpur during discussions with him".

12.65 From the evidence of Mr. Ram Sakal Tripathy also it appears that the rooms had been rented out to families and students and the Bharat Sevak Samaj was collecting rent from them. Further atleast two workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj namely, Mr. Ram Sakal Tripathy and Mr. Ugra Pandey, Organiser Camp Section were staying in the night shelter building paying no rent.

12.66 Dr. H. P. Shahi, the District Convenor, also admitted in his evidence that some workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were living in the building of the night shelter from whom no rent was being charged.

12.67 From all this it would appear that the Bharat Sevak Samaj night shelter was converted into a cheap Boarding House for the Bharat Sevak Samaj workers, for students, for other families and this did not subserve the objectives of the scheme sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board.

12.68 Mr. Ram Sakal Tripathy in his evidence has stated that he had complained to Mr. Kher that Rs. 200/- was being collected as rent from the night shelter perhaps he meant Rs. 200/- per month. The accounts, however, show the following collections from the inmates:—

		Rs.
1958-59	..	10-81
1959-60	..	642-98
1960-61	..	1,264-01
1961-62	..	1,239-60

12.69 Thus it would appear that the amounts collected from the inmates were nowhere near Rs. 200/- per month. Since the Samaj has not produced any further records of collections it is not possible to verify whether all the collections were duly accounted for, or even to determine the amount of collections.

Night Shelter, Alleppey

12.70 Grants totalling Rs. 9975.62 were given to this night shelter from 23-3-62 to 31-3-67. The night shelter was expected to benefit 50 to 100 persons on an average.

12.71 This night shelter was inspected on 6-5-1963 by an Inspector of the State Board who reported as under:—

- (i) On the day of visit (at 10.30 p.m.) there were only four people present in the shelter. All were casual inmates who had come to town for different purposes including persons accompanying relatives to hospitals, persons in search of job etc.
- (ii) The average attendance never exceeded ten per day. (The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj had indicated average daily attendance for the period from 10/62 to 3/63 as 21—30 in their letter dated 6-6-63).
- (iii) About 50 driver trainees recruited by the Government were accommodated in the night shelter

- (iv) The accounts could not be examined as all the records were stated to have been sent to the auditors for auditing the accounts.
- (v) The average number of beneficiaries did not justify a further grant for continuing the shelter.
- (vi) The night shelter was not being run on correct lines. It was used only as a place of occasional rest.
- (vii) The Bharat Sevak Samaj had not taken keen interest to popularise the shelter.
- (viii) The care-taker was not qualified to give any kind of leadership.

12.72 A second inspection of this night shelter was conducted on 21st and 22nd May, 1964. The Inspector again reported that on the day of visit only 11 persons were present in the night shelter and the average number of beneficiaries did not very much exceed this number. He also reported that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had not appointed any qualified care-taker. Mr. Sreedharan, a peon in the Bharat Sevak Samaj office continued to be in charge of the shelter at night. The shelter authorities had given a sum of Rs. 107.67 for the purchase of a time piece. But this article had not been received upto the time of the visit.

12.73 Smt. Lakshmi N. Nair, Member, Central Social Welfare Board visited this night shelter on 21-1-1964. She reported that the sort of people who lived there were coolies, hotel employees, hospital inmates etc. There were 15 trade students living there who took lessons in leather work.

12.74 Another inspection of this night shelter was conducted on 14-3-1965 by a Welfare Officer of the State Board. The Welfare Officer reported that at the time of visit, only seven inmates were present in the shelter. It was, however, noticed that just in front of the night shelter a toddy shop was doing very brisk business which was adversely affecting the peaceful atmosphere of the night shelter. There was very little scope for cross ventilation and there was no proper disinfecting of the area.

12.75 Another Inspector of the Central Social Welfare Board visited the night shelter on 10-5-1965 and reported as under:—

- (i) The local Bharat Sevak Samaj unit had not shifted the shelter to a more suitable building as directed by the Central Social Welfare Board.
- (ii) One room was being used by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as Plan Information Centre.
- (iii) Cash Book had not been written after 31-3-1965.
- (iv) Stock Register of articles was not being maintained.
- (v) The persons taking benefit of the shelter were tailors, petty shop-keepers, and shop assistants, carpenters, peons, persons coming to the hospital along with the patients, etc.
- (vi) Bharat Sevak Samaj should appoint a better qualified person as care-taker.

12.76 The Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 15-9-66 reported that during the day time and also upto 8.30 and 9.00 p.m., the night shelter building was being used as reading room, library, etc. by the Plan Publicity wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. There were only ten inmates. The Bharat Sevak Samaj had not appointed a matured care-taker as suggested in the previous inspection report. The benefit of the shelter was shared by tailors, petty shop-keepers, carpenters, etc.

12.77 One Mr. K. Velappan Pillay, Joint Secretary, Praja Socialist Party, Alleppey District Committee, Alleppey, complained to the Governor of Kerala regarding the functioning of the night shelter, Alleppey, among other things and sent a copy of his complaint to the Central Social Welfare Board. His complaint was as follows:—

"Night Shelter in Alleppey Bharat Sevak Samaj.

"This is housed in a Building just near the Income Tax Office, owned by Sree Ranga Reddiar, Ranga Lodge Municipal Ward Alleppey (Phone 2355). He is paid only a monthly rent of Rs. 85 including water tax Rs. 5 whereas the voucher is cooked up for Rs. 150 per mensem and on this basis the a/cs and statements were prepared

and got audited by Sree M. Abdul Rahim, Chartered Accountant Alleppey (Phone 2112). Entries in the a/c show Rs. 20 towards water and electricity charge while the current charge comes to only Rs. 7. The electric meter is installed there and the receipts obtained from the Department are suppressed. The water charge Rs. 5 is paid along with the monthly rent. The payment is made by cheque on Canara Banking and Industrial Syndicate.

"Rs. 900 is entered in the account towards matting and pillows a/c. But one could see only 35 pieces low quality **Beach Yarn Matting** rugs, equal number of grass mats and 27 pillows. Accounts show Rs. 10 being spent for washing the above 27 pillows coverings. This is false in the face of it. Rs. 50 sanctioned in the Social Welfare Board Budget is spent for the Bharat Sevak Samaj District Office expenses inspite of the fact that sufficient amount for the office expenses is sanctioned by Kerala Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj. Rs. 300 claimed to have been advanced towards rent is wrong. Actual advance as per the agreement in the stamp paper is Rs. 160 only. Monthly subscription towards newspaper comes to Rs. 15 but the proceeds of newspapers sold are not accounted. It seems that an amount of Rs. 200 is spent for the purchase of furniture but only one table of Rs. 27 was purchased.

"Bharat Sevak Samaj Night Club:

"The Bharat Sevak Samaj Members were all alert to collect from the members of the club, donations towards Defence Fund for the last six months. They have never cared to bring these amounts to accounts for to send it on to proper place. A very serious and high handed offence against the national interest, and the offenders take shelter in the Night Shelter Club".

12.78 The Central Social Welfare Board on the request of the Director of the Social Welfare (of the State Government) withheld the grant for the year 1963-64 pending investigation by the State Social Welfare Board. The joint inspection was undertaken by Mr. M. M.

Jacob and Mr. P.K.G. Pillai, Inspectors, State Social Welfare Board on the 20th November, 1963 about the complaint. The findings of the Joint Inspection Team were as follows:—

"One Mr. Velappan Pillai, Secretary, P.S.P. District Committee, Alleppey has raised the following allegations against the working of the night shelter. They are:—

- (a) The rent receipt for Rs. 150 p.m. is cooked up.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 20 p.m. is paid as electricity charge while the current charges come to Rs. 7 only.
- (c) A sum of Rs. 900 spent for matting and pillows whereas there are 35 pieces of low quality yarn mattings and 27 pillows.
- (d) A sum of Rs. 10 shown as washing charges is not correct.
- (e) Sale proceeds of newspapers not accounted.

"The building is taken on rent from Mr. Renga Reddier on a monthly rent of Rs. 150 p.m. Vouchers to the effect that Mr. Reddy received the sum of Rs. 150 by way of rent is available in the office. Mr. Reddy was not in station. We have questioned his Manager (Mr. Dev Raj Reddier) who also testified that they received Rs. 150 p.m. by way of rent.

"Uptill May there was no separate meter for electricity and water to the night shelter building. They were sharing this with a nearby lodge—Renga Lodge. In the absence of separate meter, it was not possible to obtain receipts from the department. Accordingly the lodge people charged them a proportionate share (Rs. 20 p.m.) proper vouchers for the receipt of this amount by the lodge management is available. However, from now onwards there would not be any room for scandal as they have installed separate electricity meter in May 1963 and the installation of a water meter is under way. Electricity receipt for the periods beginning May 1963 issued by the department are available. On an average they are now paying Rs. 9 p.m. for electricity only. 5000 gallons of water are now free hence they need pay only if they use more. Previously they were paying for water also.

"The statement that there are only 35 pieces of yarn mattings and 27 pillows are not correct. Their stock is given below:—

Coir rugs	40
Coir matting rolls	4
Calling bell	1
Bucket	1
Pillows	44
Gran mats	75
Door mats	6
Tables	2
Tumblers	3
Name Board	1
Bulbs	7
Armless chairs	6
Mirror	1

"All these items are serially numbered clearly showing that they belong to the night shelter.

"A sum of Rs. 10 is shown as spent for washing. But the vouchers do not contain the name of the payee or his clean acknowledgement that he had received the amount. It is a fact that pillow covers have been worked. This voucher can give room for some doubt.

"The total expenditure on newspaper during 1962-63 was only Rs. 95.17 and not Rs. 180/- as stated in the complaint (i.e. Rs. 15/- p.m.) Some paper was sold during the year 1963-64 and it is noted that a sum of Rs. 8.65 is shown in the cash book as sale proceeds of old newspaper.

"From there it can be seen that there are not much irregularities or large scale misappropriation, as alleged. They could have been more judicious in the payment of electricity and water charges during the previous year (62-63). Payment of Rs. 20/- p.m. at flat rate on these items was a wrong procedure,

"A sum of Rs. 50/- has been allotted in the night shelter budget for educational and recreational equipment. What they have done is that they have utilised this amount for framing pictures of places of tourist interest in India and the same has been displayed in the halls. The amount of Rs. 49.44 in the already accepted audited accounts for 1962-63 was spent for purchasing plywood, Rim plank and framing charges (vouchers 75 and 76). These pictures have got some educational value but we could not find any recreational value. This amount too they could have spent for some more useful items".

12.79 From the Inspection Report it would appear that the landlord was not contacted, but only his Manager was contacted. The main point in the complaint was that the rent paid was only Rs. 85/- including water tax of Rs. 5/-. The proper course would have been to verify the amount paid by cheque as the payment is said to have been made by cheques. No such verification appears to have been made. What makes the matter a little more suspicious is that in the accounts for 1962-63 rent paid is Rs. 2,100/- whereas during 1963-64 they had shown Rs. 1,020/- as paid i.e. at the rate of Rs. 85/- per month. The accounts of 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 show payment of rent at Rs. 1,020/- per annum i.e. Rs. 85 per month. Thus it would appear that after the complaint and investigation the rent shown in the account was at the rate of Rs. 85/- which the complainant had alleged was the rent of the building. In the report of the Joint Inspection which was carried out on the 20th November, 1963 it was mentioned that the rent paid was at Rs. 150/- per month. Thus the inspectors do not seem to have verified the facts.

Another complaint of Mr. K. Velleppan was that the Bharat Sevak Samaj members were collecting funds from the Bharat Sevak Samaj Night Club Members. donations towards the Defence Fund. All funds collected through the Night Shelter should have been accounted for in the Night Shelter Account but this does not appear to have been done. There is no evidence that the Joint Inspection Team ever made any enquiries on this point,

12.80 In the report of the Joint Inspection conducted on 20-11-63 by Mr. M. M. Jacob, Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj and Mr. P. K. G. Pillai, Inspector of State Social Welfare Advisory Board the rent of the night shelter building at Alleppey was stated to be Rs. 150/- p.m. whereas from the audited accounts for 1963-64, the monthly rent appears to be Rs. 85/- p.m. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to reconcile the difference between the two and to state when, the rent of the building was reduced from Rs. 150/- p. m. to Rs. 85/- p.m. and to produce agreements with the landlord.

12.81 Further, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked whether the rent of the building for 1962-63 was paid to the house owner by cheque and if so, to produce the counter-foils of the cheques and the pass book for that period in which the payments of rent were included. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was also asked to produce acknowledgements of the landlord in support of payments of account on rent, water and electricity charges for the night shelter building for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

12.82 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has expressed its inability to furnish the information or the records because it stated that the detailed records and accounts were kept at the District or the Pradesh or City level and that this may be looked into when the Commission visits Alleppey. The Commission did not go to Alleppey but at Trivandrum the Samaj did not produce these records.

12.83 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to produce vouchers for the following payments on account of rent shown in the audited accounts:—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1962-63	400.00
1964-65	2,850.00
1965-66	900.00

12.84 The total rent payable for the period from 14-5-62 to 31-3-66 amounted to Rs. 4,750/- and the rent actually paid as per the accounts amounted to Rs. 4,150/- thus leaving an outstanding liability of Rs. 600/-. However, in the accounts for 1965-66 the outstanding liability on account of rent was shown as Rs. 1,500/-. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to explain the discrepancy.

12.85 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has not furnished any information or vouchers which were called for, for the same reasons as are given above in regard to other accounts above given.

Night Shelter, Nagpur

12.86 Grants totally Rs. 11,744.87 were given to this night shelter from 1-1-59 to 31-1-64.

The Inspector of the State Board who visited this night shelter on 9-3-1959 reported that no separate bank account in respect of the funds of the night shelter had been opened. Mrs. Chandra Tandon, Joint Convenor of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj in her d.o. letter dated 8-10-1959 to the Central Social Welfare Board stated that the grants received from the Central Social Welfare Board in respect of this night shelter were deposited in the general account of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Inspector also pointed out that the vouchers had not been serially numbered, some of them were not dated and some were not attested by the Secretary. He also remarked that the entire expenditure of Rs. 1,545/- on non-recurring items was incurred on the last date.

12.87 Mr. G. R. Das, Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board along with the Inspector and office Secretary of the Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board visited the night shelter on 20-11-1960 at 1.30 a.m. He found only 19 inmates. He also found that the shelter was being used mostly by truck conductors and occasionally by hawkers and traders. He found a chowkidar (some person Shri Shamrao who could not explain as to who he was) who was getting a salary of Rs. 45/- p.m. He said that there was a care-taker who was getting an honorarium of Rs. 15/- p.m. Even when they (Bharat Sevak Samaj) were told to send the caretaker to the Inspecting Officer's place of stay nobody turned up there. The Chowkidar had been there for one and half years.

12.88 The Inspector of the State Board who visited this night shelter on 7-5-1963 showed the following facts:—

- (1) The shelter was closed on 30-4-63. The equipment which included blankets, darries, etc. were transferred to a building behind T.B. Hospital. No one had been coming to the said building in search of shelter for night and there was not even a chowkidar or attendant.

- (2) In the previous building the activity was more remembered for the sign board fixed on the road side than for its actual benefit to any wage earner.
- (3) The benefit of the shelter was taken by the relatives of the patients undergoing indoor treatment at the hospital and some of them stayed for 15 to 20 days. In fact it was more or less used as a sarai by the relatives of patients than as a shelter for the shelterless.

12.89 The Chairman, State Board vide her letter dated 16-5-1963 recommended that no further grant be given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for this night shelter. However, the Central Social Welfare Board decided to continue the grants till 31-1-1964 and released an amount of Rs. 560/- for this purpose.

12.90 In 1962-63 the shelter remained closed for two months. The Central Social Welfare Board allowed 50 per cent of the expenditure on the pay of the care-taker @ Rs. 75/- p.m. and rent of the building @ Rs. 100/- per month for these two months.

12.91 During the period 1-4-1959 to 31-3-1962 the salary of care-taker shown in the accounts was $600 + 1,725 = \text{Rs. } 2,325$. Besides Rs. 225/- was shown as outstanding liabilities on this account in the books. Thus Rs. 2,600/- is shown as the salary of the caretaker. If the Chowkidar was paid only Rs. 45/- and there was no caretaker for the night shelter as would appear from the observations of the Inspecting Officer for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years upto 31-10-1960 the salary payable would have been only Rs. $45 \times 18 = \text{Rs. } 810.00$ whereas the proportionate salary for that period actually claimed by Bharat Sevak Samaj would amount to Rs. $2,600 \times 18/36 = \text{Rs. } 1,300/-$. It would, therefore appear that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had inflated the figures. Even if the honorarium said to have been paid to the caretaker (who was not found at night shelter) is taken into account, it will mean another Rs. $15 \times 18 = 270$ and even then inflated amounts have been claimed.

12.92 The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned grant in aid of Rs. 1,125/- for the period from 1-4-1963 to 31-1-1964 vide their letter dated 9-9-1963 and released a sum of Rs. 560/- (50 per cent of the amount sanctioned) vide their letter dated 26-3-1964.

The Bharat Sevak Samaj submitted an account showing expenditure of Rs. 400/- in 1963-64. The Central Social Welfare Board admitted expenditure of Rs. 200/- as debitable to the grant (50 per cent of the actual expenditure) and asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to refund the balance of Rs. 360/-. To date this balance has not been refunded.

12.93 In his remarks on the audited accounts of the night shelter at Nagpur for the period from 1-1-1960 to 31-3-1962, the auditor had observed that amounts of Rs. 1,200/- and Rs. 225/- were outstanding on account of rent and salaries. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether these liabilities had been cleared and if so when these were cleared.

12.94 Further, the closing balance of Rs. 440.23 shown in the Receipts and Payments account for 1961-62 of this night shelter had not been carried forward to the accounts of the year 1962-63 and the auditor had remarked on the accounts for 1962-63 that the then convenor who took charge did not receive this amount and, therefore, the opening balance in the accounts for 1962-63 was shown as nil. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state with whom the amount of Rs. 440.23 was left and how it was finally accounted for.

12.95 The following further questions were put to the Bharat Sevak Samaj as regards this night shelter:—

- (a) Did the Bharat Sevak Samaj employ the care-taker for this night shelter during the period it functioned?
- (b) Who were the persons appointed as caretakers and what was their salary?
- (c) What were the other posts in Bharat Sevak Samaj held by these caretakers and were they paid remuneration for these posts?
- (d) Did the Bharat Sevak Samaj appointed one Mr. Sham Rao as Chowkidar or incharge of the night shelter for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years prior to November, 1960. Is it correct that Mr. Sham Rao was paid monthly Rs. 45/-.

Was any care-taker appointed besides Mr. Sham Rao during the said period and what was the nature of the duties performed by that care-taker and what was the remuneration paid to him?

12.96 In addition the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to produce the vouchers in support of the payments to the caretaker of the Nagpur night shelter from time to time.

12.97 In reply to all the above questions and queries, the Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated as under:—

“The Administrative arrangements prescribed by the Central Social Welfare Board were that the sanction was issued to the Pradesh/District/City Branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and a copy endorsed to the Central Office. The grant was released through the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj who obtained for them the audited statement of accounts and reports from the concerned night shelters. The initial accounts were kept by the night shelter committee. The appointments of the caretaker etc. was also made by them. Under this decentralised administrative arrangements, the detailed records are not available in the Central Office who were concerned mainly with policy making, supervising and procuring the audited statements of accounts and progress report. It is, therefore, not possible to submit the information/records required by the Commission. The night shelter was closed more than six years back and the concerned caretaker etc. has left. It is, therefore, not possible to produce all the details of the record required”.

12.98 The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, New Delhi stated as below in their letter dated 12-10-1964:—

“The night shelter was running satisfactorily so long as it was located in the industrial area of Itwara.....Due to certain unavoidable circumstances, the night shelter had to be shifted from that area with the result that there was a temporary set back in its working.....”.

12.99 Further, the Central Social Welfare Board vide their letter dated 4-8-1964 asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to furnish brief progress report clearly indicating the monthly average attendance during the grant period i.e., 1-4-1963 to 31-1-1964. However, in spite of reminders this report was not furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Inspector of the State Board visited the night shelter on 7-5-63 and reported that the night shelter which was located opposite the Medical College in Dr. Agarwal's house was closed on 30-4-1963 and although it was reported to have been shifted to a building behind the T.B. Hospital the Inspector could not find any night shelter there. The brief report of the night shelter furnished by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj with their letter dated 12-6-65 indicated that the night shelter started functioning at the new premises i.e. Jawahar Bhavan in Indira Nagar, with effect from 1-4-1964. All these facts cast a serious doubt on whether the night shelter functioning from 1-5-1963 to 31-3-1964.

12.100 As per the audited accounts for 1-1-1959 to 31-3-1959 an expenditure of Rs. 1,545/- was incurred on the purchase of furniture and equipment for the night shelter. In their letter dated 4-8-1964 the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to furnish a list of equipment purchased with the help of Board's grant with the cost of each item. However, the Bharat Sevak Samaj did not furnish the requisite list stating that all the equipment had become unserviceable (vide the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj letter dated 10-6-1968).

12.101 As per the audited accounts, the following expenditure was incurred on the salary of the caretaker and rent of the building:—

Period	Salary of the Care-taker		Rent of the Building	
		Rs.		Rs.
1-1-1959 to 31-3-59	..	225		600
1-4-59 to 31-12-59	..	600		1,100
1-1-60 to 31-3-62	..	1,725		3,300
Total	..	2,550		5,000

12.102 From the notes on page 8/n of Central Social Welfare Board File No. CBG and Central Social Welfare Board letter dated 24-11-1962 it was seen that in addition to the above mentioned amounts grant-in-aid was also allowed on the following amounts which had not in fact been paid and were not included in the accounts.

Item	Outstanding Amount	Grant-in-aid given	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Salary of the Care-taker	300	225	} 75% of the expenditure
Rent of the building ..	1,300	975	

12.103 Further the total of the items on which grant was calculated in the third year was taken as Rs. 4,391.52 instead of Rs. 4,301.52. Thus 75 per cent of Rs. 90/- (Rs. 67.50) was paid in excess.

12.104 In all the following amounts were paid in excess as grant-in-aid in the third year i.e., 1-1-60 to 31-3-62:—

	Rs.
Rent of the building ..	975
Salary of the Care-taker ..	225
Totalling mistakes ..	67.50
Total ..	1,267.50

Night Shelter, Ambala

12.105 Grants totalling Rs. 15,790.00 were given for this night shelter from 21-6-1959 to 30-4-1967. The first instalment of Rs. 3,000/- was released to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj on 25-2-1959, but the shelter started functioning only from 21-6-1959. The amount remained with the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Payment of rent -

12.106 The night shelter at Ambala was started by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in a hired building on 12-6-1959. This building was vacated on 14-3-1962 and the shelter was started in another building on 15-3-1962. For the period ending 12-6-1959 rent was paid @ Rs. 110/- but from 12-7-1959 to 31-3-1961 the rent was increased to Rs. 134/-. From

1-4-1961 the rent was @ Rs. 100/- (the rate at which rent was paid was indicated in Samaj's letter to the Central Social Welfare Board dated 23-3-1964). Thus the rent payable for the period 12-6-1959 to 14-3-1962 works out to Rs. 3,509.61 as follows:—

Period	Rate	Amount
	Rs.	Rs.
12-6-59 to 11-7-59 ..	110.00	110.00
12-7-59 to 31-3-61 ..	134.00	2,364.45
1-4-61 to 14-3-62 ..	100.00	1,145.16
Total ..		Rs. 3,509.61

12.107 The audited accounts for the various years showed the following payments on account of rent for this building:—

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1959-60 ..	1,541.00
1960-61 ..	1,187.52
1961-62 ..	1,225.00
1962-63 ..	560.00
Total ..	4,513.52

Besides this, in the audited accounts for the year 1962-63 an amount of Rs. 794.03 has been shown as outstanding liability for the building which has again been repeated as outstanding liability in the accounts for 1964-65. In the accounts for the subsequent years there is no indication of this liability having been cleared. Thus the position is that against an amount of Rs. 3,509.61 due for the building at the rates indicated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj an amount of Rs. 4,513.52 has been paid and a further amount of Rs. 794.03 is shown as outstanding. Thus either the payments shown in the audited accounts for the various years did not represent the actual facts or the rates shown for the rent for the various periods did not represent the rate agreed between the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the owner of the building. The Central Social Welfare Board had, however, finalised the accounts of the night shelter on the basis of the approved rates without disallowing any part of the expenditure shown for liabilities.

Rent of the building hired from 15-4-1962

12.108 A building belonging to Smt. Gomti Devi wife of Dr. H. K. Lal was taken on rent on 15-4-62 at Rs. 100/- per month as is shown by the agreement between Smt. Gomti Devi and the Bharat Sevak Samaj, a copy of which has been produced by Dr. H. K. Lal along with his complaint about the non-payment of rent. (The Bharat Sevak Samaj has, however, reported that this building was taken on 15-3-1962. This was in their letter No. SW.NS/Ambala/64-65/587, dated the 28th April, 1964 to the Central Social Welfare Board). The date reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj is patently incorrect as the agreement shows the date as 15-4-62. Further the rent of the new building paid during 1962-63 was Rs. 400/- and the accounts for 1962-63 show another amount of Rs. 750/- as outstanding thereby showing that rent for this building was paid only for 11½ months. This building was vacated according to the report submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on 31-3-1966. The rent payable for the building from 15-4-62 to 31-3-1966 at Rs. 100/- was Rs. 4,750/-. In the receipt and payment accounts for the various years the following payments have been shown on account of rent of this building:—

		Rs.
1962-63	..	400·00
1963-64	..	..
1964-65	..	2,850·00
1965-66	..	R.s 900·00 (Rs. 2,400 is shown on the payments side hut Rs. 1,500 is shown under receipts as liability on account of rent. Thus only Rs. 900 was the actual payment made during the year shown in the accounts).

Thus only Rs. 600/- should have been the outstanding rent for this building but Rs. 1,500/- is shown as outstanding liability on account of rent in the accounts for 1965-66. Therefore, the accounts do not represent a correct picture. This is further corroborated by the fact that the verification of the detailed entries of the cash book of the night shelter for the year 1965-66 show no payment on account of rent during the year. Actually on 31-3-1966 on the payment side there is an entry

on account of rent of Rs. 1,200/- and on the receipt side there is an entry "rent Rs. 1,200/-" that way showing that there was actually no payment involved but this was only an adjusting entry. Further, how an amount of Rs. 2,400/- is shown on the payments side is not clear as even the adjustment entry in the cash book should be only for Rs. 1,200/- and not Rs. 2,400/-. Dr. H. K. Lal in his complaint has admitted that his wife has been paid rent for the building upto 31-12-1964 and this would show that Rs. 1,500/- was the amount outstanding from the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the landlady. The Central Social Welfare Board has, however, finalised the grants for the year 1965-66 taking into account even the liabilities. Thus even though all the grants due for the night shelter have been finalised by the Central Social Welfare Board upto the year 1965-66 the liabilities on account of rent have not been cleared by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and as such the grants given cannot be considered as utilised.

Pay of Care-taker

12.109 Capt. Khazan Singh was appointed the Care-taker of the night shelter Ambala from 10-8-59 and he continued in that post till a new Care-taker was appointed on 15-3-1962. His monthly salary was Rs. 75/- and the total salary payable to him for the period 10-6-59 to 14-3-62 will work out to Rs. 2,487.10. The accounts for the various years show the following payments on account of Care-taker's salary:—

		Rs.
1959-60	..	600·00
1960-61	..	615·00
1961-62	..	675·00
1966-67	..	880·00
Total	..	2,770·00

Thus Capt. Khazan Singh has been paid Rs. 282.90 in excess of what he was entitled to get under the night shelter scheme.

Liabilities on account of Care-taker's salary from 15-3-1962

12.110 The actual payments shown in the accounts from 1962-63 onwards were as follows:—

		Rs.
1962-63	..	160.00
1963-64	..	Nil
1964-65	..	85.00
1965-66	..	186.00 (Rs. 616 is shown on the payment side but Rs. 430 is shown as outstanding liability on the receipt side).
1966-67	..	195.00

12.111 The Central Social Welfare Board has released grants taking into account the salary of Care-taker for the years 1962-63 to 1965-66 @ Rs. 40/- per month. In other words against the actual expenditure of Rs. 431/- incurred by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on account of the salary of the caretaker during 1962-63 to 1965-66 the Samaj has been paid grants on account of the salaries of the caretaker amounting to Rs. 1,920.00. In other words grants have been paid on account of liabilities which have not been cleared in the subsequent years.

Mis-appropriation by the Care-taker

12.112 A claim was preferred by Capt. Khazan Singh ex-Care-taker in the year 1966-67 for payment of Rs. 880/- on account of arrears of salary due to him. The matter was referred to the arbitrator and from the arbitration award it appears that Rs. 830/- was adjudged to be outstanding against Mr. Khazan Singh on account of shortages in cash while he was the care-taker and this was deducted from the arrears of pay due to him. A net amount of Rs. 50/- was paid to him on the basis of the arbitrator's award. The basis on which the shortages were worked out are not available and the arbitration award does not indicate the basis. However, it would appear that

amounts collected by the care-taker were misappropriated by him and the accounts were settled after four years. It is not clear as to how and on what basis the shortages were worked out.

Use of the night shelter for the stay of inadmissible persons

12.113 The night shelter was inspected by the officers of the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Board on seven occasions. The Inspector who visited on 2-12-1959 reported that most of the occupants were trainees of the Punjab Roadways and travellers and not shelterless people. The Inspector who visited on 21-2-1963 reported that 12 persons out of 20 staying in the night shelter were students, bank employees etc. On 2-5-1963 the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who inspected the night shelter found that eight out of the sixteen inmates staying in the shelter were students studying and preparing for some examination for about a month or so. The Inspector of the State Board who visited on 28-4-64 also found that persons of non approved category were staying in the shelter. One of the conditions of the grant sanctioned for the night shelter was that the night shelter was to be used only for providing shelter to the shelterless persons who live on the pavements. The grants for the shelter were continued even after its misuse was brought to the notice of the Central Social Welfare Board by the successive Inspectors and by the Officers of the Central Social Welfare Board. The Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who visited the night shelter on 2nd May, 1963 further reported that the Bharat Sevak Samaj, running the shelter, were charging varying rates of rent from students from Rs. 5/- p.m. to Rs. 8/- p.m. In other words, the night shelter was being used by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as a sort of a lodging place for students which was not the objective for which night shelters were started.

Inflating the figures of inmates

12.114 The Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who visited the night shelter Ambala on May 2, 1963 reported that he found only 16 inmates staying in the shelter even though 23 inmates were entered on the role in the attendance register. Thus it would appear that the figures of inmates were being inflated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Unsuitable building used for the night shelter

12.115 The Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who visited the night shelter on 2-5-1963 found that the shelter was housed in a very old dilapidated building which appeared to have been declared dangerous by the Municipal authorities. The night shelter was continued in the same dilapidated building upto 31-3-1966 and on 31-3-1966 the Samaj shifted the night shelter as their report shows, because the building was declared unsuitable by the municipal authorities.

Grants sanctioned for Canteen which functioned only for a short while

12.116 During 1959-60 a grant of Rs. 500/- was sanctioned for a canteen attached to the night shelter. The grant was utilised for the purchase of equipments for the canteen. The Inspector of the State Social Welfare Board who inspected the night shelter on 21-2-1963 did not find any arrangements for catering and the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who inspected it on 2-5-1963 reported that there was no canteen. The progress reports of the Bharat Sevak Samaj submitted for the period 1959-60 had mentioned that there was a canteen running but the report for the month of March, 1961 did not have any mention about any community kitchen or canteen. Thus it would appear that the canteen for which grants were given for purchase of equipments by the Central Social Welfare Board functioned only for a very short period, if it functioned at all.

12.117 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked:

- (i) to confirm the following amounts shown in the relevant accounts as paid to the caretaker on account of his salary:—

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1959-60 ...	600/-
1960-61 ...	615/-
1961-62 ...	675/-
1966-67 ...	880/-

- (ii) to confirm that Capt. Khazan Singh was appointed as care-taker from 10-6-1959 and he continued to work as care-taker upto 14-3-1962;

- (iii) to state the basis on which salary amounting to Rs. 2,770/- was paid to Capt. Khazan Singh;

- (iv) to produce the accounts of the Regional Camp Committee, Chandigarh in which the payment of Rs. 1,082 to Capt. Khazan Singh in accordance with the award of Mr. P. S. Kapoor, Advocate was shown and to produce the vouchers in support of the payment; and

- (v) to furnish details of the shortages on account of which an amount of Rs. 830/- was deducted from the amount of Rs. 1,082/- payable to Capt. Khazan Singh.

12.118 In reply the Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that the available records in relation to night shelter at Ambala have already been made available to the Commission. This reply is unsatisfactory as the Bharat Sevak Samaj could have asked for any records that they required for giving proper reply to these questions.

Night Shelter at Varanasi

12.119 A night shelter at Varanasi was sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board at Varanasi from the 6th June, 1959 and the first instalment of grant was released on January 9, 1960 to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The night shelter was opened from 5th June, 1960 near the Sagra crossing. On September 14, 1961 the organiser of the night shelter wrote that they proposed to change the building as necessary repairs had not been done by the house owner. He also pointed out that the number of beneficiaries of the shelter "had gone down during the rainy season and also for want of full time worker". On 9-3-1962 the Bharat Sevak Samaj wrote to the Central Social Welfare Board that the night shelter had been closed down temporarily on 31-1-1962 for want of a suitable accommodation. The Bharat Sevak Samaj on 7-6-1962 wrote to the Central Social Welfare Board that the district branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj have got accommodation and wanted to run the night shelter. The night shelter was started under the district Bharat Sevak Samaj from October, 1962 at Kamalanagar behind the Sanskrit Vidyapith near the railway station. This night shelter continued upto 1965-66.

Grants given

12.120 The night shelter at Varanasi was given the following grants:—

		Rs.
1960-62	...	3,000.00
1962-63	...	2,300.00
1963-64	...	1,139.88

For the period 1964-65 and 1965-66 the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to submit the audited statement of accounts together with progress reports and in March, 1967 the Samaj wrote back that the necessary information was being collected from the local branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Utilisation of grants

12.121 The first instalment of the grant for the night shelter was given on 9-1-1960 but the shelter was started only on 5-6-1960. The amount thus remained completely unutilised for five months.

12.122 The account for the period October, 1962 to March, 1963 shows that a rent of Rs. 900/- was paid during the period and the account for 1963-64 shows rent paid to Bharat Sevak Samaj as Rs. 1,800/- Thus, on the whole, Rs. 2,700/- has been paid as rent.

12.123 On September 7, 1963 the Bharat Sevak Samaj wrote to the Central Social Welfare Board about the inspection of the night shelter at Varanasi by the Joint Secretary of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. Mr. B. D. Nanda and the note given by him was reproduced by them in the letter as follows:—

“I desire to congratulate you and the Bharat Sevak Samaj Varanasi through you that the Branch has built and are running a good night shelter.”

12.124 From the letter of the Bharat Sevak Samaj dated October 30, 1964 to the Central Social Welfare Board it appears that the night shelter at Varanasi was visited by Mr. A. G. Kher, Chairman, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Uttar Pradesh on October 9, 1964 and in his report he had mentioned that the “Bharat Sevak Samaj has constructed a big verandah and adjoining it had constructed two lavatories and bath rooms”. The entry in the audited accounts for 1963-64 and the report of Mr. Kher and the tour note of Mr. B. D. Nanda,

Joint Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj show that the building for which rent was paid was of the Bharat Sevak Samaj itself and the rent was paid to them only out of the night shelter funds. Mr. Radha Raman Prasad, Ex-Chairman of the Varanasi Unit of the Bharat Sevak Samaj who was also the Chairman of the Committee for the night shelter in his evidence before the Commission officials has stated as follows:—

“The land was taken by one Swamiji from the Municipality on lease. When accommodation was required for the night shelter Swamiji was requested to give this land to the night shelter in the night. He agreed to it and by taking loans from local people including Shri Mishra (Convenor, Night Shelter Advisory Committee) the tin shed was constructed and the loan was repaid after charging the rent @ Rs. 150/- p.m. against the grant of night shelter from the Social Welfare Board. The building was not constructed by the Swami and it is not owned by the Swami. Mr. Mishra was the Secretary of the Night Shelter Advisory Committee and he was responsible for the night shelter but all the accounts were maintained by the caretaker and were in his possession who is not available now.”

12.125 Mr. Prem Narain Mishra who was the Secretary of the night shelter Advisory Committee during 1963-64, 1964-65 gave the following statement before the Commission Officials regarding the rent paid for the building:—

“Night shelter Advisory Committee was formed of which Mr. Radha Raman was Chairman and I was Secretary. The night shelter was run under this Committee. There were other three members also. The night shelter was run in a building (in tin shed) owned by Swami Yogi Raj in Kamla Nagar. A rent of Rs. 150/- was paid to me as a representative of Swamiji who had given me power of attorney to expend and receive money in this behalf. The shed was constructed by me on behalf of Swamiji”.

12.126 From the evidence of Mr. Radha Raman it would appear that the building was constructed by taking loans from local people including Mr. Mishra and the loan was repaid after charging rent at Rs. 150/- p.m. against the grant of the night shelter. Mr. Prem Narain Mishra's evidence shows that the building was owned by Swami Yogi Raj and the rent was paid to Mr. Mishra as the representative of Swamiji.

12.127 The evidence of Mr. Sitala Sharan Upadhyay, ex-employee of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Varanasi Unit was that the building was constructed out of the grant received from the Social Welfare Board and the materials used were brought from various works undertaken by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Varanasi Unit.

12.128 The evidence of the witnesses and the records thus show the following facts:—

- (i) In the accounts the Bharat Sevak Samaj has shown Rs. 2,700/- as paid to itself for rent;
- (ii) the Samaj had intimated the Central Social Welfare Board that the building was constructed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and belonged to them;
- (iii) if the building belonged to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the rent was paid to them the question arises as to what happened to the rent so paid and how the same was accounted for by the Bharat Sevak Samaj;
- (iv) the Board had intimated the Bharat Sevak Samaj that if the building belonged to the Bharat Sevak Samaj no expense will be allowed by the Board for rent. The Samaj had not sent a reply to the Board and the Board did not pursue the matter further;
- (v) if the building belongs to Swami Yogi Raj as claimed by Mr. Radha Raman, President of the Night Shelter Advisory Committee and Mr. Prem Narain Mishra, Secretary then it would mean that the earlier communications sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Board were not correct and the accounts also did not show the correct position. Further, if the funds given by the Central Social Welfare Board had been used by the

night shelter Committee for construction of the building of a private individual and if the material of the Bharat Sevak Samaj had also been used for such construction it would mean mis-utilisation of funds.

12.129 The inspector of the State Social Welfare Board, U.P., Lucknow who visited the night shelter on December 27 and December 28, 1964 had also reported that the building was owned by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and since it had not been constructed out of the Board's grant a rent of Rs. 150/- p.m. was being charged from the night shelter programme. He had also reported that he met the Regional Organiser and the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and they explained that after getting the cost of the building through the rent, the Bharat Sevak Samaj will not charge any rent.

12.130 The issues that arise out of these facts are:—

- (i) If the building belonged to the Bharat Sevak Samaj how the rent receipt was accounted for?
- (ii) if the building belonged to a private party then the accounts produced do not represent the correct picture and the report given by the Chairman of the U.P. Bharat Sevak Samaj would also not be correct.

Progress Reports

12.131 The progress reports received from the Bharat Sevak Samaj from time to time showed the number of beneficiaries as follows:—

Period	Total No.	Daily average
6/60 to 11/60	125	20
1/61	381	12
3/61	243	8
10/62	692	23
11/62	815	27
12/62	754	24
1/63	751	24
2/63	498	18
3/63	776	25
4/63	747	25
—15.5.63	368	24
4/63 to 3/64	4,455	12

12.132 According to the approved pattern the number of beneficiaries were to be 50 persons on an average but the grants were continued even though the number of beneficiaries reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj were consistently below 50.

Inspection by the officials of the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Advisory Board

12.133 The night shelter at Varanasi was inspected by various officers and the salient points in their reports are listed below.

- (i) *Smt. B.N. Tripathi, Welfare Officer, State Social Welfare Advisory Board—30-3-63.*

In her report Smt. B.N. Tripathi made the following observations:—

“It has come to knowledge that it could not be restarted as yet. The building in which it was situated is occupied by a Lime Store at present and it is kept locked in the night. A lady Smt. Akhtar Hussain residing in the vicinity did inform that the shelter has been closed since October 1962, and even when it was in run, only a very few persons used to come to rest and sleep in the night. Sometimes there used to be two or three visitors and sometimes none.

“This shows that the night shelter at Varanasi did not prove of much use or could secure any success.

“Further, I made great efforts at Varanasi to locate where the articles previously in the use in the night shelter, had been kept, but no information could be available. Some of the local members of the Bharat Sevak Samaj had been out of the station. Only one Mr. Ganesh Das Ji could be contacted through the Zonal Member Smt. Shyamita Chowdhary, who stated that in this connection she had no knowledge of the articles or the whereabouts of night shelter. It has also come to knowledge that as suitable accommodation for the shelter could not be available as yet, the shelter has not been started so far”.

12.134 The Central Social Welfare Board on receiving this report asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to refund the grants given but the Bharat Sevak Samaj wrote back on July 2, 1963 stating that the attendance in the night shelter had slightly decreased from January 1963 onwards and the kacha building in which it was originally located was completed into a pucca building and the pucca building had been completed.

(ii) *Shri K. Pandey, Inspector, State Social Welfare Board, U.P.—3-10-1963.*

12.135 His report shows the following facts:—

“The shelter started functioning from October 2, 1962 under Bharat Sevak Samaj. For this purpose a covered shed measuring about 40 × 15ft. has been erected construction of which was completed in April, 1963. Use of the following additional facilities attached to the main building is also open to the inmates:—

2 latrines

1 bathroom and water and electric connections.

“The average attendance as per register ranges between 20 to 25. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has taken over construction work at Varanasi and majority of the inmates are the labourers engaged in the construction work. Attendance on the night previous to the date of inspection was entered in the attendance register as 27, but the peon reported it to be 5 only. On 3-10-1963 i.e. the date of inspection, the number of inmates at 8 p.m. was only 3. Thus the attendance register can hardly be considered as authentic”.

“The building in which the shelter was previously located as well as the new construction is owned by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Hence the adjustment of rent for the shelter @ Rs. 150/- p.m. in the accounts simply on the plea that budgetary provisions exist for the same, does not appear to be justified”.

12.136 On receipt of this report the Central Social Welfare Board wrote to the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the effect that it had been brought to their notice that the building in which the shelter was being continued was owned by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and if that was the case no rent would be allowed out of the Board's grants.

(iii) *Smt. Gaitri Gupta, Member, Central Board for U.P. 2nd and 3rd March, 1964.*

12.137 "When I had visited this shelter at night between 8 and 9 p.m. and there were only one or two persons there but the next day I found there 4 or 5 people. The attendance register was with the Convenor and, therefore, I could not see it. Most of the people were villagers, a few appeared to be literate and no charges are made from them".

(iv) *Begum Ali Zaheer, Chairman, State Social Welfare Board—19-10-1964 about 7.00 p.m.*

12.138 "There was neither any chowkidar nor any person on behalf of Bharat Sevak Samaj present there at the time of visit although due information was sent to them in the above connection.

"No material except wooden takhts were available at that time.

"There was only one man who said that he was working as a labourer in connection with construction work undertaken by Bharat Sevak Samaj. He also informed that he was not supplied with anything else except a Tekhat to lie down there.

"There was no arrangement for kitchen etc.

"No blankets or beddings etc. could be seen. No proper lavatory was found.

"One clerk working in the office (located in the adjoining room) which pertained to some construction contract taken by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, was contacted but he could not tell anything as he had no knowledge about the night shelter.

"On the whole it appeared that the night shelter was not being properly managed, and it was not serving the real purpose for which the grant was sanctioned".

(v) *Shri A.S. Sharma, Inspector, State Social Welfare Advisory Board—27th and 28th December, 1964.*

12.139 He reported that he visited the night shelter at 10.00 p.m. on December 27, 1964 without prior information and at the time of visit there were 10 inmates. Out of them, two were peons of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the rest were Rikshawpullers and labourers.

12.140 The various inspection reports of the officials of the State and Central Social Welfare Boards show that the beneficiaries were much fewer than the number reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj from time to time and in some cases they had reported that the assistance to the night shelter should not continue as the activities were not satisfactory. The reports of Mr. R.K. Pandey, Inspector and Begum Ali Zaheer, Chairman State Social Welfare Board showed that majority of the inmates were the workers engaged in the construction work taken up by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Varanasi. Under the contracts which are entered into by the State and Central Governments for construction work, the contractor had a legal liability to provide accommodation to the construction workers employed by them. Thus, by using the night shelter for giving accommodation to the workers employed by them in the construction works, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was utilising the funds for the night shelter to meet the contractual liabilities otherwise imposed on them.

Assets acquired out of the grants

12.141. The expenditure on various items of furniture and other equipments included in the accounts of the night shelter was Rs. 798.22. No instructions were issued by the Central Social Welfare Board about the custody or use of these assets. From the statement made by Mr. Radha Raman Prasad, and the evidence of Mr. Prem Narain Mishra, President and Secretary respectively of the Night Shelter Advisory Committee, it would appear that the items of furniture and equipments were being utilised by the Bal Mandir which has been started by them in the building where the night shelter was earlier functioning.

Night Shelter, Jaipur

12.142 This Night Shelter was started in 1959 and grants were paid up to the Year 1966-67. The total grants paid by the Central Social Welfare Board amounted to Rs. 15,733.20.

Excess payment of grants by not excluding the liabilities not cleared at the end of various years from the total Expenditure

12.143 The accounts for the various year showed, that the liabilities of the respective years were not cleared by the Bharat Sevak Samaj at the end of each year and only a part of these liabilities was cleared during the subsequent years. The Central Social Welfare

Board did not exclude these outstanding liabilities of the respective years while working out the grants for the Night Shelter. The liabilities shown in the accounts as not cleared during the various years and the extent to which the liabilities were cleared during the subsequent years was as follows:—

Year	Liabilities of the year outstanding at the end of the year				Old liabilities cleared during the year			
	Details		Amount		Details		Amount	
1959-60	Nil	..	..	Nil	Nil
1960-61	Nil	..	..	133.20	Nil
1961-62	Rent	..	..	200.00	Not given
1962-63	Rent	..	..	875.00	} Not given
	Salary	..	..	416.74	
1963-64	Rent	..	..	1,575.00	Not given
1964-65	Salary	..	..	225.00	} Not given
	Rent	..	..	700.00	
	Sundry	..	..	18.00	
1965-66	Rent	..	..	2,100.00	} Not given
	Expenses	..	..	176.56	
1966-67	Rent	..	..	2,100.00	Rent
	Expenses	..	..	467.77	Expenses
Total				..	..	..	8,987.77	Total
								.. 4,626.07

13.144 These details would show that the total liabilities shown in the accounts of the respective years amounted to Rs. 8,987.27 and the old liabilities cleared during the subsequent years amounted to Rs. 4,626.07.

12.145 In the accounts for 1962-63 an amount of Rs. 944.10 is shown as the old liabilities cleared during the year even though according to the accounts of 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 200.00 only was outstanding at the end of that year. Thus the accounts for 1961-62 also did not represent a correct picture. Out of the old liabilities cleared during 1961-62 and 1962-63 an amount of Rs. 200.00 only can be taken against the liabilities of the previous years outstanding and shown in the accounts cleared during 1962-63. Thus the old liabilities shown in the accounts and actually cleared during the subsequent

years should be only Rs. 3,881.97 i.e. Rs. 4,626.07—(944.10—200.00). Out of the liabilities shown in the accounts for the various years an amount of Rs. 5,105.30 i.e. Rs. 8,967.27 less Rs. 3,881.97 was still outstanding at the end of 31.3.67 i.e. the year upto which accounts were rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Central Social Welfare Board. The Board has not taken into account the outstanding liabilities while releasing and adjusting the grants for the various years. The Board had asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj vide its letter dated the 11th July, 1966 to furnish a certificate from the chartered Accountant as soon as the payment on account of outstanding rent was paid to them but no certificate has been furnished so far by the Bharat Sevak Samaj about the clearance of the outstanding dues.

12.146 In his audit report on the accounts for the year ending 31-3-67 the Chartered Accountant has shown an amount of Rs. 4,138.12 as rent unpaid up to the year 31-3-67. The rent certified as outstanding by the Auditor in the accounts for 1965-66 was Rs. 2,793.12 and additions to the outstanding liabilities on account of rent for 1966-67 was Rs. 2,100.00. The old liabilities cleared during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 775.00. Thus the outstanding liabilities on account of rent at the end of 1966-67 should have been Rs. 4,118.12 whereas they have been shown as Rs. 4,128.12 by the Auditor. Obviously the Auditor has made a mistake in the amount he has worked out.

12.147 The Auditor has not made any mention about the total amount outstanding in respect of salary and other expenses. The total of the outstanding liabilities under rent salary and other expenses would work out to Rs. 5,105.30 as explained above.

12.148 Mr. R. R. Tonk (Jaipur Witness No. 8) in his evidence before the Commission deposed that the rent for the building and certain other liabilities remained unpaid. In reply to the questionnaire issued to him the details of the outstanding liabilities were given as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Pay of Care Taker	650.46
2. Audit fees to Simshi & Co. for 3 years	93.00
3. Newspaper bill	36.38
Total	779.84

4. Rent :

Upto 31-3-67 Rs. 4,138.12	} .. 5,275.62
Upto 18-10-67 Rs. 1,137.50	
Total	6,055.46

12.149 In his audit report on the accounts for 1965-66 the Auditor has pointed out that the stamped receipts in support of payment of old liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,581.88 during 1965-66 were not produced before him. In the absence of the stamped receipts it is not known how the Central Social Welfare Board satisfied itself that these liabilities had actually been cleared.

12.150 Mr. R. R. Tonk, the District Chairman of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Jaipur in reply to the questionnaire has stated that the payments on account of rent were always made by the President of the Night Shelter Committee, Mr. Khoraji and he had a file in connection with the rent but Khoraji was living in a village Khora in Jaunpur District and he would be asked to send the receipts.

12.151 No receipts or documents in support of payments have been produced before this Commission and, therefore, it has not been possible to verify whether the liabilities were actually cleared or not.

Selection of a building unsuitable for the purpose of Night Shelter

12.152 The Night Shelter at Jaipur was started on 13-7-59 and it was located at Chandpoli Bazar, Jaipur. In its report for the quarter ending 31st March, 1960 the Bharat Sevak Samaj mentioned that the building was so far from the city, that no Ricksha Puller or labourer was able to go to the Night Shelter and that the Night Shelter building was not fit for 'Rein Basara'. From the report it was also clear that most of the inmates were the attendants or the sick who stayed for a week or so. The Night Shelter was meant for working people such as labourers, vendors, petty hawkers, shoe-shine boys, who for want of inexpensive accommodation had to sleep on the pavements. But from the report of the Night Shelter it would appear that this essential condition was not fulfilled and that it was used as a Sarai and the place selected was not suitable for the purpose of a Night Shelter. This Night Shelter was closed down on 12.7.60. The number of beneficiaries reported in the various reports furnished by the Night Shelter were as follows:—

Period	Average beneficiaries
Quarter ending 30th September, 1959	38
Quarter ending 31st March, 1960 ..	30

12.153 The reports for the other periods apparently were not received as they are not on the record. The number of inmates for whom the Night Shelter was sanctioned by the Central Social Welfare Board was 100 but from the reports it would appear that the number was far below the number for which Night Shelter was sanctioned.

Recovery of light & water charges from the tenants

12.154 The accounts for the various years showed the following recoveries from tenants on account of light & water charges:

Year	Amount in Rs.
1963-64 ..	217.20 (reduction of expenditure) 218.60 (receipts)
1964-65 --	389.60 (reduction of expenditure) 242.75 (receipts)
1965-66 ..	23.40 (reduction of expenditure) 25.30 (receipts)
1966-67 ..	207.00 (receipts)

12.155 The Samaj was charging @ 10 NP per inmate per day for staying in the Night Shelter and the receipts on account of such charges were accounted for separately. Thus it would appear that the receipts shown on account of recovery of light & water charges from the users was on account of other regular tenants occupying a part of the building. The renting out of the Night Shelter for permanent stay was not according to scheme of Night Shelter. The accounts for 1964-65 and 1965-66 further showed that the light & water charges recovered during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were on account of recoveries from Upbhogta Bhandar which would further show that the premises were sub-let to another institution.

12.156 Shri R.R. Tonk in his written reply to the questionnaire stated that these recoveries were not on account of rent, they were on account of water and light facilities made available to certain Upbhoktas. In his oral evidence before the Commission in Jaipur on June 12, 1971, Shri Tonk stated as under:--

"We did not sublet any portion of the building taken for the night shelter. There was no cooperative store which had taken a portion of our building on rent. We did start a scheme for food being sold cheap to labourers that was working there. We used to take rent for that and it is credited in our accounts".

12.157 The accounts of the Night Shelter, Jaipur submitted by Bharat Sevak Samaj do not indicate any recoveries of rent distinctly. Shri Tonk's reply, however, shows that although rent of the building was being paid out of the grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board, the building was being used by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for its own purposes.

12.158 From the report of the Inspector the State Social Welfare Board after his inspection on March 14, 1964 it would appear that the Care Taker had his office and residence at the 'Rein Basara'. The 'Rein Basara' was not meant for residential purposes of the workers of the Night Shelter.

Night Shelter, Jullundur

12.159 Grants totalling Rs. 5,400/- were given to this Night Shelter from December 12, 1959 to April 4, 1962.

12.160 This Night Shelter was inspected on February 27, 1960 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who reported that there were only 39 beneficiaries from the inception of the Night Shelter on December 10, 1959. Most of the inmates were workers of the factory or trainees of the driving school or students. There were no pavement dwellers. No Bank account was opened and the Cash Book was not being properly maintained.

12.161 The Night Shelter was again inspected on August 18, 1960 by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. He reported that no proper record of the beneficiaries was kept and the Accounts of the Night Shelter were not made available to him. The average number of beneficiaries was only about 4.

12.162 On 18th August, 1961 the Adviser Social Welfare Section of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj wrote to the Pradesh Joint Convenor pointing out that there were no pavement dwellers or homeless labourers among the inmates and that the shelter was located far away from the market where the pavement dwellers were in large number. In spite of the matter being brought to the notice of the District Convenor and Pradesh Office, no action was taken and the present Convenor and the then Convenor did not seem to take any interest in the working of the scheme.

12.163 Mr. Chakradhari Agarwal who visited Punjab in April, 1960 also inspected the Night Shelter at Jullundur and in his Tour Note dated April 19, 1960 he had the following comments to offer about the Night Shelter:—

"The Night Shelter at Jullundur is not at all functioning satisfactorily. The present site is quite far away from the main city and not many people would like to take advantage of the Night Shelter. It is more or less serving as a Sarai and even then the attendance does not exceed 18 or 20 per day. I am of the considered opinion that the 'Rein Basera' as it is presently situated does not serve any purpose and our money at present is being completely wasted."

12.164 In the case of the Jullundur Night Shelter the Bharat Sevak Samaj vide its letter No. SW-NS/Jullundur/64-65/1621 dated 17-11-64 reported that the rent amounting to Rs. 2875/- was outstanding for the Night Shelter which was closed from April 5, 1962 and the rent had not been paid by the district branch due to non availability of funds. The Bharat Sevak Samaj also intimated in the same letter that the Landlord had already served a notice or a suit. Vide its letter No. SW-NS/JDR/65-66/1067 dated October 10, 1965 the Bharat Sevak Samaj intimated that the arrears of rent amounted to Rs. 2320/-. The accounts of the Night Shelter, however, showed that the Board had paid to the Central Social Welfare Board grants for the Night Shelter up to 1961-62 and that no amount was due from the Bharat Sevak Samaj, but only an amount of Rs. 20.45 was due from the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Central Social Welfare Board as unspent balance. Thus non-clearance of the liability after receipt of whatever was due from the Board is a clear instance of non-utilisation of the grants.

12.165 The Bharat Sevak Samaj had, in its letter dated March 3, 1965 to Central Social Welfare Board, stated that a part of the night shelter building at Jullundur had been used for a period of 3 months for accommodating the trainees of the Panchayat Raj Training Centre conducted by the Regional Camp Committee of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and that subsequently an amount of Rs. 225/- was recovered as rent. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state whether the previous approval was obtained from the Central Social Welfare

Board for this purpose. The Bharat Sevak Samaj's reply shows that no prior approval of the Central Social Welfare Board was obtained. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has added that surplus accommodation was used to meet the needs of shelterless people and the amount received was used to raise the Bharat Sevak Samaj's share of contribution. This is a clear case of misuse of the night shelter building by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Bharat Sevak Samaj when asked to indicate the basis of recovery of rent, replied that at this stage it was not possible to ascertain the basis of recovery of rent.

12.166 The Chartered Accountant in his remarks on the accounts of March 1, 1962 to April 30, 1962 observed that the details and vouchers in support of miscellaneous income were not produced before him. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to produce the counter foils of the receipts and register of the inmates and other details in support of the miscellaneous income. In reply it stated that in spite of their best efforts, the Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj office could not locate the register of inmates and counterfoils of receipts. These records are necessary to verify the collections made from the inmates and to show that all such collections were duly credited in the accounts of the night shelter and they were not diverted to other activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. In the absence of these documents it is difficult to verify whether all the collections were credited in the night shelter account and whether there was any diversion of funds.

12.167 The receipts for Rs. 1435/- paid towards rent and Rs. 150/- paid towards salary shown in the accounts for the period from March 1, 1962 to April 30, 1962 were not produced before the auditor. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to produce these now. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that the receipt for Rs. 1435/- was not given by the landlord and the receipt for Rs. 150/- was not traceable. In the absence of these receipts the correctness of the expenditure cannot be verified.

12.168 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that the following liabilities shown in the account for period from March 1, 1962 to April 4, 1962 are still outstanding:—

	Rs.
Rent	1,415.00
Salary	290.16

12.169 The accounts of the night shelter showed that equipment worth Rs. 1,590.16 was purchased for the night shelter. Although the night shelter was closed w.e.f. April 5, 1962 the equipments are still lying with the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has stated that the matter is under correspondence with the Central Social Welfare Board.

Night Shelter, Imphal

12.170 A grant of Rs. 3250/- was given for this night shelter during the period November 9, 1962 to July 7, 1964.

12.171 A cheque for Rs. 3250/- representing grant for this night shelter was sent to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj on October 26, 1962. Out of this amount of Rs. 3250/- the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj remitted only an amount of Rs. 2,000/- to the Manipur State Bharat Sevak Samaj on November 16, 1962. The balance of Rs. 1,250/- was remitted by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Manipur State Bharat Sevak Samaj on February 27, 1965 i.e., after more than 2 years from the date of receipt of the grant from the Central Social Welfare Board. The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj could utilise this amount of Rs. 1,250/- for its own purposes during this period of two years. Even out of the amount of Rs. 2,000/- remitted by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Manipur State Bharat Sevak Samaj on 16-11-62, only an amount of Rs. 494.50 was utilised upto 31-3-63 as per the Income and Expenditure Account of Imphal Night Shelter for the period from 26-11-1962 to 31-3-1963.

12.172 This night shelter was closed with effect from 1-8-1964 as the rented building in which the night shelter was located was not centrally located so as to attract a sizeable number of inmates. The Bharat Sevak Samaj furnished a progress report of this night shelter to the State Board only in March, 1964.

12.173 As regards the working of this night shelter, the Chairman, Manipur State Social Welfare Advisory Board observed as under in his letter dated 17-2-1963 to the Central Social Welfare Board.

“.....I would like to inform you that we did not find any Night Shelter properly run by Bharat Sevak Samaj, Manipur Branch, except a signboard set up at Paona Bazar, Imphal.”

“So far Manipur State Bharat Sevak Samaj has not submitted any report to the State Board in spite of our request for the same.”

12.174 The Chairman of the State Board again observed as under in his letter dated 3-4-1964 to the Central Social Welfare Board.

“.....At a recent visit of the night shelter which is accommodated at a small two storeyed building, three bedsteads were found in a room. There is no lighting arrangement and no clothings for beds were seen. There were two rooms which have space for about twelve persons lying on the floor. The rooms are full, of dust and nasty smell and do not show any sign of having been used for any purpose for a considerable time. Every time the shelter is visited the man-in-charge could not be met. On another evening three persons were found to be taking shelter for the night at the shelter. It appears that no collection is made from the persons taking shelter if any. Neither is there any canteen arrangement. On the whole it appears that the shelter is not run properly in accordance with the scheme.”

12.175 Although the Bharat Sevak Samaj has submitted audited accounts of this night shelter for the period from 9-11-1962 to 31-3-1965, the same have not yet been finalized by the Central Social Welfare Board as (i) unaudited statement of accounts of the night shelter for the period from April to July, 1964, (ii) details of the rent of the building, and (iii) details of the purchase of equipment and where they are reflected in the audited statement of accounts have not been furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.176 The Central Social Welfare Board in their letter dated 2-1-1965 asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to furnish a progress report indicating the number of beneficiaries month-wise from the date of starting the night shelter. However no such progress report is available in the file.

12.177 From the fact that the number of beneficiaries was not intimated to the Central Social Welfare Board, and from the observation of the Chairman of the State Board made in his letter dated 3-4-1964 that the rooms of the night shelter were full of dust and did not show any sign of having been used for any purpose for a considerable time it seems doubtful whether the night shelter in Imphal ever functioned except on paper.

12.178 The Commission during its sittings in Imphal examined Mr. R. K. Singh, Secretary of the Manipur Bharat Sevak Samaj (Manipur Witness No. 2) and his evidence was that as far as Manipur was concerned accommodation was not a problem at all especially in comparison with bigger cities like Calcutta, Delhi etc. The night shelter was therefore a failure.

12.179 The Commission is surprised to find that a Night Shelter was established in a town where there was no need for the same and grants were given for the same.

Night Shelter, Hubli

Non-payment of full salary of the Care Taker and charging the full amount in the Accounts

12.180 On 18-1-1961 Mr. B. S. Bagalkoti who was the Care Taker of the Night Shelter, Hubli, wrote to the Secretary of the Central Social Welfare Board complaining that he was paid Rs. 50/- per month as his salary against his signature for Rs. 75/- and that he wanted enquiries to be conducted as to what happened to the difference. He also complained that no donations were actually collected and only the amount collected from the inmates were shown in the account books. The Central Social Welfare Board simply wrote to the convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Office, on 27th March, 1961 asking him that the matter might be finally settled and the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Office, wrote back on 28th March, 1961 informing that the matter had been finally settled. On 20-9-1963 Shri Bagalkoti again wrote to the Convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj with a copy endorsed to the Central Social Welfare Board

asking them to arrange to disburse his outstanding dues to the extent of Rs. 141.25, the details of which were given as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Pay for the month of January 61	75.00
(ii) Pay upto 7th February, 1961	15.00
(iii) Pay for supervision from 7th to 15th February, 1961	11.25
(iv) The deposit amount paid from September, 1960 to December, 1960 which was due to him	40.00

12.181 The Central Social Welfare Board again wrote to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, on 24-10-1963 enquiring whether all the outstanding dues were cleared. No replies have been received by the Central Social Welfare Board from the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.182 From the report of the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who inspected the Night Shelter on 22-2-1961 it would appear that Mr. B. S. Bagalkoti was appointed on 23-8-1960 and that he was removed from service for unsatisfactory work in January, 1961. He had also reported that the pay of Bagalkoti for the month of January, 1961 had not been paid to him as he had not handed over charge of some Chaddars, Books and Wooden Stools. In the accounts for the year 1960-61 salary shown for the Care Taker was Rs. 921.77, thereby showing that the full salary had been paid as shown in the accounts. The Central Social Welfare Board should have made proper enquiries through their own sources instead of merely asking the Bharat Sevak Samaj to report whether the outstanding dues were cleared. By not conducting any proper enquiries they treated a very serious allegation against the grantee in a lackadaisical manner.

Misappropriations reported by the State Inspector in his report after visiting the Night Shelter, Hubli on 22-2-1961

12.183 The Inspector of the State Social Welfare Board reported that on perusal of the office records of the Night Shelter it appeared that the Care Taker of the Night Shelter was removed from 1-9-1960 on account

of some misappropriation of about Rs. 300/- which had still to be recovered from him. The Central Social Welfare Board does not appear to have taken any action on the report of the Inspector and the amount misappropriated is not shown as received in any of the subsequent accounts.

Complaints about the working of the Night Shelter

12.184 From the copy of the letter of Mr. V. N. Whitguppi, Secretary to the Night Shelter, Hubli, dated 7-2-1961 addressed to Mr. B. S. Bagalkoti, the Care Taker, it appears that one Mr. Joshi, a permanent inmate, was allowed to occupy the first floor of the Night Shelter building free of charge. He was allowed to use the water and the electricity of the Night Shelter without any charge and that the Care Taker sent inmates to the first floor about 6 to 8 per day and "enjoyed the amounts of those inmates himself". He (the Care Taker) had also given Night Shelter articles to those inmates every day and the Care Taker of the Night Shelter was not available after 10 p.m. The Care Taker in his reply dated 10-2-1961, a copy of which was forwarded to the Central Social Welfare Board, denied the allegations made by the Secretary but it would appear that Secretary himself was sure of the misuse of the Night Shelter premises. The Central Social Welfare Board does not appear to have conducted any independent enquiry into the complaints about the misuses.

Number of inmates

12.185 The Night Shelter at Hubli was sanctioned on the basis of application by the Bharat Sevak Samaj where the number of beneficiaries was intimated as 100. The reports of the Bharat Sevak Samaj submitted from time to time, however, indicated the number of inmates to be much below this number. The reports which are available indicated the number of inmates as follows:—

Period	Average daily attendance
Upto May, 1959 ..	5
1/60 to 12/60 ..	19
4/61 to 3/62 ..	23
7/62 to 12/62 ..	12
4/63 to 10/63 ..	5

12.186 The Inspector of the State Social Welfare Board reported the actual number of inmates they found during various inspections as follows:—

Date of visit	Number of inmates found
22-3-61	12
8-4-62	4 or 5
29-7-62	10
5-12-62	2
30-5-63	1
December, 1963	5

12.187 The grants for this Night Shelter were continued in spite of the number of inmates being far less than the number for which the Night Shelter was sanctioned.

Location of the Night Shelter

12.188 The Night Shelter was located in 5 places successfully during the period of the functioning from 29-12-1958 to 31-10-1963. On 29-12-1958, it was started in Deshpande Nagar (Near Coffee Market) and the Railway Station and Bus Stand but was shifted to Durgad Hall in the month of August, 1959 for the better convenience of the public. It was shifted to Supegalli on 22-12-1962 and then to Jagalur Building and then again to near Durgad Hall. Thus it would appear that the suitability of the building was not fully taken into account before locating the Night Shelter. Further the Central Social Welfare Board in spite of the continued poor attendance seems to have had no control before the buildings were selected.

Night Shelter, Katihar

12.189 Grants totalling Rs. 6,594.33 were given for this night shelter from 25-2-59 to April, 1963 and from May, 1964 to August, 1964.

12.190 The first instalment of Rs. 3000/- for starting this night shelter was released to the Bharat Sevak Samaj on 25-2-1959. But the night shelter actually started functioning from 26-8-1959. Thus the grant remained with the Bharat Sevak Samaj for nearly six months

without being used for the purpose for which it was given. If the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not in a position to start the night shelter in Katihar immediately; it should have refunded the amount to the Central Social Welfare Board. However, this was not done.

12.191 In the audited Receipts and payment Account of Katihar night shelter from 6-3-59 to 31-3-61, an amount of Rs. 4,509.99 as detailed below, was shown on the receipts side under the head "Account Bharat Sevak Samaj".

(a) District Office	3,689.37
(b) Railway Section	745.62
(c) Kosi Section	75.00
	<hr/> 4,509.99

In the same account an amount of Rs. 5,015.62 was shown on the payments side under the head "Account Bharat Sevak Samaj".

(a) District Office	4,200.00
(b) Railway Section	745.62
(c) Kosi Section	70.00
	<hr/> 5,015.62

It is clear that funds to the extent of Rs. 505.63 pertaining to the night shelter were used for the purposes of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Excess payments on account of Rent

12.192 The audited accounts of the Night Shelter show the following expenditure on Rent:

Period	Amount
	Rs.
6-3-59 to 31-3-61	2,149.37
1961-62	1,125.00
Total	<hr/> 3,274.37

The rent paid according to the Bharat Sevak Samaj was @ Rs. 200/- for the period 9/59 to 11/59 and Rs. 75/- thereafter. Thus the total rent payable for the period up to 31-3-62 was Rs. 2,700/-. Besides this the Samaj had incurred expenditure to the extent of Rs. 574.37 for the construction of a shed

attached to the Night Shelter building and this was approved *ex post facto* by the Central Social Welfare Board. Thus the total expenditure shown in the accounts tallies with the rent payable plus the expenditure on the Shed. In spite of this the Central Social Welfare Board settled the accounts upto 31-3-1962 taking into account rent amounting to Rs. 675.00 which was reported as due by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. In fact the accounts did not show any rent due nor was any due at the rate at which the rent was payable. The Samaj has been overpaid 75 per cent of Rs. 675/- i.e. Rs. 506.25 for the year 1961-62.

Non-collection of vouchers in support of payments to the Care Taker and for the Rent

12.193 The Chartered Accountant in his report on the accounts of the Night Shelter for the period 6-3-1959 to 31-3-1961 observed that the vouchers for Rs. 838.22 paid to the Care Taker on account of his salary and the acknowledgements for Rs. 600/- paid on account of Rent were not produced before him. The Central Social Welfare Board has admitted the grants for the Night Shelter without verifying these vouchers or without being satisfied that the vouchers and the acknowledgement were produced before the Chartered Accountant.

III. Non-fulfilment of the condition regarding the inmates

12.194 Even though the Night Shelter was meant for 50 inmates the figures reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the Progress Reports show that the actual number was much less.

Period	Average daily attendance
May, 1960	14
June, 1960	15
July, 1960	18
August, 1960	18
1961-62	25
1962-63	25

12.195 This Night Shelter was inspected only once by the Inspector of the Bihar State Social Welfare Advisory Board i.e. on 7-5-1963 and by that time the Night Shelter had been closed.

12.196 The audited Receipts and Payments Account of the night shelter for the period from 6-3-1959 to 31-3-1961 indicates that the following expenditure was incurred on the purchase of equipment.

	Rs.
Blankets and Matting.. ..	739-06
Recreational Equipment	22-50
Furniture	200-00
	<hr/> 961-56

12.197 There was nothing on record to indicate whether this equipment was in a usable condition when the night shelter was closed and whether either the Central Social Welfare Board or the State Welfare Advisory Board took any action to take it back from the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Night Shelter, Ludhiana

12.198 The grants totalling Rs. 6,600 were paid for this Night Shelter from 1-9-1959 to 26-6-1965. The first instalment of Rs. 3,000 was released on 17-1-1959 but the Shelter started functioning only with effect from 1-9-1959. The amount remained with the local Bharat Sevak Samaj. This night shelter was closed on 11-5-1962 as the Bharat Sevak Samaj found that the building which was situated out of the way was not attracting enough inmates. This is revealed from a letter dated 22-8-1963 from the Bharat Sevak Samaj, that is, after more than 2½ years of the functioning of this night shelter. The Samaj informed in the same letter that "the night shelter had restarted functioning with effect from 26-2-1963" but the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who inspected this shelter on 5/6-12-1963 mentioned in her report that the convenor of the Ludhiana Bharat Sevak Samaj agreed with her that the night shelter was not functioning and no expenditure had been incurred between February 1963 and December 1963 except on account of advance payment of rent. The Bharat Sevak Samaj, however, furnished reports about the working of this shelter only for the period from September 1959 to May 1961. No reports were furnished for the other periods. As per the audited accounts of the night shelter for the year 1961-62, payments to the Care Taker are shown upto November 1961 and there are no liabilities shown on account of the pay of the Care Taker for the subsequent period. Therefore, it appears that

no Care Taker was appointed for the night shelter after November 1961. The Receipt and Payment account also shows payment of rent as Rs. 480/- up to 30-9-1961 and there is no liability shown on account of rent. Therefore, it would appear that the night shelter was not functioning after November 1961. It is doubtful whether it functioned even upto November 1961 as no rent has been paid for the months of October and November, 1961. The fact that there was no Care Taker after November 1961 is confirmed by a letter of the Bharat Sevak Samaj dated 28-9-1962 wherein it was clearly mentioned that the Care Taker's services were terminated on 30-11-1961. Thus, even though no night shelter was functioning after November 1961, the Bharat Sevak Samaj sent in accounts for the period 1-4-1962 to 26-6-1965 showing the following details:

	Rs.
Rent paid	450
Miscellaneous expenses	8
Audit fees	15
Total	<hr/> 473

This account showed a closing balance as on 26-6-1965 as Rs. 69.21 and liability for arrears of rent were shown as follows:

	Rs.
1. Sardar Nahar Singh	459-03 @ Rs. 80 per month from 1-10-1961 to 19-5-1962 less Rs. 150/-
2. Sardar Kartar Singh	2,450-00 @ Rs. 150/- per month from 19-2-63 to 3-9-64 less Rs. 300/- already paid.

During this period no Care Taker has been employed and as shown above there is only some minor miscellaneous expenditure and, therefore, it appears that no night shelter was functioning during this period.

12.199 This night shelter was inspected in October 1961 by a Member of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Punjab, who found only 18 inmates in the shelter against the accepted minimum of 50. Out of the 8, she found three were college students and 2 were people working in the railways and 2 were mill workers. The Board Member also found that some articles were stolen from the night shelter but no report was lodged with the police.

12.200 This night shelter was again inspected on 5/6-12-1963 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. She found the night shelter non-existent for all practical purposes. In her report she mentioned the following:

- (i) There was no evidence to show that the night shelter had been used and there were no records available.
- (ii) The convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ludhiana agreed that the night shelter had not been functioning.
- (iii) No expenditure had been incurred on the running of the night shelter between February, 1963 to December 1963 except advance rent of Rs. 150/- for a building said to have been rented for the shelter.
- (iv) No Care taker was appointed.
- (v) There was no sign board to show that there was a night shelter functioning in the area.
- (vi) The equipments etc. were broken and needed either replacement or repairs. The list of equipment itself showed that the equipment is far from sufficient for the running of night shelter.
- (vii) No account books were maintained.

12.201 On 4-1-1964 the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to hand over furniture and equipments purchased for the Night Shelter valued at Rs. 1,084.34. From the records available there is no evidence to show that the furniture and equipment were handed over to the Central Social Welfare Board.

12.202 From a letter of Mr. Rattan Singh, District Convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ludhiana dated 20-10-1961 to the Secretary Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, Chandigarh it is seen that on 20-10-1961 there was a theft in the night shelter when some cash and a watch belonging to the inmates and 8 blankets and 9 carpets valued at an estimated cost of Rs. 200 belonging to the night shelter were stolen by some unknown person. The matter was reported to the Police but what happened later is not clear from the available records. From another letter of Mr. D. D. Thapar, State Secretary of Bharat Sevak Samaj dated 1-6-1962 to the Pradesh Organising Secretary it is seen that one Mr. Parshutam Das Baghi Ex-District Secretary Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ludhiana had unauthorisedly removed two blankets and a Dari from the night shelter. There is nothing on the records to indicate that any of the above mentioned articles were recovered.

12.203 The night shelter building in the Industrial Area was hired at Rs. 80 per month from 1-9-1959 to 19-5-1962. The owner of the building was, however, not paid rent for the period from 1-10-1961 to 19-5-1962 which worked out to Rs. 609.03. When the authorities of the night shelter wanted to shift the furniture and equipment of the night shelter to their new premises, the owner of building demanded the payment of the outstanding rent. From a letter dated 20-3-1964 from Mr. Ram Dayal Singh, District Chairman Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ludhiana to Mr. Niranjan Singh Talib, Joint Pradesh Convenor, Chandigarh, it is seen that after great persuasion only the following articles could be recovered from the owner of the building:

1. Tin Box—1
2. Chairs—4
3. Office table—1
4. Blankets—5
5. Daris—5
6. Bucket—1
7. Empty tin—1
8. Lanterns—2
9. Garej—1
10. First Aid Box—1
11. Beds—19
12. Sign Boards—12

It was mentioned that the articles were not in a good condition. The value of the articles worked out to a sum of Rs. 1,084.34 which was the expenditure on furniture and equipments. From a Memo dated 29-11-1961 from Mr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Pradesh Convenor to Master Rattan Singh, District Convenor, it is seen that the following allegations were received by the Pradesh Office in connection with the functioning of this night shelter at Ludhiana:—

- (i) The Care Taker, Mr. Mangal Sain was an old man and was not found in a position to move about in the city to persuade the industrial workers to come and reside in the night-shelter.
- (ii) Night shelter building accommodated only 30 persons.
- (iii) It was reported that M/s Mangal Sain and Kehar Singh who worked as Care Taker had not been paid.

12.204 On 7-6-1962, Mr. Dhillon pointed out to Mr. Rattan Singh that he had received a number of complaints regarding the non-payment of dues to Mr. Mangal Sain and he wanted the steps to be taken to liquidate the liabilities.

12.205 There is no evidence to show that any liabilities were liquidated.

12.206 Mr. Chakradhari Aggarwal who visited Punjab in April 1960 reported about the Ludhiana night shelter as follows in his note dated 19-4-1960:—

“Average attendance in February has been 26 while in April it has come down to 16 because of inadequate power supply and consequent lock-out in the mills. The night shelter is located in an industrial area and has a very good care taker. The day I visited the shelter there were only 9 inmates.

12.207 He also reported about night shelters in Punjab in general as follows:—

“Actually in the course of discussions with care takers of the night shelters,

I understand that real purpose of night shelters was not generally served in all the night shelters opened so far in Punjab.”

Night Shelter, Lucknow

12.208 The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned the starting of a night shelter at Lucknow by Bharat Sevak Samaj and the first instalment of Rs. 3,000/- of the grant for the same was released by them on 7th Feb., 1959. The Bharat Sevak Samaj reported the starting of the Night Shelter from 3-4-1959. Only one report about the activities of the Night Shelter was received from the Bharat Sevak Samaj and this was dated 6th June, 1959. It was reported therein that nearly 100 persons had taken advantage of the Night Shelter since its opening. An unaudited account for the period from 15-3-1959 to 5-5-1959 was forwarded by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on 14-8-1959 in which the total expenditure up to 5th May, 1959 was shown as Rs. 2,164.91. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to render an audited statement of accounts and after persistent reminders on 18-11-1960 the Bharat Sevak Samaj intimated that the Night Shelter at Lucknow was closed with effect from 15th August, 1959, as the building was located at a far away place and few inmates were, therefore, taking advantage of it. An audited statement for the period from 21-2-1959 to 31-12-1959 was forwarded by the Chairman of the Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj on 28-3-1963. On receipt of this audited account the Central Social Welfare Board worked out the grant admissible as per the approved scheme pattern as Rs. 2,249.11 and asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to refund the unspent balance amounting to Rs. 750.89 and to hand over the equipment purchased out of the Board's grant. The Bharat Sevak Samaj expressed their inability to refund the amount as Major W. A. Torney, Ex-Office Secretary of the U.P. Bharat Sevak Samaj who was incharge of the accounts of the defunct Night Shelter had left the organisation. They informed that a case has been registered against Major Torney with the police for criminal breach of trust. According to the information available in their office the police had not been successful to trace Major Torney and recover the amount from him. The Bharat Sevak Samaj requested the Central Social Welfare Board to write off the amount. As regards the equipments whose cost is shown in the audited statement as

Rs. 1,658.56 the Bharat Sevak Samaj returned to the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Uttar Pradesh, the following articles of the defunct Night Shelter on 26-11-1963:

Table—1

Chairs—2

Almirah—1

First-aid Box—1

Boards—3

The book value of these articles was not intimated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. As regards the remaining equipments it would appear from the report of the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board that no equipment of the Night Shelter was left with the Bharat Sevak Samaj as they had been misappropriated by Major W. A. Torney.

12.209 A detailed scrutiny of the accounts and records was not possible as the local records were not made available to the Commission when the officials of the Commission visited Lucknow. The records of the Central Social Welfare Board, however, revealed the following points:—

- (i) An expenditure of Rs. 2,249.11 has been admitted by the Central Social Welfare Board for this Night Shelter which functioned according to the report of the Bharat Sevak Samaj only for a period of about 4 months i.e. from 3-4-1959 to 14-7-1959.
- (ii) The audited statement of accounts show that the expenditure on the Night Shelter included therein was for the period from 21-2-1959 to 31-12-1959 even though the Night Shelter actually functioned only during the period 3-4-1959 to 14-7-1959. How much of the expenditure included in the audited accounts pertains to the period when the Night Shelter did not actually function cannot be known as the records like the vouchers, stock book etc. were not produced before the Commission.
- (iii) In the unaudited statement of accounts sent with its letter dated 14-8-59 the Bharat Sevak Samaj had shown under Salaries an amount of Rs. 132.50, on account of the salaries of the Accountant. The Central

Social Welfare Board vide its letter dated 4-11-59 informed the Bharat Sevak Samaj that this expenditure was not approved as no post of Accountant had been sanctioned in the approved budget for the Night Shelter and only salary for Care Taker was approved. No reply was sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the said letter of the Central Social Welfare Board. In the audited statement of account the salary shown is Rs. 268.50. As the original records like the vouchers have not been produced before the Commission, it could not be verified whether the salary paid was for the Accountant for the entire period. However, from the letter of the Central Social Welfare Board, it would appear that the salary was that of the Accountant which was not an approved item of expenditure under the scheme.

- (iv) In the unaudited accounts furnished on 14-8-59 an expenditure of Rs. 600/- has been shown as advance paid for 3 months rent. The same expenditure is repeated in the audited statement of accounts given for the period Feb. 21, 1959 to December 31, 1959. Whether the building was actually occupied for the 3 months and whether a final receipt from the landlord was obtained is not clear as the vouchers for the rent bill have not been produced before the Commission. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked by the Central Social Welfare Board to specify the period for which the rent was paid but no reply was received from the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
- (v) The unspent balance of Rs. 750.89 as worked out by the Central Social Welfare Board and equipment worth Rs. 1,658.56 were misappropriated by an Office Secretary of the U.P. Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Night Shelter for which an expenditure of Rs. 2,249.11 was admitted by the Central Social Welfare Board functioned for only about four months according to the reports furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj i.e. from

3-4-1959 to 14-7-1959. The beneficiaries during the entire period were nearly 100 persons during the entire period even though the scheme was meant for 100 inmates daily.

- (vi) The Night Shelter had to be closed down according to the Bharat Sevak Samaj because it was located at a far off place and few inmates were taking advantage of it. It would appear that the Central Social Welfare Board did not have the site inspected by its own staff or of the State Social Welfare Board and the selection was done only by the organisers of the local Bharat Sevak Samaj. This goes to show the improper planning before the Night Shelter was actually started.

Reply of the Bharat Sevak Samaj not received to the questions sent to them

12.210 A questionnaire was issued to the Bharat Sevak Samaj on 9-9-1970. No reply was sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj but on 1-1-1971, they have sent their office file relating to the Night Shelter at Lucknow. From this file, it appears that Shri W. S. Torney had rendered the account of the receipts and payments on 27-10-1959. As per this account the total receipts amounted to Rs. 14,069.50 and the expenditure Rs. 14,070.56. This account which was rendered on 27-10-1959 should have been scrutinised by the Samaj and the unspent amounts should have been recovered from Shri Torney. As per Shri Torney's account the entire amount of grant of Rs. 3,000/- was not received by him but he had received only Rs. 1,450.50 paise out of the grants the remaining amount being the collections of the Night Shelter. If Shri Torney had not received the remaining amount, it is not understood with whom the money was as the amount of grant was paid to Shri Shiva Dutt Ram, District Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj Lucknow. Therefore, the plea that the remaining amount was misappropriated by Shri Torney and that the District Convenor or the other persons were not responsible but only Shri Torney whose whereabouts were not known was responsible, is not borne out by the records.

Night Shelter, Srinagar

12.211 This Night Shelter was given grants totalling Rs. 14,899.00 for the period from 15th July, 1959 to 31st December, 1964.

12.212 The Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who visited the Night Shelter on 9th August, 1960 observed in his report that the Night Shelter and the Welfare Extension Project were located in the same building the rent of which was Rs. 150/- per month. The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj also reported this in a letter dated the 9th August, 1963 to the Central Social Welfare Board.

12.213 A scrutiny of the Accounts of the Night Shelter and the Welfare Extension Project shows that the following amounts were charged as rent in the Accounts of the Night Shelter and the Welfare Extension Project:—

Welfare Extension Project		Night Shelter	
Period	Amount	Period	Amount
1-4-1959 to 31-10-1959	455.00	15-7-1959 to 31-3-1960	1,275.00
1-11-1959 to 31-3-1960	50.00	1-4-1960 to 31-3-1961	1,800.00
1-4-1960 to 31-7-1960	40.00	1962-63 ..	1,800.00
1-8-1960 to 30-9-1960	20.00	1963-64 ..	1,200.00
1-10-1960 to 31-3-1961	60.00		
1963-64	1200.00		

12.214 From the above, it appears that for the period from 15-7-1959 to 31-3-1960, the full rent of the building was debited in the Accounts of the Night Shelter but still another amount of Rs. 50/- has been debited in the Accounts of the Welfare Extension Project. Similarly from 1-4-1960 to 31-3-1961 the full amount of rent at Rs. 50/- per month has been debited in the Accounts of the Night Shelter but still another amount of Rs. 120/- has been debited in the Accounts of the Welfare Extension Project for that period. During the year 1963-64 the total rent debited is Rs. 2400/- i.e. Rs. 1200/- in the Night Shelter and 1200/- in the Welfare Extension Project whereas @ Rs. 150/- per month the total rent payable is only Rs. 1800/-. Therefore, it appears that the Accounts do not reflect the correct state of affairs. In this connection, it is also to be mentioned that the Accounts were audited not by any Chartered Accountant but by a registered auditor.

12.215 The approved pattern for the Night Shelters provided for the appointment of a part-time Care Taker at a salary of Rs. 75/- per month who was expected to organise community life among the inmates of the Shelter in addition to maintaining attendance registers, accounts and collecting contributions. The Bharat Sevak Samaj, however, did not employ any Care Taker but instead 2 part-time Attendants at Rs. 30/- per month and Rs. 45/- per month were engaged. The State Board officials during their inspection pointed out that no community life was ever organised and the records were never produced before the visiting officers of the State Board.

12.216 The Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who visited the Night Shelter on 31st July, 1961 pointed out that there were no attendants there and only one person was there who said he was doing free service but in the accounts the Samaj has claimed salary for part-time attendants @ Rs. 900/- i.e. Rs. 75/- per month.

12.217 The Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who inspected the Night Shelter on the 13th April, 1964 also reported that there was no regular Care Taker but an old man was working as a Chowkidar and he was being paid nothing. The report reads as follows:—

“One Ghulam Hussain an old man who has been working as a Cooli and had taken shelter in the Shelter about 2 years back is said to be Chowkidar. On enquiry about his pay he said he was doing free service and in return was provided with shelter, sharing the room with 4 more coolies. All inmates confirmed what he said. No other person as Care Taker stays or has been seen by the inmates in the Shelter.”

12.218 During the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 also the Samaj has claimed on account of part-time Care Taker Rs. 75/- per month in the Accounts.

12.219 This Night Shelter was inspected by officials of the State Board on 7 occasions and the salient points brought out in their reports are discussed below:—

(1) The Welfare Officer of the State Board who inspected the Shelter on 29th August, 1960 reported that the account records were not produced before her. After inspection of the Night Shelter on 31st July, 1960, the Welfare Officer reported:

- (i) The greater part of the building had no light.
- (ii) There was no kitchen.
- (iii) No accounts produced before her.

After inspection on 24th May, 1962, she reported:—

- (i) The inmates of the Shelter included trainees of Patwaris and Sanitary Inspectors from District Ladakh, private teachers from some parts of India, some low paid employees of the Government Departments;
- (ii) The Care Taker of the Night Shelter was actually working as a peon in the office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and paid only casual visits to the Night Shelter. He was given Rs. 35/- per month for 1½ years and was being paid Rs. 45/- then.
- (iii) The Account Books were not available for inspection.
- (iv) There was no kitchen or bath room.
- (v) The surroundings were unclean.

12.220 The Inspector also pointed out the need for a full-time Care Taker to look after the whole affairs of the institution and proper supervision.

12.221 The Night Shelter was again inspected on 24th April, 1963 by the Inspecting Officer of the Central Social Welfare Board who found—

- (i) Out of the 27 inmates 15 were Government trainees getting stipends. There was no Care Taker at the time of the visit and it appears that there was no Care Taker appointed, instead there were 2 Chowkidars—drawing Rs. 30/- per month and another being the Chowkidar-cum-peon.
- (ii) The rooms had been let out to inmates especially to the student inmates who were more or less permanent occupants.
- (iii) The sanitary conditions were very bad.
- (iv) The Night Shelter required quite a lot of improvement.

12.222 A report of the Welfare Officer of the State Board after inspection of the Night Shelter on 14th August, 1963 shows that there were only 17 persons present in the Night Shelter even though 15 more were reported to be occupying this Shelter. Out of the 32, 22 were either Government employees or municipal workers and rent was being collected at Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per month from the inmates. The person who was appointed as a Chowkidar against the post of Care Taker was working in the Bharat Sevak Samaj as a peon and the Community Organiser of the Welfare Extension Project was supervising the work of the Shelter.

- (a) The conditions were very unhygienic and the part of the Shelter was in a darkness.
- (b) There was no managing committee.

12.223 Another inspection of the Shelter was carried out on 13th April, 1964 by the same Welfare Officer who pointed out that 24 out of 32 inmates were Government or private employees and rooms were let out at Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per month to the regular occupants. She again pointed out that the hygienic conditions were most unsatisfactory and she also reported that Mr. Ghulam Hussain told her that twice his signatures were taken on the register the purpose of which was not known to him. The Chowkidar, Mr. Ghulam Hussain also told the Welfare Officer of this, but he was afraid that he may be turned out of the Shelter by the concerned authorities and he had no place to go.

12.224 In spite of all these irregularities the Night Shelter was continued and a further inspection was carried out and the Chairman of the State Advisory Board reported that he found that no records were available and no Care Taker was present in the Shelter. An old man who was reported to be Chowkidar was staying in the Shelter along with his wife and children. There were 7 persons as inmates who came from Government as well as from private services except 2 who were labourers. Mr. Ghulam Hussain was apparently a Chowkidar watching the building day and night. On 14th November, 1964, the Chairman reported that the working of the Night Shelter was unsatisfactory and there were no pavement dwellers in Srinagar. She, therefore, recommended that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the Night Shelter. The Night Shelter was accordingly closed.

12.225 Equipments and furniture worth Rs. 2,305.08 were purchased for the Night Shelter from out of the grants. The records do not indicate that these were taken back from the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has also not shown as to what happened to these items of furniture and equipments.

12.226 In the Accounts of the Night Shelter for the period from 15-7-1959 to 15-7-1960 liabilities to the extent of Rs. 443.80 were shown and grants were released on expenditure including the liabilities. The subsequent years' accounts, however, do not show any clearance of these liabilities. Similarly in the Accounts for the years 1961-62 liabilities to the tune of Rs. 170.32 were shown and grants were released, on the expenditure including the liabilities. The subsequent years' accounts do not show the clearance of these liabilities.

Night Shelter, Trivandrum

12.227 *Period of functioning*—26-12-1958 to 31-3-1966.

12.228 *Grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board*—Rs. 15,857.48.

12.229 *Location*—Night Shelter was initially functioning in a building near the General Hospital at Trivandrum upto April, 1963 but was shifted to a building near the Medical College Hospital from 26th September, 1963. In the intervening period the Night Shelter was not functioning.

12.230 *Beneficiaries*—In the sanction for the Night Shelter the Central Social Welfare Board has put the condition that admission to the Night Shelter was to be given to working people only such as labourers, vendors, petty hawkers, shoe shine boys etc. who for want of inexpensive accommodation had to sleep on pavements. The reports of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the officials of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Trivandrum, show that the Night Shelter was mainly used by the large number of people who accompanied patients to the General Hospital and to the Medical College Hospital near which the Night Shelter was located. In other words, the Night Shelter was used by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as a sort of boarding house for accommodating casual visitors to the city and not the shelterless labourers and others who were pavement dwellers. Thus the basic condition for the Night Shelter has been violated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the case of this Night Shelter.

Diversion of collections of the Night Shelter for running a nursery school of the Bharat Sevak Samaj

12.231 The Bharat Sevak Samaj according to the reports submitted by it was running nursery school within the Medical College Campus. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was collecting 15 paise per head per day from the inmates of the Night Shelter and according to the reports submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj an equal amount was raised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, from the inmates for running the nursery school. The exact amount so collected has not been reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The contributions collected for the Night Shelter by the Bharat Sevak Samaj during the period 1958-59 to 1965-66 was Rs. 5,740.97. As the Bharat Sevak Samaj has reported that an equal amount was raised by them locally for the running of the nursery school, it would appear that an amount of Rs. 5,740.97 was collected by them for this school. Thus it would appear that the Bharat Sevak Samaj made use of facilities afforded in the Night Shelter for collecting funds for one of its other activities namely the running of a nursery school.

Year	Collections from inmates
	Rs.
1958-59	29.10
1959-60	482.29
1960-61	846.33
1961-62	838.60
1962-63	800.10
1963-64	927.45
1964-65	999.80
1965-66	817.30
Total ..	5,740.97

Non-inclusion of public contributions while working out the grants admissible

12.232 The Bharat Sevak Samaj sent an unaudited statement of account for the period 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1962 vide its letter No. SW-NS/TR IV/61-62/449, dated 6-4-1964 in which public contributions for the Night Shelter were shown as Rs. 125/-. When the audited statement of account was subsequently sent this public contributions was not shown in the accounts at all. Thus the accounts rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the year 1961-62 did not include all the receipts of the Night Shelter.

Inspection by the officials of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board

12.233 The Night Shelter though functioning from 26-12-1958 was inspected for the first time by an official of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in April, 1963. The Night Shelter was inspected by an official of the Central Social Welfare Board on 13-7-1964 by Shri D. Paul Chowdhary of the Central Social Welfare Board and on 1-7-1965 and 29-3-1966 by officials of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. All these officials noticed that most of the beneficiaries of the Night Shelter were patients or the relations of those who visited the hospital.

12.234 The attention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was drawn to the progress reports of the night shelter at Trivandrum for the various periods and particularly for the year 1965-66 wherein it was reported that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was collecting from the inmates of the night shelter @ 15 paise per day towards stoppage charges and an equal amount for running the nursery school of the Bharat Sevak Samaj which was located within the Medical College Campus. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to state the amount collected by it for the nursery school from the inmates of the Trivandrum night shelter during the period the night shelter at Trivandrum functioned.

12.235 The attention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was also invited to the unaudited receipts and payments account from 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1962 of the night shelter Trivandrum which was forwarded to the Central Social Welfare Board vide its letter No. SW-NS/TR IV/61-62/449 dated 6-4-1968 wherein an amount of Rs. 125/- had been shown as public contributions. This amount, however, was not reflected in the audited statement of receipts and payment for the year 1961-62 and the Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to explain the omission. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has replied as under:—

“As explained under Part IV the detailed records and accounts are kept at the Pradesh/Distt./City level. This point may be gone into by the Honourable Commission when the visit to that place is made.”

When the Commission visited Trivandrum, this record could not be produced by the Samaj.

Night Shelter, Bareilly

12.236 Grants totalling Rs. 6,704.44 were given to this night shelter from 1-4-1959 to 31-3-1962.

12.237 As per the terms and conditions of the grant, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was required to render audited accounts of the shelter for each year separately. The Bharat Sevak Samaj furnished consolidated Receipts & Payments Account of this night shelter, for two spells, i.e. one for the period from 11-6-1959 to 31-3-1961 and the second from 11-6-1959 to 31-3-1962. The Chartered Accountant observed as under in his report on the accounts for 11-6-1959 to 31-3-1961:

- (1) Against an income of Rs. 272.66 from inmates as per the register, only Rs. 100.77 were accounted for. The balance was stated to have been spent.
- (2) Cash Book had not been properly maintained.
- (3) No rules and regulations of the Society were presented.

12.238 The Chartered Accountant made the following observations in his report on the account from 11-6-1959 to 31-3-1962:—

- (1) We found that the Cash Book in the Night Shelter has not been properly maintained and it does not give the relevant position of income and expenditure from time to time. As such, it was not found possible to prepare accounts on yearly basis. We have prepared, thus, a single account for the period concerned.
- (2) We have not been presented with any rules and regulations of your Night Shelter and hence we are not in a position to say about the working of the society. A review of proceedings book has disclosed that the meeting has not taken place since a considerable time.
- (3) We have been requested by the Care-Taker to include liabilities as on 31-3-1962 in our report. We have

ascertained from the available records and they are as follows:—

	Rs.
Care Taker's pay from 1-11-60 to 31-3-62 @ Rs. 75/- p.m. ..	1,275
Chowkidar's pay from 1-4-61 to 31-3-62 @ Rs. 30/- p.m. ..	360
Jamadar's pay from 1-4-61 to 31-3-62 @ Rs. 5/- p.m. ..	60
Rent from 1-4-61 to 31-3-62 @ Rs. 75/- p.m.	900
Audit fees	75
Total ..	2,670

12.239 As the shelter was continued in the year 1961-62 without formal sanction of the Central Social Welfare Board, it was at first decided not to give any grant for the year 1961-62, as it was working very unsatisfactorily. Subsequently on a representation from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, it was decided to give grant for 1961-62 in spite of its unsatisfactory working.

12.240 In this connection the Secretary Central Social Welfare observed as under in his note, dated 16-8-1963:—

“This is one of the cases which was discussed by Smt. Raksha Saran, Adviser on Social Welfare to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, on 31-7-1963 and it was agreed that it may be reviewed. We accordingly reviewed the case, and the position is that we could reimburse net expenditure of Rs. 1946/- for 1961-62, if formal sanction was issued in the normal course. However, as a few low paid teachers were admitted to the shelter, it is proposed to reduce the net admissible expenditure by 10 per cent. On this basis, we may accord ex-post-facto sanction to the continuance of the night shelter up to the end of March, 1962 and release a sum of Rs. 1750/- only.”

12.241 Accordingly a grant of Rs. 1750/- was released to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj vide Central Social Welfare Board's letter dated 2-9-1963. Further from notes on P. 17 N. of Vol. II of the Central Social Welfare Board's file, No. CBG/NS/11/Raj/61-62 it was seen that while finalising the accounts for the first year, an amount of Rs. 450/-

(representing Care Taker's salary for 11/60 to 3/61 @ Rs. 75/- p.m. = Rs. 375/- and Rs. 75/- on account of audit fees was also released to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Accordingly the Central Social Welfare deared vide its letter dated 23-5-1968 asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to furnish audited statement of utilisation for Rs. 2200/- (Rs. 1750/- and 450/-). This statement has not been furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.242 A Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited this night shelter on 29-10-61 reported that there were only seven inmates living in the night shelter. Out of these seven inmates one was a rickshawalla. The other six inmates lived like boarders. These included Care-Taker of the night shelter, two students, two private tutors and an employee of Distt. Board, Bareilly. He added that the building was far away from the city proper, very few persons knew about the location of night shelter and there was not much need of a night shelter in Bareilly. He stated that the following articles of the night shelter were reported to have been stolen.

- 2 Blankets
- 20 Charpais
- 1 Table lamp
- 1 Balti Lota.

12.243 It was stated in the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj letter dated 16-2-1967 to the Central Social Welfare Board that "in spite of the best efforts of the District Chairman, Shri Azad, the ex-Care-Taker of the Night Shelter Bareilly, Shri Bhandari has not furnished a copy of the F.I.R."

12.244 The Central Social Welfare Board in their letter dated 19-12-1963 asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to state how the articles were stolen and what steps the Bharat Sevak Samaj had taken to recover the same. But no reply was received.

12.245 When the Welfare Officer of the State Board visited the night shelter again on 4-9-1962, he found that the night shelter had been closed since 31-3-1962. He was told by the Convenor that the shelter was closed according to instructions issued by the parent organisation Bharat Sevak Samaj, New Delhi. The Convenor admitted the fact that due to

unworthy atmosphere of the shelter and disinterest of the previous committee, it could not be made popular.

12.246 The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj in their letters dated 1-9-1966 and dated 16-2-1967 to the Central Social Welfare Board stated that the following equipment of the night shelter was handed over by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to Smt. Pushpa Jain, the then local Secretary of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board;—

- 9 Blankets
- 7 Cots
- 4 Chairs.

12.247 However, there was no communication from the State Board acknowledging receipt of these articles.

Night Shelter, Jammu

12.248 Grants totalling Rs. 12,494.00 were given by the Central Social Welfare Board for this Night Shelter from 27-11-1959 to 31-3-1968. The Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Board who inspected this Shelter on 21st December, 1959 reported that the Night Shelter was nothing but a transit shed provided by the Kashmir Government for the labourers from Kashmir province who went in search of work during winter months. The Bharat Sevak Samaj had not started any work with the grant-in-aid.

12.248-A The Samaj, however, sent their audited accounts for this Night Shelter from 15th November, 1959 to 31st July, 1960 which showed expenditure on the salary of Care-Taker, rent, water, light, furniture and repairs etc.

12.249. In the report of the Samaj sent on the 4th May, 1960 it was stated that they had hired a separate building for the Night Shelter from the first week of April, 1960 and they were shifting over there.

12.250 This Night Shelter was inspected again by the Welfare Officer of the State Board on the 30th December, 1960 and she pointed out that there were also some P & T linemen under training staying in the Night Shelter. The average attendance was only 18 as against 50 to 100 set as a target for the Shelter.

12.251 The Shelter was inspected by the Social Welfare Officer on 22nd April, 1963 and she found 25 beneficiaries even though the daily average as per the attendance was 30. She found among the beneficiaries a teacher and a Havildar of the N.C.C.

12.252 During another inspection on the 17th January, 1964 the Welfare Officer found 16 labourers and two Government officers. She also said that essential requirements like bath-room, kitchen, etc. were lacking in the Night Shelter and the hygienic conditions were not good.

12.253 During another visit to the Shelter on the 10th February, 1964, the Welfare Officer found 10 inmates present though 29 was stated to be the strength of the Shelter as per the attendance register. Among the inmates she found a tailor, an ordinary contractor and a businessman. She found that none of the inmates was really of the category for whom the shelter was meant.

12.254 During another visit on the 23rd January, 1965 the Welfare Officer again found the hygienic conditions of the Night Shelter as very unsatisfactory as there were no bath-rooms, lavatory or kitchen in the Shelter. On the whole, the Night Shelter presented a depressing look. She again reported that the Night Shelter was being used for labourers and there were hardly any one of the type falling under pavement dwellers for whom the Night Shelter was meant. She also found the Care-taker was staying in the Night Shelter.

12.255 The Central Social Welfare Board asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to inform them whether the Care-taker was making any payments for staying in the Night Shelter. They wrote back that nothing was being charged from the Care-taker in view of the meagre allowance being paid to him.

12.256 There was another inspection on the 16th September, 1965 by the Member of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and he

found that there were only 17 inmates present even though the number entered in the register of beneficiaries was 56. He also pointed out that no records were maintained to show what articles were purchased out of the grant and to show that local contributions were collected. 10 blankets were also found short.

12.257 The last inspection of this Night Shelter was carried out by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on the 19th February, 1966. She again pointed out that there were no arrangements for bath room, latrine and kitchen and the labourers were mostly Kashmiri labourers who came to the city for a few months.

12.258 The records of the Night Shelter show that the Care-taker of the Night Shelter was away at Dilli (near Jammu) for Bharat Sevak Samaj duty at a refugee camp for 2½ months during 1965-66. His salary for the period was, however, debited in the Night Shelter account.

Night Shelter, Surat

12.259 Grants totalling Rs. 11,644.21 were given for the Night Shelter, Surat for the period 3-6-1960 to 31-3-1967. The amounts were received by the Bharat Sevak Samaj Unit at Surat and funds were released to the Night Shelter from time to time. Thus even though an amount of Rs. 3,000/- was paid on 9-1-1960 to the Bharat Sevak Samaj by the Central Social Welfare Board, upto 31-3-1961 only Rs. 1,000/- was paid to the Night Shelter by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. In the later years also the amounts were kept by the Bharat Sevak Samaj Surat city and by the Gujarat Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj as on 21-3-1966 Rs. 251.06 was lying with Bharat Sevak Samaj Surat city and Rs. 563.21 with the Social Welfare Section of the Gujarat Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.260 Out of the grants released during 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 256.65 remained as unspent balance with the Bharat Sevak Samaj. This amount has not been returned by the Bharat Sevak Samaj so far.

12.261 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was reporting payment of salary to the Care-taker in their progress reports of the Night Shelter but the amounts reported in the progress reports

varied from the amount which was indicated in the audited accounts and differences were as follows:—

Period	Rate of salary of Care-taker shown in the Progress report	Total	Amount shown in the audited account for the corresponding year	Difference
1961-62	4/61 and 5/61 @ Rs. 60 P.M. } 6/61 to 3/62 @ Rs. 50 P.M. }	620	721.73	101.73
1962-63	4/62 & 5/62 @ Rs. 50 P.M. } 6/62 & 3/63 @ Rs. 60 P.M. }	700	830.00	130.00
1963-64	@ Rs. 60 P.M.	720	840.00	120.00

12.262 Thus it would appear that the salary of the care-taker was inflated in the accounts rendered.

12.263 For the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 the grant paid was more than the net expenditure to the extent noted below:—

Year	Expenditure	Receipts			Excess payments
		Grant	N.S. collections	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	2,316.43	1,757.33	1,572.50	3,309.83	993.40
1963-64	2,369.10	1,184.55	1,668.16	2,852.71	483.61
					Rs. 1,477.01

12.264 The excess payment on this account comes to Rs. 1,477.01.

12.265 This Night Shelter was inspected on a number of occasions by the officers of the Social Welfare Board. Their reports are discussed below:—

- (i) The Personal Assistant to the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Board who inspected the Night Shelter on the 18th May, 1962 reported that some students were also staying in the Night Shelter and there seemed to be no difference between a lodging house and the Night Shelter. He also stated that the books of account, vouchers and the correspondence etc. were not produced before him for inspection.

- (ii) The Chairman of the State Social Advisory Welfare Board also inspected the Night Shelter on the 11th May, 1963 and she also reported that the books of account could not be inspected by her as the Accountant was away.

- (iii) Another visit to the Night Shelter by the Chairman was on the 24th May, 1964 when she found that even though 52 persons were on the roll she found only 48. The sanitary arrangements were not proper and she could not see the accounts of the Night Shelter as the books of accounts were kept in the office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Surat.

(iv) On 22nd February, 1965 this Night Shelter was inspected by an Inspector of the State Board who found that against 48 persons on the roll of the Night Shelter 32 were sleeping and they were peons, weavers, mill labourers, workers of 'zari' industry, tailors and blacksmith etc. Apparently they were not pavement dwellers. The Night Shelter authorities were taking Rs. 30/- as deposit. This Inspector also reported that the ex-Organiser of the Samaj had not accounted for the transactions from 1st April, 1964 to 31st October, 1964 and the new Organiser of the city Bharat Sevak Samaj had also not maintained the accounts as he had not received the previous balance. No stock registers were maintained of the articles in the Night Shelter.

(v) After another inspection of the Night Shelter on the 4th June, 1965 the Personal Assistant to the Chairman reported that the building rent receipt was in the name of Surat District Industrial Cooperative Association and not in the name of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Apparently the above-mentioned institution was functioning in the same premises and the rent of Rs. 110/- per month was being charged to the Night Shelter account. The Care-taker was being paid Rs. 60/- only and the Inspector therefore, pointed out that the Samaj should not be allowed @ Rs. 75/- per month for the Care-taker but only @ Rs. 60/- per month, for the year 1964-65. But in the audited accounts for the year 1964-65 the Samaj had shown expenditure on salary as Rs. 870/- and this amount was paid by the Central Social Welfare Board obviously the figures in the accounts were inflated.

The Inspector also pointed out that no stock registers were maintained.

(vi) Another inspection by the Inspector of the Gujarat Pradesh Social Welfare Board was conducted on 23rd June, 1966. The Inspector found that against 47 beneficiaries shown in the roll there were 36 persons present and they were collecting 10 Np as fees per individual per night and further 5 Np was being collected as donation for running a Balwadi from

each beneficiary as people's contribution. This Inspector also pointed out that the books of accounts were not kept in the Night Shelter and so he could not inspect the same.

(vii) The last inspection of this Night Shelter was on the 24th January, 1967 when also it was found that most of the occupants were workers in mills, tailors, toy sellers and other daily wage earners. He found that two of the occupants were working as Clerks in regular service.

12.266 Apparently no notice was taken of the defects pointed out in the working of the Night Shelter by these Inspectors and the grants continued.

Night Shelter at Ernakulam

12.267 *Period of functioning*—1-2-1959 to October, 1966.

12.268 *Grants given by the Central Social Welfare Board*—Rs. 15,387.25.

The admissible grant wrongly worked out and in consequence over payment of grant

12.269 The statement of Receipts & Payments for the year 1961-62 showed the total expenditure during the year as Rs. 3,393.74. Out of this an amount of Rs. 100/- was contribution to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj which was disallowed by the Central Social Welfare Board. Out of the remaining expenditure an amount of Rs. 825/- was expenditure pertaining to the previous year and separate grants were released for this purpose. Thus the expenditure admissible for purpose of grants for the year 61-62 was Rs. 2,468.74. The grant admissible for that year was 75 per cent of the approved expenditure and this worked out to Rs. 1,851.55. The receipts of the Night Shelter during 61-62 on account of collections from inmates and public contributions amounted to Rs. 1,065.28. Thus deducting the receipts the net expenditure during the year was only Rs. 1,403.46. The Central Social Welfare Board paid an amount of Rs. 2,554.14 for the year 61-62 but subsequently, while finalising the accounts of 62-63 an amount of Rs. 27.60 was deducted as the amount excess released during 61-62. Thus the net grants paid for the year 61-62 were Rs. 2,526.54. As the net expenditure incurred for the year 61-62 was only Rs. 1,442.60 the grant should have been restricted to that amount. By not doing so the Bharat Sevak Samaj has been paid an amount of Rs. 1,123.08 in excess of the admissible amount.

Excess payments during 1964-65

12.270 The Receipts & Payments Account for the year 1964-65 showed the total expenditure actually incurred as Rs. 1,379.83. Out of this an amount of Rs. 37.23 being the excess expenditure under light and water over the approved pattern was disallowed and thus the total expenditure eligible for grants works out at Rs. 1,342.60. The receipts during the year on account of collections from the inmates and local contributions amounted to Rs. 1,164.72, thus the net expenditure incurred by the Night Shelter for the year 64-65 amounted to Rs. 215.11 only. Against this amount an amount of Rs. 671.30 being 50 per cent of the allowable expenditure was admitted by the Central Social Welfare Board. The amount excess paid by the Central Social Welfare Board amounts to Rs. 456.19.

Amounts excess paid for 1965-66

12.271 The total expenditure as per the audited statement of accounts for the year 65-66 amounted to Rs. 3,456.39. Out of this an amount of Rs. 75/- on account of expenditure on Care Taker in excess of the approved budget, and Rs. 1,800/- on account of rent shown but not paid during the year and Rs. 48.74 being the excess expenditure incurred on contingencies over and above the approved pattern was not admitted by the Central Social Welfare Board and the eligible expenditure was worked out at Rs. 1,531.65 by the Central Social Welfare Board. The total receipts of the Night Shelter during the year 65-66 amounted to Rs. 152.05 and the net expenditure therefore amounted to Rs. 428.34 only. Against this amount the Central Social Welfare Board admitted a grant of Rs. 765.82 being 50 per cent of the approved expenditure of Rs. 1,531.65. Thus the Samaj has been overpaid an amount of Rs. 337.48 during this year. The Samaj was paid a total amount of Rs. 2,128.70 during the year. The unspent balance at the end of 1965-66 will thus work out to Rs. 1,700.36 instead of Rs. 1,362.88 worked out by the Central Social Welfare Board. This amount has so far not been finally settled and no accounts have been rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the rest of the period.

Assets of the Night Shelter

12.272 The total expenditure incurred on equipment for the Ernakulam Night Shelter was Rs. 1,458.27. The Night Shelter was closed from October, 1966 due to some dispute over the building where it was located. The fact that the Night Shelter was closed was not reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Central Social Welfare Board and instead they recommended assistance very strongly for the satisfactory working of the Shelter. The equipments etc. were also not handed over by the Care Taker at the time of leaving the organisation. The Central Social Welfare Board had asked the Bharat Sevak Samaj to furnish a detailed list of serviceable and un-serviceable equipment lying with them in February, 1967 but further progress in the matter is not shown in the records produced before the Commission.

Night Shelter, Ajmer

12.273 Grants totalling Rs. 9,686.37 were paid for this night shelter from 25-9-60 to March, 1966.

12.274 The Bharat Sevak Samaj in their letter dated 10-3-1959 intimated that they had arranged for the building for the night shelter and were waiting for the grant. The first instalment of the grant was released on 25-6-1959. However, the night shelter could not be started till 25-9-1960 for want of proper accommodation.

12.275 Further, although the Central Social Welfare Board released an amount of Rs. 3,000/- on 25-9-1960 as the first instalment to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, the state Board Inspector who visited this night shelter on 2-3-1960 pointed out that only an amount of Rs. 1500/- was received by the institution from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. Again the Inspectors of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 2-7-1965 and 16-1-1967 pointed out in their inspection reports that a sum of Rs. 1,286.51 being part of the funds of the night shelter was lying with the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and had not been given to the night shelter.

12.276 In their application for the night shelter at Ajmer, the Bharat Sevak Samaj had stated that the night shelter was to accommodate 150 persons. The number of beneficiaries was not specified in the Central Social Welfare Board's letter of sanction. The number of beneficiaries as intimated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj from time to time is given below:—

Year		Average daily attendance	Reference
1961-62	..	19	Statement showing average daily attendance furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
1962-63	..	34	Statement showing average daily attendance furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
1963-64	..	38	Progress Report furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
1964-65	..	37	Yearly Report furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.
1965-66	..	40	Report of the inmates furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.277 The building of the night shelter was being used for the following programmes of the Bharat Sevak Samaj:—

Description	Reference
Information Centre Library.	Bharat Sevak Samaj report for the period 25-9-60 to 31-12-60.
Adult Education and cultural programme.	"

12.278 The Bharat Sevak Samaj should have opened a separate bank account in which all the moneys pertaining to the night shelter should have been deposited. However, it was reported by the Inspectors of the State Board who visited the night shelter that no separate bank account for the night shelter had been

opened. The State Board Inspector who visited this night shelter on 2-3-1960 observed as under:—

"The institution did not keep a separate account for the night shelter and the amount was kept in a common pool The amount which was kept in common pool was utilized by the institution for meeting their recurring expenditure and later on credited in the Bank."

12.279 The Inspector who visited the night shelter on 2-7-65 observed as under in his report:—

"The Night Shelter continued to run mainly on collections and Cash Balance of last year. Central Board & State Board should press and pursue the matter with the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ajmer, who have made it a practice to utilise the grant amount for its own expenditure and then refund it in next year."

12.280 The State Board Inspector who visited this night shelter on 16-1-67 also pointed out that the accounts of the night shelter were being maintained with the accounts of other activities of the institution with the result that there was a possibility that savings out of income from beneficiaries may be utilized for other purposes.

12.281 In their letter dated 25-7-62, the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj had stated that from April, 1962, they were paying Rs. 15/- p.m. as maintenance charges of the night shelter building. However, in the audited accounts for 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 350.94 was shown as charged on account of rent and a grant equal to 75 per cent of this amount was given by the Central Social Welfare Board, on account of rent, when it should have given a grant equal to 75 per cent of Rs. 180/- only according to the Bharat Sevak Samaj letter referred to above.

12.282 The Commission during its visit to Ajmer visited the Night Shelter and found that it was still functioning through the grant for the same had been stopped. Perhaps this was the only Night Shelter which continued to function after the stoppage of grants and from what the Commission saw, it was functioning well under the active supervision of a college student. But the Commission had no means of verifying how the Shelter functioned during the period when the grants were being paid.

Night Shelter, Allahabad

12.283 Grants totalling Rs. 15,379.65 were given for this Night Shelter from 1-7-60 to 31st March, 1966. Grants totalling Rs. 3,000/- were released in November, 1959 by the Central Social Welfare Board, but the Night Shelter was started with effect from 1-7-1960 and the amount of the grant was lying with the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.284 The audited accounts for the year 1963-64 showed the outstanding salary of the Care-taker as Rs. 314.33 and the outstanding rent as Rs. 1050/- thus making a total of Rs. 1364.33. The audited accounts for the year 1964-65 also showed outstanding liabilities to the following extent:—

	Rs.
(i) Salary of Care-taker	537.12
(ii) Salary of Chowkidar	35.00
(iii) Rent	2,100.00
(iv) Newspapers	165.00
(v) Contingencies	55.90
Total	2,893.02

The Central Social Welfare Board finalised the accounts of the Night Shelter taking the expenditure including these liabilities into account. But from the records it is not clear whether the liabilities have been cleared.

12.285 The expenditure on furniture and other articles purchased during 1960-61 was Rs. 2805/- as per the audited accounts. But in a list of the articles purchased sent on 18-8-1961 the total value of the articles in stock was shown as only Rs. 1770.68. What happened to the remaining articles was never inquired into by the Samaj nor is it clear from the records as to what happened to them.

12.286 This Night Shelter was inspected on the night of 28th and 29th October, 1961 by Chairman of the State Board and he found that no beds were supplied to the residents. Two students were staying in the Night Shelter and two rooms of the Night Shelter were being used by Mrs. Zaman, retired Principal of Cossithwait Girls College although the entire rent of the building was being charged to the Night Shelter account. On the whole she considered the location of the Night Shelter as not very suitable as it was not a labour area.

12.287 The next inspection of the Night Shelter was by a member of the State Board in the month of February, 1964. She found about a dozen inmates. The inmates were not supplied with the necessary blankets etc.

12.288 A member of the Central Social Welfare Board of Uttar Pradesh also visited this Night Shelter on 3rd February, 1964 in the company of the Chairman of the State Board. He found the building as dilapidated and at the time of visit the Night Shelter was in a very bad way. The place did not give the impression that there were any persons who took shelter there. There was only one Chowkidar who was the guard of the dilapidated building.

12.289 On the 15th March, she again inspected the Shelter and found the Shelter was at Muthiganj inside the city and found that some people were living there permanently even during day time. There were a few students who had appeared for the final examination of the Board. The Manager of the Shelter was absent. Some of the inmates were locking their rooms.

12.290 The last inspection of this Night Shelter was on the 7th April, 1965 but this inspection was during day time i.e. at 10.00 A.M.

12.291 The Inspector also reported that the Care-taker was away on leave and was reported to be mostly on leave. There were 11 inmates.

12.292 The big hall of the Night Shelter was being used for Bharat Sevak Samaj meeting purposes and out of the rent of Rs. 175/- the Inspector considered only Rs. 100/- as justifiable debitable for the Night Shelter.

12.293 He found the management was not taking any interest.

Night Shelter, Gaya

12.294 Grants totalling Rs. 15,090.77 were released to this Night Shelter from 6-4-1959 to 31-3-1966. Even though this Night Shelter functioned for about 7 years, it was inspected only twice on 2nd February, 1964 and 31st March, 1964 by the Board's Officers.

12.295 On the 2nd February, 1964 the Night Shelter was inspected by a member of

the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and among other things she reported:—

- (i) the average number of beneficiaries was 7 to 10 per day but the occupation of the beneficiaries was not mentioned in the register;
- (ii) The Care-taker was being paid Rs. 50/- per month only and there were no other servants even though previously there was one on a monthly salary of 25/-;
- (iii) The stock registers were not maintained;
- (iv) Rickshawpullers in the city were unaware of the whereabouts of the Night Shelter;
- (v) Rent was being paid at Rs. 125/- per month but it was found by her that most part of the building was being used by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for their own purposes. The office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was located in one room and another room was being used as a reading room. The remaining rooms were being used by Tarkeshwar Prasad the Care-taker of the Night Shelter.

Only one big hall was being used for the Shelter even though the rent of the whole building was debited to the Night Shelter accounts.

12.296 On the whole she found that the performance of the Shelter did not fulfil the aim of the Night Shelter.

12.297 This Shelter was visited on 31st March, 1964 again by an Inspector of the Central Social Welfare Board who pointed out:

- (i) there were only three or four beneficiaries present.
- (ii) Some travellers were staying in the Night Shelter.
- (iii) Sanitary conditions were bad.
- (iv) Accommodation was unsatisfactory.
- (v) Supervision was not effective.
- (vi) Services provided were inadequate.
- (vii) Account books were not written up-to-date.
- (viii) Amounts collected from the inmates were not produced for verification.

(ix) Amounts collected from the inmates were not credited in the cash book.

(x) The expenditure was not justified by the number of beneficiaries.

12.298 The Inspecting Officer recommended that the Night Shelter should be closed immediately.

12.299 The files of the Bharat Sevak Samaj produced before this Commission also show that this Night Shelter was visited by Mr. Chakardhari Agarwal, Secretary of the LKKs and J.J. Group in October, 1960 and on 24th November, 1960 Mr. Agarwal wrote to the District Convenor Bharat Sevak Samaj to the following effect:—

“Rainbesara—I have no hesitation in admitting that its present functioning does not give satisfaction to any one of us here. I am happy to note that you propose to give some time to it.”

12.300 The Central Social Welfare Board on the 28th April, 1964 wrote to the Bharat Sevak Samaj that as the working of the Night Shelter was found most unsatisfactory it was advisable to close down the Shelter with effect from 31st March, 1964. But the records show that the grants were continued up to 1965-66 in spite of the most unsatisfactory performance of this Night Shelter.

12.301 The value of equipments, furniture etc. purchased for this Night Shelter was Rs. 3,063.33. Neither the records of the Bharat Sevak Samaj nor of the Central Social Welfare Board show as to what happened to the furniture and equipments after the stoppage of the grants in 1966.

12.302 In the audited accounts for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 outstanding liabilities are shown as Rs. 73.36 and Rs. 234.88 respectively. In the accounts for the subsequent periods there is no indication whether these liabilities were cleared or not. The Board's grants have been released after taking these liabilities into account.

Night Shelter, Baroda

12.303 This Night Shelter was paid grants totalling Rs. 11,456.65 from 17-1-1963 to 31st March, 1967. On 17th April, 1965 the Bharat Sevak Samaj reported that they had appointed a Care-taker from 1-9-1963 @ Rs. 65/-

P.M. but the Central Social Welfare Board finalised the accounts for the year 1963-64 by taking the salary of the Care-taker at Rs. 75/- P.M. Consequently grants were over-paid @ Rs. 10/- per month.

12.304 In the audited accounts for the year 1964-65 a sum of Rs. 1234.42 was shown as paid on account of the liabilities of the previous year. However, in the previous year's accounts no liabilities were shown. Thus it appears that the accounts prepared do not show the real state of affairs.

12.305 This Night Shelter was inspected on the 8th May, 1963 by the P.A. to the Chairman, State Social Welfare Advisory Board and he reported that there were only 15 beneficiaries taking advantage of the Shelter. In their statement of accounts for January, 1963, Rs. 15/- collected from the beneficiaries was not shown and similarly in the accounts for February, 1963 the amount of Rs. 15/- collected from the beneficiaries was not shown. He also found that the grants released were not shown in the cash book of the Night Shelter and they were receiving funds in small instalments from the Gujarat Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.306 The last inspection of this Night Shelter was on the 13th May, 1965 by the Welfare Officer of the State Board who found—

- (i) the occupants were not pavement dwellers but they were salaried or regular wage earners.
- (ii) even though the number of beneficiaries were shown as 44 in the register the daily attendance was only 13 and some of these occupants were staying on in the Night Shelter from the very beginning.
- (iii) The grants paid by the Central Social Welfare Board were not shown in the accounts of this Night Shelter.
- (iv) This Night Shelter had not received any equipments from the Jalgaon Branch even though as per the records of the Jalgaon Night Shelter 6 matings costing Rs. 33/- each purchased for the Night Shelter Jalgaon were transferred to Baroda Night Shelter when the Jalgaon Night Shelter was closed.

12.307 Another inspection on the 20th March, 1966 by the same Welfare Officer revealed—

- (i) that the building was not suitable because of its out of the way location and out of 44 occupants 14 were people having regular employment and some of them were staying from the very inception of the Night Shelter.
- (ii) the Night Shelter was not benefitting the pavement dwellers.
- (iii) the Accounts of the Night Shelter were not maintained by the Shelter but were maintained by the Bharat Sevak Samaj Ahmedabad and no records were available for checking.
- (iv) He also reported that a part of the income of the Night Shelter was being utilised for the LKK as 50 per cent of the contribution of the occupants was treated as contribution for the running of the Balwadi which was conducted in the same building.

12.308 Another inspection of the Night Shelter on the 29th May, 1966 by the State Board Inspector revealed that 31 inmates were generally taking benefit of the Night Shelter. He also pointed out that the defects pointed out in the earlier inspection reports were not attended to.

12.309 The last inspection of this Night Shelter was on the 30th January, 1967 by the Inspector of the State Board and he found that out of the 31 inmates present 15 had been staying for 2½ years and most of them were working in the Handloom House as weavers and others were engaged in masonry work, tailoring, shoe making etc. The Care-taker was being paid a salary of Rs. 65/- P.M. He also pointed out that the defects pointed out in the earlier reports had not been remedied and 59 per cent of the income was being diverted for running the Balwadi under the LKK and there was not justification for such a diversion. He found that the radio set of the Night Shelter was entered in the stock re-

gister and the following articles shown in the register were not found in the premises:—

	Rs.
(i) Steel cupboard	155.00
(ii) Katoras (brass)	36.90
(iii) Aluminium cooking pot	9.90
(iv) Brass donga	3.75
(v) Brass Buzara	3.75
(vi) Spoon	1.75

12.310 The Inspector also pointed out that even though the Care-taker was marked present in the attendance register he was on leave on that day.

Night Shelter, Hyderabad

12.311 As per the reports submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj this Night Shelter was functioning from 23rd August, 1962 to 30th September, 1964. The Central Social Welfare Board gave grants totalling Rs. 4,000.00 out of which Rs. 3,695.87 was spent and there was an unspent balance of Rs. 304.13 which was not refunded by the Bharat Sevak Samaj even though the Night Shelter was closed in September, 1964.

12.312 This Night Shelter was inspected by officials of the Central and State Social Welfare Boards on four occasions on 25th and 26th April, 1963 and 25th March, 1964, on 26th August, 1964 and on 5th November, 1964.

12.313 The Inspector of the State Board who inspected the Night Shelter on 25th and 26th April, 1964 found—

- (i) Only two inmates were present—one was mentally deranged and the other was a municipal employee.
- (ii) Attendance register was not available.
- (iii) There was no facility for water and electricity.
- (iv) Owing to lack of general amenities attendance was thin since March, 1963.
- (v) Practically no materials were supplied to inmates.

12.314 On receipt of this report the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to advise the Night Shelter to maintain proper records. Simultaneously they asked the State Board to ask the State Bharat Sevak Samaj to effect necessary improvements in the working.

12.315 The Inspector who inspected on 25th March, 1964 found no improvement whatsoever and he reported—

- (i) The number of beneficiaries was very low and only two men were present at the time of the visit.
- (ii) There were no pavement dwellers in the locality.
- (iii) Accounts were not available.

12.316 On receipt of this report the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj again was asked by the Central Social Welfare Board to improve the working of the Night Shelter.

12.317 The Inspector who visited the Night Shelter on 26th August, 1964 found the Night Shelter building locked and his report mentioned the following:—

- (i) The premises were being used for running a school and the Night Shelter was not functioning.
- (ii) The Night Shelter was only on paper for drawing grants.
- (iii) The Care-taker was absent.
- (iv) There were no equipments, furniture etc.
- (v) The locality was not suitable for a Night Shelter.

12.318 Instead of closing down the Night Shelter on receipt of this report the Central Social Welfare Board merely asked the State Board to inspect the Shelter weekly.

12.319 Another inspection was conducted by the Inspector on the 5th November, 1964 and he reported that the night shelter was closed since 1st November, 1964. This date is rather curious in view of the fact that in the earlier report of the Inspector it was mentioned that the Night Shelter was not functioning and that was closed on the 26th August, 1964.

12.320 Thus it would appear that the Central Welfare Board gave grants for the running of a Night Shelter which benefitted only two individuals and both of them were not persons who were eligible to occupy the Night Shelter i.e. a mentally deranged and a municipal employee. The grants were continued even when the night shelter was found locked and not functioning. Important records of the Night Shelter like the attendance register and the accounts books were not produced to the Inspector who went to visit the Night Shelter from time to time.

Night Shelter, Rajahmundry

12.321 Grants were given by the Central Social Welfare Board totalling Rs. 8,773.00 for the period from 1-5-1959 to 31-10-1963.

12.322 This Night Shelter was inspected by an Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 5th July, 1960 and he reported—

- (i) There were only 15 to 16 inmates.
- (ii) The Convenor had sold his gramophone to the Night Shelter for Rs. 115/-.
- (iii) There was no need for the Shelter.

12.323 In the 26th meeting of the Andhra State Social Welfare Advisory Board held on 29th April, 1963, a member of the Board Mrs. Vivekananda Devi reported that no Night Shelter was actually run till the previous year and that it was a waste of funds to sanction any grants for the purpose.

12.324 Another member Mr. Ayyanna supported her version. The State Social Welfare Board, therefore, recommended that no further grants should be sanctioned for the Shelter.

12.325 This Night Shelter was again inspected by an Inspector of the State Social Welfare Board on the 4th May, 1963 and she reported—

- (i) That there were 25 inmates the majority of whom were the non-eligible type. There were 10 students on picnic, 8 were trainees of the cooperative societies and the others were rickshawpullers and some business people.
- (ii) No Care-taker was engaged.
- (iii) Even though the Night Shelter was started with effect from 1-5-1959 the records of the Night Shelter related to the period from 1-4-1962 only.
- (iv) The cash book was written only up to March, 1963.

12.326 In the accounts of the Night Shelter an amount of Rs. 75/- per month was charged on account of the salary of the Care-taker (part-time) who was expected to organise the community life at the Night Shelter, maintain accounts and records etc.

12.327 The Inspector of the State Board found that no Care-taker was employed in the Night Shelter but instead three watchmen were employed at Rs. 50/-, Rs. 30/- and Rs. 15/- per month. In the audited accounts, however, expenditure was shown on Care-taker. Therefore, it appears that the true position was not shown in the accounts as no Care-taker was employed by the Night Shelter.

12.328 From the audited Receipt and Payment accounts for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 it is seen that a Welfare Extension Project was also operating in the building and a free Ayurvedic Hospital was run in the building of the Night Shelter. Even though the Receipt and Payment accounts show recoveries of rent for the free Ayurvedic Hospital, the rent collected was not taken by the Central Social Welfare Board into account while working out the grants admissible. The rent paid by the dispensary to the Night Shelter during 1962-63 was Rs. 270/- and during 1963-64 Rs. 300/- and during these years the grant paid was at 50 per cent of the rent and the excess grant paid during these years comes to Rs. 135/- and Rs. 165/- respectively.

12.329 From a letter of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj dated 17th February, 1965 to the Central Social Welfare Board, it is seen that the Rajahmundry Municipality had provided rent free accommodation for the Night Shelter. In the letter it is not mentioned from which date rent free accommodation was provided.

12.330 A joint inspection of this Night Shelter was conducted by the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board with Mr. P. Rajeshwar Rao, Research Officer (South) of the Bharat Sevak Samaj on 12th December, 1963. After this inspection the Chairman of the State Board reported "on going through the records and from my enquiry and answers furnished by the local management the working of the Night Shelter has been found to be most irregular if not bogus. The records are found to have manipulations and do not reflect correct state of affairs. So I do not recommend any more grant to this Night Shelter".

12.331 The grants for this Night Shelter were accordingly stopped after 31st October, 1963.

12.332 Thus grants were continued for this Night Shelter for 7 years after an Inspector of the State Board reported that there was no need for a Night Shelter at Rajahmundry.

Night Shelter, Kottayam

12.333 Grants totalling Rs. 11,562.95 were given to this night shelter from 11-5-59 to 31-3-66.

12.334 In the letter of sanction of this night shelter it was stated that the night shelter was expected to benefit about 50 to 100 persons on an average. However, the following figures indicate that as compared with this target the average daily attendance was far from satisfactory:—

Period	Average daily attendance
9/60 to 3/61	35.64
4/61 to 3/62	27.73
4/63 to 4/64	23.11
4/65 to 3/66	17.74

This also shows that there was a progressive deterioration in the attendance.

12.335 The Inspector of the State Board who visited this night shelter on 8-5-63 reported as follows:—

- (i) On the day of visit only ten inmates were present.
- (ii) The average number of casual inmates never exceeded eight a day.
- (iii) No attendance register of members using the shelter was maintained.
- (iv) Individual receipts for the money collected were not given.
- (v) The number of inmates did not justify any further grant.

12.336 Since no attendance register of inmates was being maintained, it is not clear how the Bharat Sevak Samaj authorities satisfied themselves about the working of the shelter and how they intimated the number of inmates in the progress reports of this night shelter.

12.337 The Central Social Welfare Board does not seem to have taken any cognizance of the State Board Inspector's remark that the payment of further grants for this night shelter was not justified in view of the small number of beneficiaries.

12.338 This night shelter was jointly inspected on 21.11.63 by an Inspector of the State Board and the Secretary of Bharat Sevak Samaj. In the joint inspection report it was stated that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had not brought to account the amount received by way of sale proceeds.

12.339 An Inspector of the State Board who visited this night shelter on 22-11-1965 reported that 3 rooms of the building were given to a few users of the building on monthly rent basis. On receipt of this report the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj in their letter dated 23-5-66 to indicate the category of persons residing in these rooms and the amount being charged for each of the 3 rooms as rent. The Bharat Sevak Samaj's reply was given vide their letter dated 19-7-66.

12.340 As regards regular users, it has been pointed out by the Chairman, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Kerala Pradesh that there are no regular users on monthly rent basis. However, sometimes the users find it difficult to pay daily rent when they are out of work. In such cases, they are allowed to pay in lump-sum. The persons residing in the shelter generally belong to the class of press workers, factory labourers, hawkers, porters or other daily wage earners and no rent is charged for any of the rooms. The District Bharat Sevak Samaj was looking out for a larger building because they hoped to accommodate more inmates.

12.341 In the Progress Report of this Night Shelter for the period from 1-4-1965 to 31-12-1966 the Bharat Sevak Samaj indicated the average daily number of inmates as 30 to 35. However, when they were asked to furnish the month wise details of inmates, the average daily attendance of inmates as worked out from the figures of inmates furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj was 17.74 only. It, therefore, appears that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was exaggerating the number of inmates in their reports.

Night Shelter, Vellore

12.342 Grants totalling Rs. 10,937.21 were given to this night shelter from 1-12-1961 to 31-3-1966

12.343 This night shelter was intended to benefit 50—100, shelter-less people but the number of beneficiaries reported in the progress reports for the different years were as follows:—

Year	Average daily attendance
1962-63	18
1963-64	25.02
1964-65	24.58
1965-66	13.65

12.344 The State Board Inspector who visited this night shelter on 27-7-1962 reported that the building was unsuitable and the number of beneficiaries was insufficient.

12.345 A second inspection of this shelter was conducted on 22-3-1963 by the State Board Inspector and he also reported that most of the beneficiaries were not pavement dwellers but the floating population of the town like people who came to accompany the patients in the hospitals. The accounts and other records were also not maintained properly.

12.346 During the inspection of the shelter on 5-1-1964 the Inspector of the State Board found only 2 inmates. He reported that the purpose of the night shelter was not being achieved. On 13-2-1964 another inspection was conducted and then only 13 beneficiaries were found. The last inspection of the shelter was on 20-2-1965 by the Inspector of the State Board who found:

- (i) only 13 inmates were present;
- (ii) the night shelter was not centrally located;
- (iii) some of the beneficiaries were not pavement dwellers;
- (iv) the care-taker was engaged at Rs. 50/- per month from 1-10-1964.

12.347 But in the accounts of the Night Shelter for the year 1964-65, Rs. 900/- was claimed on account of Care Taker's salary but if the statement of the Board Inspector that Care Taker was employed at Rs. 50/- per month from 1-10-1964 is correct, then the Samaj has inflated the expenditure on account of Care Taker by Rs. 150/-. The Central Social Welfare Board has admitted grants

on the basis of the audited accounts. They never asked for any explanation for the variations in the expenditure on Care Taker's salary.

12.348 Equipments worth Rs. 1,559.76 were purchased for this night shelter but only articles worth 1,211.40 were returned to the State Social Welfare Board when the night shelter was closed.

Night Shelter, Muzaffarpur

12.349 Grants totalling Rs. 11,615.74 were given to this Night Shelter from 1-8-1959 to 31-3-1966.

12.350 This night shelter was inspected by an Inspector of the State Board on 27th April, 1963 for the first time and he reported:

- (i) There were only 16 inmates on roll out of whom only 11 were present at the time of inspection.
- (ii) A majority of the inmates were railway employees working in the loco-shed.
- (iii) No arrangements were made for recreation.
- (iv) Accounts and connected records were not available in the shelter for checking.
- (v) Night shelter was not serving the purpose for which it was intended.

12.351 A joint inspection of the Night Shelter was undertaken by a Member of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board and the Secretary of the Bihar State Bharat Sevak Samaj in February 1964 and they reported that the number of beneficiaries on role was 25 and these were labourers working in M/s. Arthur Buttler and Co., railway khalasis, shopkeepers, employees and coolies working in the electricity department.

12.352 Another inspection of the night shelter was carried out by a Member of the State Board on 1-1-1965 and in his report he mentioned among other things that the night shelter was not used by pavement dwellers for whom it was intended but by monthly waged workers like employees of the M/s. Arthur Buttler and Co. and electricity department etc. In other words, the night shelter was used as a cheap living accommodation and it failed to attract pavement dwellers.

12.353 There was another inspection of the shelter on 24-4-1965 by an Inspector of Bihar State Social Welfare Advisory Board and he reported that there were only 17 inmates, none of whom were pavement dwellers but were workers in M/s. Arthur Buttler & Co., electricity department, etc. who were staying on a permanent basis. The inmates had brought their own cots, bedding etc. and the Care Taker who was living in the premises of the night shelter was not available when the Inspector went there on visit and the books of accounts could not be seen. Another inspection was done by the same Inspector on 19-5-1965 and he found the number of beneficiaries as 17. The accommodation was not found very good and the sanitary conditions were not clean. No amenities were provided. He found no justification for a rent of Rs. 100/- as the occupants were workers of private firms. This time also accounts books were not produced and the night shelter, according to him, was not popular.

12.354 Thus in all the reports of inspecting officials, it is mentioned that the night shelter was not being used by pavement dwellers but the shelter was occupied by employees of the private firms, railway workers, etc. on a permanent basis and no pavement dwellers were patronising the same. Considering all these things the Bihar State Board did not recommend any grants for the year 1965-66 as is seen from their letter dated 29-6-1965 but the Central Social Welfare Board decided to continue the grant for 1965-66 on the ground that it was too late to refuse the grant for that year.

12.355 In the accounts for the year 1964-65, there are outstanding liabilities to the extent of Rs. 594.11 and grants were paid including these liabilities for outstandings in the expenditure. The accounts for the year 1965-66 do not throw any light as to whether these outstanding liabilities were cleared or not.

Night Shelter, Supaul

12.356 Grants totalling Rs. 5,732.10 were paid to this night shelter from 6-8-1962 to 31-3-1963.

12.357 The Central Social Welfare Board released an amount of Rs. 4,340/- to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj on 25-5-1962 for this night shelter but up to 31-3-1963 they released only an amount of Rs. 2,000/- to this shelter. During 1963-64 an amount of Rs. 1316.50 was released by the Central

Bharat Sevak Samaj to the night shelter. The balance amount was never remitted and was apparently used, by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.358 As per audited accounts for the year 1962-63, following equipments were purchased for this night shelter:—

			Rs.
(i) Blankets etc.	..	..	818.31
(ii) Furniture ..	..	..	40.45
(iii) Radio ..	..	..	149.20
		Total	1007.96

The records do not indicate whether after the closure of the night shelter these articles were got back by the Central Social Welfare Board. To what use they were put to by the Bharat Sevak Samaj after the shelter was closed is also not clear from the records.

12.359 The accounts for the year 1963-64 also show outstanding liabilities to the extent of Rs. 1,991.51. The Central Social Welfare Board has given grants on expenditure including these liabilities. The accounts for the next year does not show that the outstanding liabilities for the previous year were discharged.

12.360 This night shelter was inspected by a Member of State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 27-3-1963 who reported that three rooms of the night shelter were occupied by the college students. There were no other inmates except the students and the Care Taker was not present and he was reported to be on some sort of a training in Patna. No books of accounts or records were shown to the Member.

12.361 This night shelter was again inspected on 29-3-1965 by an Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who reported that:

- (i) the rent of the building at Rs. 175/- per month was not justified;
- (ii) the number of beneficiaries on roll was only 9;
- (iii) the people taking advantage of the night shelter was not all pavement dwellers but were of the category of persons not eligible to be admitted in the shelter;
- (iv) the account of the amounts collected from the inmates was not shown to the Inspector; and
- (v) the night shelter was not popular.

Night Shelter, Belgaum

12.362 Grants totalling Rs. 15,118.44 were given for this Night Shelter from 10-5-1959 to 31-3-1966.

12.363 The first instalment of Rs. 3,000/ was released to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj on 21-1-1959. But the night shelter started functioning only with effect from 10-5-1959. Thus for about 4 months this amount remained with the Bharat Sevak Samaj and could be used by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for its own purposes.

12.364 In the letter of sanction for this night shelter for the period from 1-5-1960 to 31-3-1961 it was stated that the night shelter was expected to benefit about 50 to 100 persons on an average. The number of persons who availed of this night shelter, as stated in the progress reports of the night shelter furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj from time to time, is given below. These figures indicate that as compared with this target the actual number of persons who availed of this night shelter was very meagre.

Period	Average daily attendance
11/59 to 1/60	10.29
5/60 to 3/61	20.53
6/61 to 3/62	28.50
4/62 to 3/63	26.24
4/63 to 3/64	18.00
4/64 to 3/65	22.17
4/65 to 3/66	22.09

12.365 The Central Social Welfare Board in its letter dated 28-10-1960, informed the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, New Delhi, that since the average number of beneficiaries was very small viz. 24 a month, it was not advisable to continue the shelter any longer. The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to advise its Belgaum branch to close the shelter with effect from 30-10-1960. On a representation from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj for the continuation of this night shelter, it was explained in the Central Social

Welfare Board letter dated 5-11-1960 to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj that this question was discussed with Mrs. Raksha Saran, Adviser Bharat Sevak Samaj, in March, 1960 and it was decided that for the continuance of the shelter in the second year, it should fulfil certain norms and tests and show a number of beneficiaries on the average over a specified period. It was also decided that if, during the first year of working of a shelter, it was found that on an average about 50 beneficiaries were taking advantage of the scheme, that unit could be recommended for the continuance.

12.366 Although the attendance in this shelter did not reach the target of 50 beneficiaries, the Central Social Welfare Board continued grants for this night shelter.

Night Shelter, Mysore City

12.367 Grants totalling Rs. 17,347.69 were given for this night shelter from 9-12-1958 to 31-3-1967.

12.368 In its application for starting a night shelter in Mysore City, the Bharat Sevak Samaj had indicated the approximate pavement population to be catered as 100 men. However, the number of inmates of the night shelter furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj from time to time and reproduced below shows that this target was never achieved and as such the initial assessment of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not correctly made.

Period	Average daily attendance
11-2-59 to 30-3-59 .. .	11.87
1-4-59 to 30-9-59 .. .	40.91
4/60 to 3/61	52.08
4/61 to 3/62	48.25
4/62 to 3/63	54.25
4/63 to 3/64	50.58
4/64 to 3/65	52.75
4/65 to 3/66	47.75
4/66 to 3/67	40.00

12.369 An Inspector of the State Board who visited this night shelter on 10-5-63 reported that the caretaker of the night shelter was

absent that day and in his place another person named Shri Abdul Wahab was there who it was stated worked in the home of the Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj and was getting pay of Rs. 20/- p.m. It was the practice to write the names of the inmates only on the next day. The State Board Inspector remarked that since no tickets or passes were issued to the inmates, he wondered how the care-taker remembered their names and addresses. As regards the general condition of the night shelter, he observed that the lavatory, the bath rooms and the halls where the inmates slept were dirty, unclean and filled with foul smell. As regards the amenities supplied to the inmates, he observed that each inmate was given one dirty pillow (without cover in a majority of cases); one blanket (torn and soiled) and torn mats. Although it was stated in the letter of sanction that the shelter should serve some other useful purpose during the day, the State Board Inspector observed that the building remained vacant during the day. There was no cash book or accounts of the night shelter available for inspection and it was stated that the Convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj maintained the accounts in his house. The State Board Inspector observed that the night shelter was not quite impressive and was not working satisfactorily as intended.

12.370 A member of the Central Social Welfare Board who visited this night shelter in February, 1964, observed in his report that the lavatory and washing place had not been kept clean and there was a terrible stench emanating from the place. He also reported that Chaddars purchased for issue to the inmates of the night shelter did not seem to have been issued. These were all folded and kept in a locked almirah while the inmates were utilising their own covering. The sheets and blankets used by them were exceedingly dirty. The mats provided were badly tattered in some cases.

12.371 As regards the inmates, the Member observed that apart from some pavement dwellers some other people who came to town for some work were also staying in the night shelter.

12.372 The Member also learnt that a school by the name of Savitri Convent was run in the premises of the night shelter during the day. The Member, however, could not ascertain whether there was any adjustment of rent between the two parties. It was,

however, stated by the District Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Mysore in his letter dated 21-8-64 to the Central Social Welfare Board that they were not collecting any rent from Savitri Convent. The State Board Inspector who visited this night shelter on 10-5-65 reported that the President and Patron of the Convent helped the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the collection of donations from public. The State Board Inspector who visited this night shelter on 16-5-66 reported that more than half of the accommodation was being used by the Convent.

Night Shelter, Agra

12.373 This night shelter was given grants totalling Rs. 12875.28 from 15-5-1959 to March, 1966. In July, 1961, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was also running another night shelter in Agra known as Gobind Ballabh Pant Rain Basserra which was built partly out of the grants from the Government of India under the slum clearance scheme. The grant received was Rs. 13325/- and the total expenditure on the building was Rs. 28,000/-. The night shelter run with the Central Social Welfare Board's grants was shifted to Gobind Ballabh Pant Rain Basserra in March, 1963. A part of the building was given on rent at Rs. 90/- per month to a private party from June, 1963 but the rent collected from this party was not taken into account while working out the grants admissible up to 31-1-1964. Further, the accounts of the grants received for the construction of the building and the expenditure thereon are also not available in the files. The following expenditure on account of repairs of the building were charged to the accounts of the night shelter:

				Rs.
1963-64	..	..	..	356.21
1964-65	..	..	..	470.41
1965-66	..	..	..	449.54

12.374 This night shelter was inspected by an Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board from 6th to 18th August, 1963 and she reported that:

- (i) the night shelter was merged with the Gobind Ballabh Pant Night Shelter run by the Bharat Sevak Samaj with effect from 17-3-1963;
- (ii) the accounts were not available for inspection;

- (iii) there was no equipment for recreation;
- (iv) the blankets which were purchased for the night shelter were not kept in the shelter and were lying with the ex-care-taker;
- (v) the ex-care-taker had reported that 10 blankets were missing;
- (vi) the night shelter was situated in an out of the way place; and
- (vii) there were very few beneficiaries.

12.375 This night shelter was again inspected on 14/15-2-1964 by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board who found that the number of beneficiaries was not many and also some students and travellers were staying.

12.376 The Member of the State Board also inspected this night shelter on 10/11-3-1964. She reported as follows:—

- (i) the number of beneficiaries was only about 8—10 every day;
- (ii) many pilgrims were allowed to stay in the shelter;
- (iii) students were also occupying the shelter;
- (iv) there was no kitchen or recreation equipment; and
- (v) it was being used more for visitors than the labourers who used to pay only 0.10 paise per night.

12.377 The report of Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board dated 22-9-1965 shows that they found that apart from the prescribed charges collected from the dwellers, an amount of Rs. 1,000/- was received annually as rent of a portion of the hall. She also found that the records were not properly being checked and the prescribed fee of 0.10 paise was not being collected from the inmates.

Night Shelter, Amritsar

12.378 Grants were given for this Night Shelter from 1-1-1960 to 31-3-1966 totalling Rs. 4,886.92. This night shelter was located in a building which was given rent-free by M/s. Dayachand-Hardayal in Majitha Road near Eye Hospital.

L/S100—10

12.379 The first instalment of Rs. 3,000/- was released on 21-1-1959 but the shelter was started only with effect from 1-1-1960. This shelter was inspected on four occasions by the official of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. The first three inspections on 18-5-1962, 30-4-1963 and 21-1-1964 were by the inspectors of the Social Welfare Advisory Board whereas the inspection on 25-8-1964 was by the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. The Inspector who visited the night shelter on 18-5-1962 pointed out that the beneficiaries of the night shelter were mostly relatives of the patients admitted in the Eye Hospital and pavement dwellers like Rickshaw Pullers, labourers, etc. did not come to the night shelter.

12.380 The Inspector who visited the night shelter on 30-4-1963 also pointed out that the location was not suitable as there was a Sarai nearby which gave free accommodation and the beneficiaries of the night shelter were relatives of patients who went to the eye hospital. The average attendance in the night shelter was only 15—20 and there was no separate arrangement for women.

12.381 During his third visit on 21-1-1964 the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board reported:

- (i) The place was not clean.
- (ii) There were no separate arrangements for women.
- (iii) The beneficiaries were not of the right type as they were mostly relatives of the patients who came to the nearby Eye Hospital.
- (iv) The average daily attendance was only 11 during the period from April 1963 to December 1963.
- (v) No property register was maintained.
- (vi) The night shelter required proper organisation.

12.382 The Chairman of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board inspected this night shelter on 25-8-1964 and she found that most of the beneficiaries were relatives of the patients in the Eye Hospital. The average attendance reported by her for the months of June and July, 1964 was only 7.

12.383 The grants for this night shelter were continued up to March, 1966.

Night Shelter, Cuttack

12.384 Grants totalling Rs. 12,908.74 were given for this Night Shelter on 1-6-1960 to 1966-67. This Night Shelter was inspected by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 31st May, 1963 and he reported that the District Convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was living in the Night Shelter. The building also needed repairs.

12.385 Another inspection was carried out by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 11th May, 1965 and his report was that the Night Shelter was not properly lighted and no medical facilities were provided for the inmates.

12.386 The audited Receipt & Payment accounts for the year 1961-62 showed that a balance of Rs. 100/- was lying with Mr. A. Mohapatra, Ex-Secretary of the Night Shelter. In his audit report for the year 1965-66 the Chartered Accountant observed that no steps were taken to recover this amount. The accounts for the year 1966-67 also do not show any recovery of the amount.

12.387 In his report on the accounts for the year 1962-63 the Chartered Accountant who audited the accounts had pointed out that no Bank account for depositing the amounts pertaining to the Night Shelter had been opened. In his audit report on the accounts for the year 1965-66 the Chartered Accountant had pointed out that although a Postal Savings Account was stated to have been opened for transactions on account of the Night Shelter, there were no transactions relating to the operation of the Bank accounts in the cash book and the pass book was missing at the time of audit. Thus it appears that the grants received for this Night Shelter were not kept in a Bank account.

12.388 In his audit report for the year 1964-65 the Chartered Accountant who audited the accounts reported that no receipts were being issued to the donors. The auditor also pointed out that the following advances were made to Mr. Ganesh Chandra Biswal for construction of a raised platform and a concrete cement tank:—

				Rs.
1964-65	..	..	..	200.00
1965-66	..	..	..	225.00
1966-67	..	..	..	500.00

12.389 He had not rendered the accounts of these advances up to the time of audit for the year 1966-67 i.e. on 5-9-1969. The records do not indicate that the accounts for these amounts were received subsequently.

Night Shelter, Calicut

12.390 Grants totalling Rs. 10,244.48 were given for this night shelter during the period from March, 1962 to March, 1967.

12.391 The first instalment of Rs. 4,000/- for this night shelter was released to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj in February, 1964. However, the night shelter started functioning only from August, 1964. Thus for about 5 months, this amount remained with the Bharat Sevak Samaj and could be utilised by them for their own purpose.

12.392 The building of the night shelter was taken on rent @ Rs. 150/- p.m. and was intended for atleast 50 persons. In the Central Social Welfare Board's letter of sanction for the year 1963-64 also it was stated that the shelter was expected to benefit about 50 to 100 persons on an average. However, as indicated below, the average daily attendance of this night shelter was very much less than this.

Period	Average daily attendance
4/63 to 1/64	29
4/64 to 9/64	25.
4/65 to 3/66	21
4/66 to 3/67	22

12.393 As regards the type of persons who took shelter in this night shelter, the Bharat Sevak Samaj in its progress reports of this night shelter stated that the inmates included peons and attendants. The Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited this night shelter on 21-5-1964 pointed out that most of the inmates belonged to low income group coolies and petty shop-owners from the neighbouring cities and villages who came to the town for various purposes. The same Welfare Officer again visited this night shelter on 28-4-1966 and expressed the opinion that most of the inmates were not pavement dwellers in the strict sense.

Night Shelter, Broach

12.394 This Night Shelter was given grants totalling Rs. 3500/-. This worked in three broken spells i.e. from 1-7-1962 to 13-9-1962, 1-3-1963 to 31-3-1963 and 1-7-1963 to 31-8-1963 i.e. in all it worked for six months.

12.395 A grant of Rs. 3,500/- was released for this Night Shelter to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj on the 17th August, 1962 out of which Rs. 1500/- was released to the Night Shelter and the balance was apparently kept by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj.

12.396 The Inspector of the State Board who visited this Night Shelter on 10-5-1963 pointed out that no beneficiary was present in the Night Shelter. A scrutiny of the register of attendance revealed that persons like Clerks, Salsemen, farmer etc. were taking benefit of the Night Shelter and the building was being used not as a Night Shelter but at a cheap Guest House.

12.397 There were no pavement dwellers in Broach. In the month of April, 1963, there were only 15 beneficiaries.

12.398 The Night Shelter was closed down on 31st August, 1963. This is another instance of a Night Shelter which was opened without properly assessing the need for the same.

Night Shelter, Kolhapur

12.399 Grants were given to this Night Shelter totalling Rs. 4000/- for the period from 22-7-1962 to 31-12-1963.

12.400 Even though the Night Shelter started functioning only with effect from 22nd July, 1962, the building was taken on rent in May, 1962.

12.401 This Night Shelter was visited in the month of May, 1963 by Mrs. Lilabai Thorat, Member, Maharashtra State Social Welfare Advisory Board and she reported—

was most disappointed to see this institution. There is no work being done. There are no registers kept and when I asked for the audit report the reply was that all registers were with the audit people. The building is housed in a temple and the people who come to sleep pay 15 n. paise each as rent. There are no other facilities except sleeping, even that to my knowledge are not satisfactory".

12.402 She did not recommend any grant for this Night Shelter and the State Board also wrote to the Central Social Welfare Board on 13th May, 1963 that no further grants should be given. In spite of this recommendation the Central Social Welfare Board has given grants up to 31st December, 1963.

12.403 Equipment worth Rs. 1,418.82 was purchased for the shelter out of the grant given by the Board. On 8th June, 1968, the Central Social Welfare Board asked the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to give a list of the equipments purchased. The files do not indicate what further action was taken to take over the furniture or equipments. It appears that for about 5 years after the closing of the Night Shelter no action was taken by the Central Social Welfare Board to get the equipments back from the Night Shelter.

Night Shelter, Patna

12.404 This Night Shelter was given grants totalling Rs. 6,537.28 from 1-10-1959 to 31-8-1961.

12.405 Under the terms of grant a separate bank account should have been opened for the night shelter but no bank account was opened and the amount was kept partly by the Care Taker and partly with the State Bharat Sevak Samaj as is revealed from the audited accounts of the night shelter.

12.406 This night shelter was inspected by Dr. J. F. Balsara on 30-5-1961 and he found that there were no inmates at the time of his visit as one of the inmates had a sudden attack of cholera and was removed to the hospital and others had gone to nurse him. On a scrutiny of the register he found that 19 students were staying in the house and the same inmates were shown in the register month after month from 1960 till his visit and they were all male students studying typewriting, short-hand and such other courses and there was no pavement dweller among them. The night shelter was located in a residential locality far away from the Bazar. His impression was that the place was not run as a night shelter and the statements made about equipment expenses in the course of the inspection could not be relied upon. He doubted the very existence of the night shelter. The Central Social Welfare Board thereupon decided not to continue grants for this night shelter with effect from 31-3-1961 but at the instance of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj they relented and accorded ex-post-facto sanction up to 31-8-1961 and admitted an expenditure of Rs. 1,053.56 for the period from 1-4-1961 to 31-8-1961.

12.407 Furniture and equipment worth Rs. 1,162.24 were purchased for this night shelter and when it was closed, these were taken over by the Pradesh Office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. What happened to them and how they were used is not clear from the available records.

Night Shelter, Calcutta

12.408 Grants totalling Rs. 9443.23 were given to this night shelter from 17-5-1963 to 31-3-1967.

12.409 The Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 24-3-1964 pointed out in her report that the beneficiaries included some students. The Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 3-4-1965 reported that account books were not kept in the shelter and were not produced for inspection.

12.410 The auditing Chartered Accountant observed as under in his report on the accounts of this Night shelter for 1965-66.

- (1) No receipts were issued to dwellers.
- (2) Daily collections were not entered in the cash book on the respective dates of collections.

12.411 It was noticed that the amount of collections from dwellers shown in the audited accounts of this night shelter did not correspond with the amount which should have been received on the basis of the number of dwellers shown in the various progress reports furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as shown below:—

Period of the progress report	Average daily Attendance	Amount which should have been collected as per figures in col. 2	Amount shown in the accounts	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5/63 to 3/64 ..	40	960	673	287
1964-65 ..	26	936	770	166
1965-66 ..	32	1,152	940	212

12.412 It, therefore, seems that either the number of inmates was exaggerated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj or entire collections from the inmates were not credited in the accounts of the night shelter.

Night Shelter, Indore

12.413 This Night Shelter was given grants totalling Rs. 8,729.57 from 1-12-1960 to 31-3-1966. Even though the first instalment of a grant of Rs. 3,000/- was released on 25-6-1959, the night shelter started functioning only with effect from 1-12-1959. In the progress reports for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, it was claimed that the building of the night shelter had 15 big rooms complete with electric and water fittings and was hired at Rs. 100 per month. But when the night shelter was visited by the Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh State Social Welfare Advisory Board and 2 other members on 27-3-1964, they found that the night shelter consisted of a small room with a long gallery type room attached without any sanitary fittings or even water supply. Further, this was located on the third floor of a residential building and the entrance for the night shelter was locked by the owner from 10 O'clock to 8 O'clock.

12.414 The Chairman and the two members of the State Board also found that there were only five inmates at the night shelter even though this was meant for 50—100 beneficiaries every day. From the records they found that the night shelter was being occupied by the villagers coming on market days and students from villages coming to Indore to appear for the examinations.

12.415 In their progress report for the year 1964-65 the Samaj had also reported that the night shelter was not popular as there were a good number of Dharmshalas in the different parts of the city and the Housing Department had constructed a large number of tenements for the textile and other labourers.

12.416 The Bharat Sevak Samaj had purchased furniture and equipment worth Rs. 823.65 from out of the grants for the night shelter and these were left with the night shelter.

12.417 The Samaj had also an unspent balance totalling Rs. 238.52 which was also not refunded by them.

Night Shelter, Cuddapah

12.418 The grants were given for this Night Shelter totalling Rs. 2,747.60 from 25-3-1959 to March, 1960. The funds released for this Night Shelter were kept by the Regional Camp of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and money was given to the Night Shelter by the Regional Committee from time to time for meeting disbursements.

12.419 The working of this Night Shelter was inquired into by the Welfare Officer of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board in January, 1961. During her inquiry she was told by the members of the Executive Committee constituted for the working of the Night Shelter that they could not get funds from the Regional Committee. The Joint Convenor of the Night Shelter was made to sign some vouchers even though the expenditure was not incurred as stated in the vouchers.

12.420 A sum of Rs. 705.49 was spent for the purchase of furniture etc. and the Welfare Officer in her report had pointed out that the equipments in the Shelter were taken away to Productor by the Joint Convenor. From the local contributions, from the inmates it appears that the average number of beneficiaries of the Night Shelter was about 4 to 5 persons per day. The Bharat Sevak Samaj, however, did not mention the number of beneficiaries in the reports they sent.

12.421 The records of the Central Social Welfare Board do not show that the equipments left with the Night Shelter were taken over by the Central Social Welfare Board, even though the Night Shelter was closed as early as 1960.

Night Shelter, Salem

12.422 Grants were given to this Night Shelter from 18-8-1958 to 25-8-1960 totalling Rs. 3800/-. Unspent balance totalling Rs. 320/- was refunded by the Samaj in July, 1962.

12.423 The State Board Inspector who visited this Night Shelter on 8-1-1961 reported that the night shelter had been closed in August, 1960 for want of sufficient number of beneficiaries and the accounts and records were not produced before him. The Chartered Accountant who audited the accounts of the night shelter from 18-8-1959 to 25-8-1960 had reported that no documents in support of the collection were produced. So, it appears that no receipts were issued for the collections.

12.424 Equipments worth Rs. 813.44 were purchased for the night shelter but these were not returned.

Night Shelter, Jalgaon

12.425 Grants totalling Rs. 3,000/- were given to this Night Shelter from 31-3-1959 to 30-11-1959. Unspent balances totalling Rs. 1,853.30 were refunded by the Samaj in May, 1963.

12.426 No reports showing the number of beneficiaries etc. were received from this shelter but in December 1959, the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj reported that the shelter was discontinued as it was located in a far away place where the number of pavement dwellers was not sufficient. It appears that the site for the shelter was not selected after proper survey.

Night Shelter, Anantpur

12.427 A grant of Rs. 3,000/- was given by the Central Social Welfare Board for the period from 1-3-1959 to 31-3-1960 for this night shelter. This night shelter was closed as there was not enough response from the pavement dwellers.

12.428 Out of the grants furniture and equipments worth Rs. 614.40 were purchased but there is no record indicating that these furniture and equipments were got back by the Central Social Welfare Board from the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Night Shelter, Tirupati

12.429 A grant of Rs. 5,000/- was given for this night shelter from 1-3-1959 to 31-3-1961.

12.430 Out of the grants furniture and equipments worth Rs. 665.98 were purchased but these were not taken back from the Bharat Sevak Samaj when the Night Shelter was closed. There is no indication on the files with whom these were lying and for what purpose they were used after the closure of the night shelter.

12.431 This night shelter was inspected by the Inspector of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board on 30th December 1960 and he pointed out—

- (i) there were only 4 inmates in the night shelter;
- (ii) the care taker was not on duty;
- (iii) none of the records were available;
- (iv) The expenditure on the night shelter was a waste.

Night Shelter, Guntakal

12.432 Grants were given for this night shelter totalling Rs. 5600.00 for the period from 1-3-1959 to 31-3-1961. There are no reports from the Bharat Sevak Samaj showing the number of beneficiaries nor are any reasons for the closing down of this Night Shelter given in the available record.

12.433 Out of the grants an amount of Rs. 755.45 was spent on the purchase of equipments, furniture etc. but these were not taken back from the Bharat Sevak Samaj when the Night Shelter was closed on 31-3-1961.

Night Shelter, Batala

12.434 The grants totalling Rs. 2403.76 were given for this night shelter from 1-4-1960 to 14-2-1962. Even though the Central Social Welfare Board released a grant of Rs. 2,000/- on 9-7-1959, the night shelter could start functioning only from 1-4-1960 due to non-availability of suitable accommodation. The Care Taker was employed from 1-1-1960 and the building of the night shelter was hired from 1-2-1960. There were no reports from the night shelter showing the number of beneficiaries nor was any inspection conducted on the work of this shelter. On 14-2-1962 this shelter was closed on account of insufficient number of beneficiaries. The equipments purchased for this shelter were transferred to Amritsar Night Shelter and to the Ambala Night Shelter. But there are no indications in the files of these shelters whether these equipments were duly received and accounted for.

Night Shelter, Quilon

12.435 Grants totalling Rs. 8200/- were given for this night shelter from 15-12-1958 to 12-12-1960.

12.436 No inspection report of either an official of the State Board or the Central Board in respect of this night shelter is available in the records.

12.437 This night shelter was closed as it was not possible to make the inmates pay the nominal charge or collect enough funds from the public.

12.438 As per the audited accounts of this night shelter equipment worth Rs. 1790.13 was purchased for this night shelter. It is not clear from the available records whether this equipment had been taken back by the Central Social Welfare Board from the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Night Shelter, Berhampur

12.439 This Night Shelter was paid grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 4,500/- for the period from 1-7-1959 to 24-12-1960. The Shelter was closed due to insufficient number of persons taking advantage of the Shelter. When the Shelter was closed equipments worth Rs. 967.15 purchased for the Night Shelter from out of the grants were lying with Bharat Sevak Samaj Berhampur. The records do not indicate that they were used for the purpose of the Night Shelter.

Night Shelter, Meerut

12.440 This Night Shelter functioned for a brief period from 28-7-1960 to 16-1-1961. Out of the grant of Rs. 3,000/- given Rs. 1,816.82 were refunded as unspent balance to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. No reports were submitted for this shelter and there is no information about the number of beneficiaries etc. in this night shelter.

12.441 A review of the above discussion shows that the scheme of Night Shelter was started with the object of providing shelters during the night to those who had no other place to sleep at night except the pavement e.g. rickshaw pullers, shoe shine boys, labourers etc. The reports submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the reports of the Inspecting Officers of the Central and State Social Welfare Boards show that:—

- (i) Even though the night shelters were meant for "pavement dwellers", in a number of night shelters, the main beneficiaries were persons other than the pavement dwellers. They included Government servants, students, employees of business concerns, relatives of patients undergoing treatment in neighbouring hospitals etc. i.e. persons who belonged to a strata of society who were not shelterless. The Samaj virtually converted the night shelters into cheap boarding houses. There are instances where Principals of Colleges were allowed to stay in the night shelters and in one case a part of the building was given even for running a Convent. In a number of cases the reports show that rent was recovered from the persons to whom rooms were given on a quasi-permanent basis.
- (ii) In a number of cases the night shelters were located in places far away from the busy localities of the towns and their location made it difficult for the pavement dwellers to avail of the facilities.
- (iii) The Social Welfare Board laid down a minimum number of beneficiaries but by and large the number of beneficiaries was very low as is shown by the reports and in a number of cases the reports were considerably exaggerated. There were even cases when nobody used the night shelter but still grants were

given. The Board took a lenient view and the grants were continued even when no justification was found for continuing the night shelters.

- (iv) There were quite a number of cases of collections made from the inmates which were not properly accounted for.
- (v) In a number of cases the articles of furniture and equipment purchased for the night shelters were found missing.
- (vi) In a number of cases the grants released were not kept in separate accounts but were kept either by the Convener of the Night Shelter himself or by the local Bharat Sevak Samaj Units.
- (vii) In a number of night shelters the furniture and equipments purchased for the shelter were not taken back after the closure of the scheme and the whereabouts of these items of furniture are not known even to the

Bharat Sevak Samaj. It is not known how these items were used and who were in possession thereof.

- (viii) In a number of cases even though Care Takers were carried out by officers of the Central and State Social Welfare Board and in a number of cases there were discrepancies in the salaries shown in the accounts and as actually paid. This was shown in some of the reports but apparently no action was taken by the Central Social Welfare Board.
- (ix) Thus the Commission finds that even though the object of starting the Night Shelters was a laudable one, the manner of working the Scheme was such that its utility was very limited. This could have been due to the indifferent functioning of the Shelters or to the wrong choice of the towns where the centres were started or of the localities where the Night Shelters were actually located.

TABLE 12-A

(Referred to in para 12.6)

Statement showing the names of the Night Shelters, the period during which they functioned and the total grant given to them

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Period during which it functioned	Total grant given	Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Period during which it functioned	Total grant given
			Rs.				Rs.
1	Bangalore ..	Did not function at all	3,000-00	31	Ajmer ..	25-9-1960 to 3-1966	9,686-37
2	Hubli ..	20-12-56 to 31-10-1963	9,064-92	32	Jaipur ..	13-7-1959 to 12-7-1960 and from 1-1-1961 to 31-3-1967	15,733-20
3	Mysore ..	9-12-1958 to 31-3-1967	17,347-69				
4	Belgaum ..	10-5-1959 to 31-3-1966	15,118-44	33	Indore ..	1-12-1960 to 31-3-1966	8,729-57
5	Anantpur ..	1-3-1959 to 31-3-1960	3,000-00	34	Srinagar ..	15-7-1959 to 31-12-1964	14,899-00
6	Guntakal ..	1-3-1959 to 31-3-1961	5,600-00	35	Jammu ..	27-11-59 to 31-3-1966	12,494-00
7	Tirupati ..	1-3-1959 to 31-3-1961	5,000-00	36	Katihar ..	25-2-1959 to 4-1963 & from 5-1964 to 8-1964	6,594-55
8	Hyderabad ..	23-8-1962 to 30-9-1964	4,000-00	37	Gaya ..	8-4-1959 to 31-3-1966	15,090-77
9	Cuddapah ..	25-3-1959 to 31-3-1960	3,000-00	38	Muzzafarpur ..	1-8-1959 to 31-3-1966	11,615-74
10	Rajahmundry ..	1-5-1959 to 31-10-1963	8,773-00	39	Patna ..	1-10-1959 to 31-8-1961	6,537-28
11	Ambala ..	21-6-1959 to 30-4-1967	15,890-00	40	Supaul ..	6-8-1962 to 31-3-1963	5,732-10
12	Amritsar ..	1-1-1960 to 31-3-1966	4,886-92	41	Bhagalpur ..	Did not function at all	3,000-00
13	Batala ..	1-4-1960 to 14-2-1962	2,403-76	42	Surat ..	3-6-1960 to 31-3-1967	11,644-21
14	Ludhiana ..	1-9-1959 to 26-6-1965	6,600-00	43	Braach ..	1-7-1962 to 13-8-1962 ; 1-3-1963 to 31-3-1963 ; 1-7-1963 to 31-8-1963	3,500-00
15	Jullundur ..	10-12-1959 to 4-4-1962	5,400-00	44	Baroda ..	17-1-1963 to 31-3-1967	11,456-65
16	Cuttack ..	1-6-1960 to 30-6-1967	12,908-64	45	Agra ..	15-5-1959 to March, 1966.	12,875-28
17	Berhampur ..	1-7-1958 to 24-12-1960	4,600-00	46	Allahabad ..	1-7-1960 to 31-3-1966	15,379-65
18	Nagpur ..	1-1-1959 to 31-1-1964	11,744-87	47	Meerut ..	28-7-1960 to 16-1-1961	3,000-00
19	Kolhapur ..	22-7-1962 to 31-12-1963	4,000-00	48	Bareilly ..	1-4-1959 to 31-3-1962	6,704-44
20	Jalgaon ..	31-3-1959 to 30-11-1959	3,000-00	49	Lucknow ..	3-4-1959 to 15-8-1959	3,000-00
21	Imphal ..	9-11-1962 to 31-7-1964	3,250-00	50	Gorakhpur ..	15-1-1959 to 31-3-1962	10,681-31
22	Salem ..	18-8-1959 to 25-8-1960	3,900-00	51	Varanasi ..	5-6-1960 to 31-1-1962 and 10-1962 to 1965-66.	6,439-88
23	Vellore ..	1-2-1961 to 31-3-1966	10,937-21				
24	Kottayam ..	11-5-1959 to 31-3-1966	11,562-95				
25	Quilon ..	15-12-58 to 12-12-1960	8,200-00				
26	Trivandrum ..	26-12-58 to 31-5-1966	15,857-48				
27	Calicut ..	March 1962 to March 1967.	10,241-48				
28	Alleppey ..	23-3-1962 to 31-3-1967	9,975-62				
29	Kannakulam ..	1-1-1959 to 10-1966	15,387-25				
30	Calcutta ..	17-5-1963 to 31-3-1967	9,443-23				
						Total	4,38,097-24

TABLE 12-B
(Referred to in Para 12.8)
Statement of Non-recurring expenditure

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
			Rs. P.		
1	Allahabad	1960-61	2,805.00	Matting 30 Carpets 5 Carpets (S) 4 Blankets 40 Tats 4 Chader 1 Matting of Puwals .. 11 Takhats 4 Tabbs 2 Almirahs 2 Racks 4 Chair-arms 6 (Cane) Chairs (Wood) 8 Wooden Box 3 Benches 4 Dholki 1 Maziras 2 Balti 1 Thermometer 1 Rubber (Pipe) 1 Slates 20	
		1961-62	269.50	Blankets and mattings and Reading Room Materials.	There is no indication in the file whether any equipment was returned or whether the Bharat Sevak Samaj was permitted to retain this equipment.
2	Agra	1965-66	287.50	Blankets	
		1959-60	574.50	Takhats 8 Table 2 Chairs 6 Table-cum-Godrej locks 2 Benzo 1 First Aid Box 1 Electric Bulbs 4 Sign Board 1 Durries 4 Blankets 4	
		1961-62	613.32	Blankets 30	There is no indication whether the equipment was returned or was allowed to be kept by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

TABLE 12-B—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased		Remarks
Rs. P.						
3	Meerut	1960-61	212.37	Chairs	4	Taken back by State Social Welfare Board.
				Table	1	
				Moondhas	4	
				Blankets	10	
				Lantern	1	
				Bucket	1	
				Locks	4	
				Aluminium Lots	1	
				Glass Jug	1	
				Glass Tumbler	3	
				Qty.	Cost	
					Rs. P.	
4	Bareilly	1959-60	648.53	Cots—20	260.00	Vide the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj letter dated 1-9-60 a blankets, 7 cots and 4 chairs were handed over to the nominee of the State Social Welfare Board. The rest of the equipment was stolen. A sum of Rs. 430 from the dues of the Care-taker was withheld on this account and refunded to the Central Social Welfare Board.
				Rugs not known	222.50	
				Chairs—4		
				Table—1 Locks etc. not known.	166.03	
5	Lucknow	21-2-59 to 31-12-59	1,261.97	Furniture & Fittings	258.00	Articles taken back by State Social Welfare Advisory Board—
				Radio & Loud Speaker	249.60	
				Durries	303.50	
				Blankets	415.97	
				First Aid Box	35.00	
6	Gorakhpur	1958-59	277.75	Equipment purchased during the 1 year		1 Table 2 Chairs 1 Almirah 1 First Aid Box 3 Boards. 8 Takhats 2 Tables 1 Bench
		1959-60	2,072.29	Blankets	67	2 Chairs
				Takhats	11	2 Book Racks 1 Box
		1960-61	17.75	Benches	3	110 Books
				Tat	10	
				Chairs	3	
				Table	3	
				Locks and Keys	6	
7	Varanasi	1960-61	569.00	Furniture		
		1962-63	229.22			
8	Indore	1960-61	158.42	Blankets & mattings		
		1961-62	665.17			

TABLE 12-B—contd.

Sl No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
9	Alleppey	1962-63	1,090.00	Mattings & Pillows 894.86 Furniture .. 145.70 Educational Expenses 49.44 Chairs .. 6 Tables .. 2 Time Pieces .. 1 Carrom Board .. 1 Coir Mats .. 36 Coir Mats 4 rolls	
		1965-66	118.18	Mats and Pillows .. 118.18	
10	Calcutta	1963-64	549.43	Blankets and Mattings 326.93	
		1964-65	142.50	Recreational equip- 24.50 ment Blankets and Mattings 120.00 and Furniture.	
					The Welfare Officer who visited the shelter on October 4, 1966 reported that they had also purchased a Radio (Rs. 170) although it was not mentioned in the accounts).
11	Quillon	1958-59	402.68	Mattings .. 54.87 Educational, Recreational equipment & Radio .. 136.99 Reading Materials 26.62 Furniture 184.20	Date of taking over not clear. Almirah with lock & key .. 1 Table with drawers .. 1
		1959-60	1,387.45	Blankets & Mattings 573.39 Educational & Recreational equipment Radio 489.95 Reading material 34.12 Furniture .. 289.99	Benches .. 6 Desks .. 4 Chairs .. 6
12	Ernakulam	1958-59	160.28	Coir Mats .. 28	
		1959-60	1,236.71	Cloth for Pillows & cover. Cotton for pillows Bed Sheets .. 30 <i>Recreation and Educational equipment.</i> Handle for spade. Garden utensils. Carrom Board "Kai Mani". Ring Tennis Snacks & Ladoos. Draughts. Switch for external speaker. Kingini for entertainment National Flag Food Ball	

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of Expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
				Qty.	Cost
			Rs. P.	Furniture Account—	Rs. P.
12	Ernakulam— <i>contd.</i>			Benches 4	
				Carrom Board	
				Table.	
				Hammer	
				Desks & Benches 4	
				Tables 6	
				Almirah folding	
				Chairs 4	
				Time Piece	
				Reading Materials—	
				English Reader 3	
				Books for Library 57	
				First Aid Box 1	
		1960-61	62.59	Blankets & Mattings	33.25
				Reading materials	20.25
				First Aid Material	9.08
13	Trivandrum	1958-59	703.04	Blankets & mattings	140.05
				Equipment	185.89
				Reading materials	11.34
				Furniture	349.21
				First Aid	15.75
		1959-60	443.14	Blankets & mattings	140.83
				Educational & Recreational equipments	161.84
				Reading materials	44.97
				Furniture	76.50
				First Aid Box	19.00
		1965-66	270.00	Almirah	170.00
				Mats & Pillows	100.00
14	Calicut	1962-63	1,164.28	Matting etc.	741.03
				Edu. & Cultural equipment	50.25
				Furniture	159.00
				Radio	214.00
		1963-64	145.65	Matting	43.95
				Drums	35.70
				Furniture	28.00
				Carrom Board	38.00
		1965-66	205.50	Mats & Pillows	205.50
15	Kottayam	1959-60	646.54	Blankets & matting	226.83
				Recreational equipments	66.56
				Reading material	102.15
				Furniture	251.00
		1960-61	33.00	Recreational equipment	22.50
				First Aid Box	10.50

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of Expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
				Qty. Cost	
			Rs. P.	Furniture Account—	Rs. P.
12	Ernakulam— <i>contd.</i>			Benches ..	4
				Carrom Board ..	
				Table.	
				Hammer ..	
				Desks & ..	4
				Benches ..	6
				Tables ..	
				Almirah folding	
				Chairs ..	4
				Time Piece ..	
				Reading Materials—	
				English Reader ..	3
				Books for Library	57
				First Aid Box ..	1
		1960-61	62.59	Blankets & Mattings	33.25
				Reading materials	20.25
				First Aid Material	9.08
13	Trivandrum	1958-59	703.04	Blankets & mattings	140.05
				Equipment ..	185.89
				Reading materials	11.34
				Furniture ..	349.21
				First Aid ..	15.75
		1959-60	443.14	Blankets & mattings	140.83
				Educational & Rec-	
				reational equipments	161.84
				Reading materials	44.97
				Furniture ..	76.50
				First Aid Box ..	19.00
		1965-66	270.00	Almirah ..	170.00
				Mats & Pillows ..	100.00
14	Calicut	1962-63	1,164.28	Matting etc. ..	741.03
				Edu. & Cultural	
				equipment ..	50.25
				Furniture ..	159.00
				Radio ..	214.00
		1963-64	145.65	Matting ..	43.95
				Drums ..	35.70
				Furniture ..	28.00
				Carrom Board ..	38.00
		1965-66	205.50	Mats & Pillows ..	205.50
15	Kottayam	1959-60	646.54	Blankets & matting	226.83
				Recreational equip-	
				ments ..	66.56
				Reading material ..	102.15
				Furniture ..	251.00
		1960-61	33.00	Recreational equip-	22.50
				ment	
				First Aid Box ..	10.50

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
20	Ajmer— <i>contd.</i>			<i>Details</i> Rs. P. First Aid Box 1 Stool Chairs .. 6 Khes .. 6 Ceiling Fans .. 1 Meter (Electricity) .. 1 Locks .. 7 Tubes (Electricity) .. 2 Jugs .. 3	
		1961-62	1,814.32	Big Table .. 1 Wooden Chairs 3 Pillow covers 40 Blankets .. 17 Radio .. 1 Big Dram .. 2 Godrej Almirah 1 Gussa .. 30 Petromex .. 1 Dari .. 30 Currom .. 1 Khes .. 60 Lantern .. 1 Big locks .. 2 Book Shelves.. 12	
		1965-66	250.00	Bed Sheets ..	Not specified.
21	Jaipur ..	1959-60	524.32	Balti .. 4 Water Pot .. 1 Lantern .. 1 Letter Box (Wood) 1 Locks .. 6 Cots (Frame only) .. 5 Chairs .. 6 Benches .. 3 Foot Mats .. 2 Cycle .. 1 Niwar .. 10 Big Dari .. 1 Small Daris .. 8 Sacks (Small) 1 Sacks (Big) .. 1 Tat .. 42 yards Jazan (Small) 1	
					Rs. P.
		1960-61	365.55	Beddings .. Teaching material Cots ..	343.07 5.94 16.54
		1961-62	1,460.00	Blankets, quilts and cushions.	

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
			Rs. P.	Qty.	Cost Rs. P.
22	Baroda	1963-64	1,599.15	Woollen Blankets 10 Carpets .. 56 Bed Sheets .. 17 Coloured Bed Sheets. 10 Table Cloth .. 2 Wooden Cabinet 1 Wooden Radio Case. 1 Cooper Tapeli 1 Wooden Box .. 1 Mirror .. 1 Radio (Bush) 1	153.00 762.27 128.40 45.20 8.00 183.75 30.00 16.16 27.25 3.50 250.00
23	Surat	1960-61	1,512.57	Radio .. 1 Shetranj Chadar. .. 1 Barral .. 1 Water Pails .. 3 Locks (Big) .. 2 Sign Board .. 1 Pots .. 0.75 Mirror with frame 1 Carrom Board 1 Chess set .. 1 Chairs .. 2 Radio Case .. 1 Table .. 1 Steel Cabinet	475.00 533.90 4.75 10.87 4.75 22.00 0.75 10.00 23.05 150.50 277.00
24	Srinagar	1959-60	1,613.00	Sign Board .. 2 Stoves .. 2 Stove Stand .. 2 Table .. 3 Daris .. 8 Mattresses .. Pillows .. 16 Bed Covers .. 28 Coir Mattinga rolls 5 Trunks .. 2 Locks .. 6 Lanterns .. 2 Cloth for table } Walnut Board } Cushioned Chairs 12 Superior Quality Blankets. 3	32.50 25.00 8.00 54.00 66.75 458.19 671.85 17.00 5.50 6.50 19.71 171.00 78.00

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Cost	Remarks
			Rs. P.		Rs. P.	
24	Srinagar— <i>contd.</i>	1960-61	537.45	Blankets and Mattings. Furniture ..	469.58 12 67.87	
		1961-62	1,021.58	Blankets & Mattings. Furniture ..	999.08 24.50	
		1962-63	309.25	Matting & other Furniture.	309.25	
25	Jammu ..	1959-60	1,480.11	Blankets & Mat- tings. Furniture .. Recreation eq- uipment. Reading Ma- terial. First Aid ..	1,145.35 202.87 11.00 70.89 50.00	
		1960-61	656.69	Blankets & Mattings Furniture .. Recreation equipment Reading Material	458.13 150.00 16.00 32.56	
		1961-62	384.11	Blankets & Mattings Recreational equip- ment. Reading Material Furniture & Fixtures	162.81 109.50 16.43 95.37	
		1962-63	30.00	Blankets	30.00	
26	Vellore ..	1961-62	217.32	Radio Blankets etc.	139.00 78.32	Radio 113.75 Brass Devsha 6.50
		1962-63	623.50	Blankets & Mattings Recreation equipment	579.58 44.00	Buckets 2 9.70 Carpets & Bed 842.45 sheets (50)
		1963-64	368.69	Blankets & Mattings	169.79	
		1965-66	350.25	Furniture Carpets 25 Blankets 25 Pillows 18 yds	198.20 162.50 156.25 31.60	Carrom Board Draught Board Tele Board Ring Furniture } 195.00
27	Salem ..	18-8-59 to 25-8-60	813.44	Mats 25 Chairs 1 Table 1 Long Bench 1 Bed Sheets 50 Pillows 50 Carrom Board 1	75.00 14.00 27.00 14.00 58.00 75.00 22.44	

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Qty.	Cost	Remarks
			Rs. P.			Rs. P.	
28	Anantpur ..	1959-60	614.40	Sign Board	1	50.00	
				Key Board	1	12.00	
				Metal Coins	100	9.00	
				Pillows	60	68.93	
				Blankets	60	247.20	
				Wooden Benches	2	30.00	
				Mirrors	4	16.08	
				Wooden Table	1	28.00	
				Wooden Almirah	1	50.00	
				Carrom Board	1	9.50	
				Chairs	2	20.00	
				Buckets	9	46.00	
				Aluminium Tumblers	20	6.00	
				Time Piece	1	30.20	
				Mats	60	82.50	
29	Cuddapah ..	1959-60	716.73	Same as for Anantpur.			
30	Guntakal ..	1959-60	755.45	Big Tables	2		
				Almirah	1		
				Mirrors	2		
				Buckets	3		
				Small Table	1		
				Bench Carpet	1		
31	Belgaum ..	1959-60	1,567.16	Blankets Matting		1,052.75	
				Recreational equipment.		102.75	
				Reading Material		145.50	
				Furniture		231.60	
				First Aid Box		35.00	
		1960-61	1,384.78	Blankets Mattings		521.66	
				Radio		213.32	
				Recreational equipment.		100.00	
				Furniture		457.35	
				Reading Material		92.45	
32	Hubli ..	20-12-58 to 31-12-59	1,852.68	Blankets & Mattings		889.14	
				Recreational equipments.		90.00	
				Furniture		873.54	
		1-1-60 to 31-12-60	82.80	Blankets Mattings		16.00	
				Furniture		66.71	
33	Mysore ..	1959-60	609.87	Sign Board	1	25.00	
				Table	1	35.00	
				Godrej Chairs	2	37.45	
				Locks	5	11.32	
				Godrej Almirah	1	175.48	
				Buckets (Big)	2	14.00	

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased		Remarks
				Rs. P.	Qty. Cost Rs. P.	
33	Mysore— <i>contd.</i>	1959-60	609·87	Aluminium jugs	3 4·12	..
				Pant spoons	3·37	
				Bucket (Small)	1 2·87	
				Side Board	1 8·00	
				Duplicate Key	1 0·62	
				Empty tin	1 1·75	
				Lock	1 3·06	
				Lock (Small)	3·41	
				Blankets	25 125·78	
				Pillows	25 25·00	
				Pillow cover	27 13·50	
				Mats	5 6·87	
				Blankets	25 125·78	
				Pillows	25 25·00	
				Pillow cover	25 12·25	
				Mats	8 10·00	
				Blankets	10 50·00	
				Pillows	10 10·00	
				Pillow covers	9 4·50	
				Pillows	15 15·00	
				Refilling of cotton to pillows.	60 21·00	
				Mats	25 31·25	
				Pillow covers	15 9·19	
				Blankets	15 76·80	
		1963-64	480·48	Blankets, Mats etc.	480·48	
34	Cuttack ..	1960-61	896·17	Blankets & Matting	505·87	
				Recreational equipments.	137·75	
				Furniture & equipments.	233·65	
		1961-62	391·94	First Aid Box	18·90	
				Blankets & Matting	195·07	
				Furniture	196·87	
35	Berhampur ..	1963-64	199·37	Blankets & Matting	199·37	The State Social Welfare Board in their letter dated 26-3-68 stated that furniture worth Rs. 160·00 only was in a usable condition.
		1965-66	315·81	Blankets & Matting	315·81	
		1959-60	939·68	Blankets	35 315·00	
				Mats	32 62·00	
				Mats	20 30·82	
		1960-61	27·47	Table cloth	1 40·20	
				Almirah	1 265·25	
				Silver Ports	2 4·00	
				Silver glass	2 0·87	
				Silver Mug	1 0·87	
				White Paper	1·61	

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
			Rs. P.	Qty.	Cost Rs. P.
35	Berhampur— <i>contd.</i>	1960-61	27.47	Table	1 18.28
				Chair	1 15.00
				Bench	1 15.00
				Locks	2 4.00
				Playing Material	1 1.12
				Carton Board	1 28.51
				Electric bulbs	3 4.02
				Text Books	2.36
				Bound Books	9.88
				Fly leaf	0.25
				Bucket	6.00
				Slates	6.00
				Radio	137.52
36	Kolhapur	1962-63	1,418.82	Mattress	50 412.50
				Chaddars	50 425.00
				Canavas Sheets	36½ 78.09
				Wooden Table	1 55.00
				Wooden Shelf	1 20.00
				Pillows	50 75.00
				Trunk (Steel)	1 11.00
				Water storage Tin	1 14.00
				Buckets	2 8.50
				Tin Pot	1 1.00
				Brass Vasals	2 1.75
				Iron Stand	1 3.50
				Lock	1 3.25
				Spray Pump	1 20.00
				First Aid Box	1 13.00
				Chairs	3 51.00
				Sign Board	1 38.00
				Pillow Covers	50 60.31
				Table cloth	3 16.25
				Cup Board	1 13.00
37	Jalgaon	1959-60	476.83	Blankets	4 210.00
				Matting	6 105.62
				Buckets	1 } 21.21
				Glasses	6 }
				Rods	2 }
				Iron stand	
				Sign Board	1 24.00
				Table	1 70.00
				Chairs	3 22.50
				Locks	6 23.50
					The following articles were disposed of and the proceed credited in the account.
					Matting 86.00
					Table & Chairs 60.00
					Other stock 35.00
38	Gaya	1959-60	884.27	Blankets	12 153.18
				Jazim	1 } 45.44
				Hassand	1 }
				Dari (18/9 ft)	2 86.44

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
			Rs. P.	Qty. Cost. Rs. P.	
38	Gaya— <i>contd.</i>	1959—60	884.27	Pillow 1	1.75
				Bed Sheets 12	88.92
				Locks 5	7.86
				Sign Board 2	30.40
				Balti 2	7.86
				Scrue 1	0.37
				Karahi 1	2.31
				Lock 1	7.03
				Tea Set 1	3.94
				Almirah 1	85.00
				Table 1	41.00
				Chairs 2	36.00
				First Aid Box 1	100.00
				Balties 4	
				Tub 1	
				Thalies 4	
				Lota 1	
				Gilas 1	
				Baltohi 2	
				Karahi 2	
				Cup (Aluminium) 1	
				Wooden Pirah 1	
		1960-61	982.87	Blankets 25	315.20
				Pillow Case 12	211.17
				Bed Sheets 28	156.69
				Dari (7/4 ft) 5	96.50
				Locks 9	11.87
				Sign Board 3	34.50
				Table Fan 1	98.00
				Khadi for pillow cases, 32	80.71
				yds	
				Polls for Boards 6	25.00
				Almirah 1	113.11
		1961-62	671.46	Blankets and Mattings.	563.27
				Recreation equipments.	25.19
				Reading Material.	1.00
				Furniture	85.00
		1962-63	521.73	Blankets and Mattings.	235.88
				Recreation equipment.	272.35
				Reading Materials.	13.50
		1964-65	250.00	Equipment ..	250.00
39	Patna	.. 10/59 to 9/60	1,162.24	Blankets .. 10	648.42
				Cotton rugs .. 2	
				Big Daris .. 2	
				Small Daris .. 20	
				Bed Sheets .. 20	

TABLE 12-B—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expenditure	Articles purchased	Remarks
			Rs. P.	Q'ty. Cost	
39	Patna— <i>contd.</i>	10/59 to 9/60	1,162.24	Harmonium .. 1	} 106.45
				Dholak .. 1	
				Jhal .. 5	
				pes	
				Chaukies .. 6	} 354.00
				Chairs .. 4	
				Table .. 1	
				Almirah .. 2	
				Easy Bench .. 1	
				Books .. 53	53.77
				Locks .. 6	
				Big Lamp .. 1	
				Bulbs .. 10	
		1961-62	45.75	Reading Material.	7.00
				Blankets & Mattings.	18.75
40	Muzafarpur ..	1959-60	104.82	Chairs .. 6	30.00
				Chaukies .. 4	48.00
				Recreation equipment.	7.70
				Mattresses etc	19.12
		1960-61	18.00	Table (Doctor's)	1 18.00
41	Sapaul ..	1962-63	1,002.96	Blankets etc. ..	818.31
				Furniture ..	40.45
				Radio ..	149.20
42	Tirupati ..	1959-60	665.98	Blankets .. 60	247.20
				Mattings .. 60	} 172.50
				Pillows .. 60	
				Reading room materials.	39.70
				First Aid Box	34.50
				Furniture ..	} 172.08
				Sign Board .. 2	
				Iron Coins indicating numbers.	
				Benches .. 2	
				Wooden chairs .. 2	
				Mirrors .. 4	
				Wooden table .. 1	
				Wooden benches. .. 1	
				Almirah .. 9	
				Buckets ..	
				Tumblers Aluminium.	20
				Alaram Time Picce.	1
				Key Board .. 1	

TABLE 12-B—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Amount of expendi-	Articles purchased	Remarks
			Rs. P.	Qty. Cost. Rs. P.	
43	Rajahmundry	1959-60	230·68	Pillows .. 75 9·75 Mattings .. 4·50 Blankets Rs. 52·88 2·14 each. Gramophone .. 1 115·00 Boards .. 2 30·25 Bulbs .. 2 6·06 Wiring Big 4 9·87 Tamboo.	
		1961-62	1,409·89	Blankets & 800·77 Mattings. .. 569·87 Furniture .. 39·25 Recreation eq- uipments.	
44	Jullundur	1959-61	631·22	Blankets ... 15 277·50	
		1961-62	958·94	Cots .. 10 100·00 Radio .. 1 203·30 Blankets .. 23 } 584·08 Daries. .. 5 } Cots .. 28 } Office chairs .. 5 } 425·28 Office Table .. 1 }	
45	Katihar	6-3-59 to 31-3-61	961·56	Blankets .. 100 739·06 Chaukies .. 25 200·00 Furniture .. 24·15 Recreation eq- 23·27 uipment.	Old blankets and furniture were sold and sale proceed amounts to Rs. 135·00 and Rs. 40·00 respectively were credited in the accounts for 1961-62.
46	Nagpur	1958-59	1,545·00	Blankets & 1,100·00 Mattings. Recreational eq- 100·00 uipment. Reading mate- 120·00 rials. Furniture .. 175·00 First Aid Box 50·00	
47	Broach	1962-63	150·99	Blankets .. 150·99	
48	Imphal	1962-64	337·40	Furniture .. 83·70 Blankets .. 20 83·70 Wooden almirah 1 100·00 Table .. 1 25·00 Chair .. 1 15·00 Black Board .. 1 15·00 Slates .. 15·00	
Total ..			68,112·07		

TABLE 12-C
(Referred to in para 12.10)

Night shelters in respect of which the matter relating to return of equipment will be taken up by the Central Social Welfare Board, after the Public Accounts Committee ban is lifted

Sl. No.	Name	Year of Account	Amount of Expenditure	Sl. No.	Name	Year of Account	Amount of Expenditure
			Rs. P.				Rs. P.
1.	Allahabad	1960-61	2,805·00	9.	Ajmer	1960-61	1,544·90
		1961-62	269·50			1961-62	1,814·32
		1965-66	287·50			1965-66	250·00
2.	Indore	1960-61	158·48	10.	Jaipur	1959-60	524·32
		1961-62	665·17			1960-61	365·55
3.	Alleppey	1962-63	1,090·00			1961-62	1,460·00
		1965-66	188·18	11.	Baroda	1963-64	1,599·13
4.	Calcutta	1963-64	549·43	12.	Surat	1960-61	1,512·57
		1964-65	142·50	13.	Jammu	1959-60	1,480·11
5.	Trivandrum	1958-59	703·04			1960-61	656·69
		1959-60	443·14			1961-62	384·11
		1965-66	270·00			1962-63	30·00
6.	Calicut	1962-63	1,164·28	14.	Gaya	1959-60	884·27
		1963-64	145·65			1960-61	982·87
		1965-66	205·50			1964-65	250·00
7.	Kottayam	1959-60	646·54			1961-62	673·46
		1960-61	33·00			1962-63	521·73
8.	Amritsar	1959-60	1,212·89	15.	Muzzafarpur	1959-60	104·82
		1960-61	551·08			1960-61	18·00
		1961-62	173·25				

TABLE 12-D
(Referred to in para 12.11)

Night shelters which were closed prior to Public Accounts Committee ban and in respect of which the equipment, furniture etc. has not been taken over by the Central Social Welfare Board as yet

Sl. No.	Name	Year of Account	Amount of Expenditure	Sl. No.	Name	Year of Account	Amount of Expenditure
			Rs. P.				Rs. P.
1.	Agra	1959-60	574·50	7.	Guntakal	1959-61	755·45
		1961-62	613·32	8.	Kolhapur	1962-63	1,418·82
2.	Varanasi	1960-61	569·00	9.	Jalgaon	1959-60	476·83
		1962-63	229·22	10.	Patna	10/59 to 9/60	1,162·24
3.	Ernakulam	1958-59	160·28			1961-62	45·75
		1959-60	1,236·71	11.	Sapaul	1962-63	1,002·96
		1960-61	62·58	12.	Jullundur	1959-61	631·22
4.	Ludhiana	1959-60	175·50			1961-62	958·94
		1960-61	1,084·34				
5.	Anantpur	1959-60	614·40				
6.	Cuddapah	1959-60	716·73				

TABLE 12-E

(Referred to in Para 12-14)

Unspent balances of grants outstanding with Bharat Sevak Samaj

Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Unspent balance		Remarks	Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Unspent balance		Remarks
		As on	Amount				As on	Amount	
			Rs. P.					Rs. P.	
1.	Ernakulam	31-3-66	1,362-88	—	9.	Imphal	31-3-66	3,250-00	Accounts submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for 62-63, 63-64 and 64-65 have not yet been accepted.
2.	Kottayam	31-3-66	1,080-00	Accounts for 65-66 showing expenditure of Rs. 2,419-05 (including liabilities amounting to Rs. 300/-) furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.	10.	Hyderabad	1-10-64	304-13	
3.	Ludhiana	31-3-62	475-80	—	11.	Gaya	31-3-66	1,150-00	Accounts for 65-66 submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.
4.	Ambala	31-3-66	600-00	Accounts for 65-66 submitted by Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.	12.	Indore	31-3-66	238-52	Accounts for 65-66 submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.
5.	Ajmer	31-3-66	11-94	Accounts for 66-67 submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.	13.	Lucknow	16-8-59	750-89	—
6.	Jaipur	31-3-66	1,335-00	Accounts for 65-66 submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.	14.	Agra	31-3-66	700-00	Accounts for 65-66 showing an approvable expenditure of Rs. 938-60 have not yet been accepted as yet.
7.	Baroda	31-3-67	1,460-00	Accounts for 66-67 submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.	15.	Allahabad	31-3-66	1,400-00	Accounts for 65-66 submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.
8.	Surat	31-3-67	3,351-00	Accounts for 65-66 and 66-67 submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have not yet been accepted.	16.	Calcutta	31-3-66	68-45	—
					17.	Nagpur	31-1-64	360-00	—
					18.	Jullundur	31-3-62	20-45	Amount intimated to Bharat Sevak Samaj for refund side the Central Social Welfare Board letter dated 18-11-66.

TABLE 12-F
(Referred to in Para 12.15)

Night Shelters in which unapproved type of people were allowed to stay

Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Designation of the visiting officer and date of visit.	Remarks	Serial No.	Night Shelter	Designation of the visiting officer and date of visit	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Hyderabad	State Board Inspector visited the night shelter on 25 and 27-4-1963.	There were only 2 persons present in the night shelter. One was a bill collector in the Municipal Deptt. and the other was mentally deranged.			Central BSS letter dated 28-9-1962.	The Ex-care-taker was allowed to stay on as an inmate as he had secured a job in a nearby factory.
2	Ambala	Welfare Officer, State Board who visited the night shelter on 2-12-59.	Most of the inmates of this night shelter are travellers enroute and trainees of the Ambala Roadways.	5	Calcutta	Joint Secretary, State Board who visited the night shelter on 31-5-1963.	The District Organiser of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was reported to be living in the premises of the night shelter.
		Office Secretary, State Board who visited the night shelter on 21-2-1963.	Out of 20 persons staying in the night shelter at the time of inspection, 3 were students of polytechnic Institute, Ambala 6 I.T.I. Drivers undergoing training under the National Emergency, one was college student and two were bank employees.	6	Vellore	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 22-3-1963.	Except a few, the beneficiaries were mostly from the floating population of the town. People who came to the hospital and stay in Vellore for a few days availed of the shelter.
		Inspecting Officer of the CSWB who visited the night shelter on 2-5-1963.	At the time of visit 16 inmates were staying in the night shelter out of these 16, eight were students paying monthly rent.			Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter	The beneficiaries included were repairers, workers in hostels, people accompanying patients to Vellore hospitals, and those seeking employment.
		Chairman, Punjab State Board who visited the night shelter on 4/61.	There was a Technical Institute nearby and some of the Trainees had stayed in the night shelter.	7	Trivandrum	Inspecting Officer of the CSWB who visited the night shelter on 13-7-64.	Most of the beneficiaries of the night shelter were patients or the relatives of those who visit the General Hospital.
		Office Secretary, Punjab State Board who visited the night shelter on 25-5-1965.	Out of 20 permanent residents of the night Shelter, four were trainees of the I.T.I., Ambala, three were Punjab Roadways conductors and two were temporary employees.			Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 1-7-65.	The beneficiaries of the night shelter were largely people who accompanied patients to the nearby Medical College Hospitals.
3	Amritsar	Welfare Officer, State Board who visited the night shelter on 18-5-1962.	The beneficiaries were mostly the relatives of the patients admitted in the eye hospital.			Secretary of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 29-3-1966.	Most of the beneficiaries were relatives of the in-patients of the Ullor Hospital.
		Inspecting Officer, CSWB who visited the night shelter on 30-4-1963.	(i) The inmates were mostly persons attending the patients who are in the nearby hospital. (ii) Out of the four permanent inmates one was a service holder in some office, two were medical students and one was appearing in some other examination.	8	Calicut	Welfare Officer of State Board who visited the night shelter on 21-5-1964.	Most of the inmates belonged to low income group, coolies and petty shop owners from the neighbouring cities and villagers who came to town for various purposes.
		Acting Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 25-8-1964.	The night shelter was mostly used by the relatives of the patients in the Eye Hospital.			Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 23-4-1966.	Most of the inmates were not pavement dwellers.
4	Ludhiana	Member, State Board who visited the night shelter on 10/61.	Out of the seven inmates present, three were college students, one was an employee of the Malaria Department and another was a clerk in a factory.	9	Calcutta	Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 24-3-1964.	Beneficiaries included students.
				10	Jaipur	Inspecting Officer of the CSWB who visited the night shelter on 4-7-1960.	The night shelter was serving the purpose of only a Dharamshala. All kinds of people i.e. students coming for admission, attendants to patients in hospital and like were making use of its by paying ten paise per night.

TABLE 12-F—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11	Indore	Member, CSWB who visited the night shelter on 27-3-1964.	Villagers coming on market days, students from villages coming to Indore to appear for examinations made use of the shelter	14	Gaya	Inspecting Officer of the CSWB who visited the shelter on 31-3-1964.	Some travellers coming from the nearby villages for their business were staying in the shelter.
12	Srinagar	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 24-5-1962.	Beneficiaries included labourers from Lhasa and Ladakh, trainees of Patwari and Sanitary Inspectors from District Ladakh, private teachers from some parts of India, and some low paid employees of the Government Department.	15	Muzzafarpur	Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 27-4-1963.	Majority of the inmates were the employees of railway working in the loco shed.
		Inspecting Officer of the CSWB who visited the night shelter on 24-4-63.	Out of 27 inmates present, fifteen were being trained in various institutions of the Government for which they got stipends. Rooms were rented out to students who were or less permanent for the last few months.			Joint Inspection Report of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and State Board.	Among the beneficiaries were Railway Khalsas, shopkeepers, employees and coolies working in the Electric Department.
		Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 14-8-63.	The inmates taking shelter in the night shelter (total No. 32) included five government teachers under training, one government peon, seven government transport drivers, one compounder, one teacher and one student from Ladakh and four compounders under training from Kargil.			Member, State Board who visited the night shelter on 1-1-1965.	The beneficiaries were mostly daily wage earners or persons on monthly wages with firms like M/s. Arther Butler & Co., Railway Station, Electricity Board, etc. seeking cheap accommodation in the locality.
		Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 13-4-1964.	Out of the 32 inmates of the shelter, 17 were cleaners from various government departments and private undertakings, two were Khidmatgars from government Unani College, two were peons in Govt. office and one was a clerk from Government transport department. The Khidmatgars were paying Rs. 5/- per month and two peons and two cleaners paid Rs. 10/- p.m.	16	Patna	Dr. J. F. Bulsara who visited the night shelter on 30-5-61.	Some 10 students were staying in the night shelter and the same names appeared in the roll month after month from 1960 to the date of visit.
		Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter.	Out of seven inmates present five were either government employees or employed in private offices.	17	Supaul	Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 27-8-68.	Only college students were staying in the shelter.
13	Jammu	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 31-12-1960.	Some of the inmates were P.T. linesmen under training in Jammu.			Member of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 29-1-65.	Clerks and students were staying in the night shelters.
		Inspecting Officer of the CSWB who visited the night shelter on 22-4-1963.	One of the beneficiaries was a teacher and another was a Havalder of N.O.C.	18	Surat	Personal Assistant to the Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 18-5-62.	Some students who came for examinations also seemed to take advantage of the scheme.
		Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 17-1-1964.	Among the inmates were two persons who had come to attend some Government office.			Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 24-1-67.	Two of the inmates were clerks having regular service.
		Vice-Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 10-2-1964.	Among the inmates were a tailor (who resided in the shelter for winter months), one an ordinary contractor and a third businessman.	19	Broach	P.A. to the Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 10-5-63.	Persons like clerks, salesmen, farmers etc. were taking benefit of the scheme as a cheap guest house.
				20	Baroda	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 18-6-65.	The occupants of the night shelter were not pavement dwellers. Most of them were daily wage earners while three men were receiving salaries. Some of them were living since its very beginning.
						Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 20-3-1966.	Out of 44 occupants, 14 men were in service.

TABLE 12-F—*concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
21	Agra	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 14 and 15-2-64.	Inmates were found to be of three types (1) travellers (2) students (3) labourers.	25	Jullundur	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 27-2-1960.	Most of the inmates of the night shelter were workers of the Masand Motors Ltd., Jullundur and trainees of Kumar Motor Driver Class. Poor students were also admitted. At the time of visit 2 college students were staying there. Travellers also took advantage of this institution.
		Member of the CSWB who visited the night shelter on 10 and 11-3-64.	Sometimes students also made use of the shelter.				
		Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 18-8-63.	At the time of visit there were only 10 occupants out of which 8 were travellers.	26	Nagpur	Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 7-5-63.	The night shelter was used by the relatives of the patients undergoing indoor treatment at the nearby hospital.
22	Allahabad	Vice-Chairman of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 28 and 29-10-61.	A student was also living in the night shelter.				
		Member, CSWB (UP) who visited the night shelter on 3-2-64 and 15-3-64.	Among the inmates were a few students. A few labourers were living permanently with their families.	27	Alleppey	Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 6-5-63.	(1) All i.e., the inmates were casual inmates who had come to town for different purposes, i.e., accompanying relatives to hospital, in search of job etc. (2) About 50 driver trainees recruited by the Govt. had stayed in the night shelter.
23	Bareilly	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 29-10-1961.	Out of six inmates, one was the care taker of the night shelter, two were students, two were private tutors and one was an employee of the District Board, Bareilly.				
		Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 4-9-1962.	Some of the inmates were low paid teachers, drivers and conductors.				
24	Rajahmundry	Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 4-5-63.	Out of 25 inmates present, 10 were students who had come on picnic and 8 were trainees of co-operative societies.			Inspector of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 10-5-1965.	The type of persons taking benefit of the night shelter were tailors, petty shopkeepers, shop assistant carpenters, peons, persons coming to hospitals with patients, etc.

सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE 12-G

(Referred to in para 12.19)

Statement showing the number of beneficiaries of the night shelters as intimated by the
Bharat Sevak Samaj

Serial No.	Night shelter	Period during which it functioned	Average daily No. of inmates for whom night shelter was intended	Progress Report letter etc. in which the No. of beneficiaries was intimated	Month and average daily number of beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Allahabad	1-7-60 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 18-8-61 ..	10/60 to 3/61 86
				Central BSS letter dated 15-2-62 and 16-6-62	4/61 to 3/62 83
				Central BSS letter dated 29-8-63 ..	4/62 to 3/63 54.25
				Allahabad BSS letter dated 12-6-65 ..	4/64 to 3/65 40.10
				Progress Report for 63-64	4/63 to 3/64 47.10
2	Bareilly ..	1-4-59 to 31-3-62	100	Central BSS letter dated 28-2-61 ..	12/60 to 1/61 15.29
3	Varanasi	5-6-60 to 31-3-64	100	Central BSS letter dated 23-12-60, 14-2-61 and 19-4-61	6/60 to 3/61 14
				Central BSS letter dated 29-1-63 and 24-5-63	10/62 to 3/63 27.50
				Central BSS letter dated 11-12-64 ..	4/63 to 3/64 12.20
4	Agra ..	15-5-59 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 14-12-60 ..	5/59 to 3/60 25.36
				Central BSS letter dated 1-9-61 ..	4/60 to 3/61 22.10
				Central BSS letter dated 19-10-64 ..	4/61 to 3/62 55.25
				Central BSS letter dated 17-12-64 ..	1-4-64 to 30-9-64 22.94
				Central BSS letter dated 20-1-66 ..	4/65 to 3/66 28.36
5	Gorakhpur	15-1-59 to 31-3-62	100	Central BSS letter dated 3-7-61 ..	10/60 to 3/61 63.45
				Central BSS letter dated 22-10-62 ..	4/61 to 3/62 53.29
6	Indore ..	1-12-60 to 31-3-66	100	BSS Indore letter dated 20-3-68 ..	12/60 to 3/61 to 4/61 to 3/62 31.75.26.50
				Central BSS letter dated 29-3-63 ..	4/62 to 2/63 23.55
				Central BSS letter dated 15-9-64 ..	4/63 to 3/64 20 to 25
				Progress Report for 64-65	4/64 to 3/65 18.58
7	Calcutta	17-5-63 onwards	50	BSS Calcutta letter dated 20-7-64 ..	8/63 to 3/64 40.37
				Central BSS letter dated 11-12-64 ..	7/64 to 9/64 More than 46
				BSS Calcutta letter dated 4-3-66 ..	4/65 to 12/65 Above 32
8	Alleppey	23-3-62 onwards	50	Central BSS letter dated 6-6-63 ..	4/62 to 3/63 23
				Progress Report for 63-64	4/63 to 3/64 16
				Progress Report for 64-65	4/64 to 3/65 23
				Progress Report for 65-66	4/65 to 3/66 28

TABLE 12-G—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9	Calicut ..	1-8-62 onwards	50	Progress Report for 62-63 ..	8/62 to 3/63 21
				Progress Report for 63-64 ..	4/63 to 3/64 29
				Progress Report for 64-65 ..	4/64 to 3/65 23
				Progress Report for 65-66 ..	4/65 to 3/66 22
10	Trivandrum ..	26-12-58 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 20-7-59, 19-10-59 and 23-2-60	4/59 to 12/59 47
				Central BSS letter dated 13-6-61 ..	9/60 to 3/61 22
				Central BSS letter dated 22-5-62 ..	4/61 to 3/62 25
				Central BSS letter dated 27-6-63 ..	4/62 to 3/63 22
				Central BSS letter dated 21-2-64 ..	10/63 to 3/64 18.5
				Central BSS letter dated 10-5-65 ..	4/64 to 3/65 16
				Central BSS letter dated 18-3-66 ..	4/65 to 12/65 15
11	Kottayam ..	1-6-59	100	Central BSS letter dated 2-3-60 ..	10/59 to 12/59 50
				Central BSS letter dated 9-12-60 ..	9/60 to 3/61 35
				Central BSS letter dated 22-5-61 ..	4/61 to 3/62 28
				Central BSS letter dated 8-1-66 ..	4/63 to 3/64 23
				Central BSS letter dated 19-1-65 ..	6/64 to 11/64 25
				Central BSS letter dated 19-7-66 ..	4/65 to 3/66 18
12	Quilon ..	15-12-58 to 12-12-60	100	Central BSS letter dated 14-7-59 to 29-10-59	4/59 to 9/59 50
13	Ernakulam ..	1-2-59 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 20-7-59 and 26-2-60	4/59 to 12/59 45
				Central BSS letter dated 13-6-61 ..	9/60 to 3/61 40
				Central BSS letter dated 7-10-61 ..	4/61 to 3/62 35
				Central BSS letter dated 12-3-65 ..	4/63 to 3/64 35
				Central BSS letter dated 17-5-65 ..	4/64 to 3/65 36
				Central BSS letter dated 18-10-66 ..	4/65 to 3/66 32
14	Ajmer ..	25-9-60 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 6-5-62 ..	4/61 to 3/62 32
				Central BSS letter dated 18-4-63 ..	4/62 to 3/63 34
				Central BSS letter dated 31-8-64 ..	4/63 to 3/64 38
				Central BSS letter dated 27-5-65 ..	4/64 to 3/65 39
				Central BSS letter dated 28-4-66 ..	4/65 to 3/66 40
15	Jaipur ..	13-7-59 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 14-12-59 ..	7/59 to 3/60 44
				Central BSS letter dated 22-3-61 ..	1/61 to 3/61 35
				Secretary, Night Shelter letter dated 29-4-65	4/64 to 3/65 29
16	Jullundur ..	10-12-59 to 4-4-62	100	Central BSS letter dated 25-10-60 ..	1/60 to 3/64 22
				Central BSS letter dated 9-5-62 ..	4/61 to 3/62 25
17	Amritsar ..	1-1-60 onwards	100	BSS, Punjab Pradesh, Chandigarh letter dated 24-3-64	4/63 to 3/64 17
				Central BSS letter dated 27-4-66 ..	64-65 13
				Central BSS letter dated 27-4-66 ..	65-66 19

TABLE 12-G—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18	Ludhiana ..	1-9-59 to 30-11-61	100	Central BSS letter dated 9-11-60 .. 9/59 to 8/60	37
				Central BSS letter dated 5-6-61 .. 9/60 to 1/61	24
				Central BSS letter dated 5-6-61 .. 4/61	23
				Central BSS letter dated 5-6-61 .. 5/61	28
19	Ambala ..	21-6-59 to 30-4-67	100	Central BSS letter dated 8-1-60 and 10-5-60 .. 21-6-59 to 31-3-60	42
				Central BSS letter dated 21-10-60, 7/60 to 3/61 20-1-61 and 2-6-61	54
				Central BSS Ambala letter dated 15-8-62 .. 10/61 to 3/62	53
				Central BSS letter dated 29-8-64 .. 4/62 to 3/63	22
				Central BSS letter dated 28-4-64 .. 4/63 to 3/64	19
				Central BSS letter dated 3-12-64 .. 4/64 to 6/64	15
				Central BSS letter dated 27-2-65 .. 10/64 to 12/64	22
				Central BSS letter dated 24-8-66 .. 4/65 to 3/66	13
				BSS Punjab, Chandigarh letter dated 18-3-67 .. 4/66 to 3/67	5
20	Baroda ..	17-1-63 onwards	50	Central BSS letter dated 27-4-64 .. 1/63 to 9/63	24
				BSS Gujarat, Ahmedabad letter dated 1-2-65 .. 10/64 to 12/64	24
				BSS Gujarat, Ahmedabad letter dated 29-7-66 .. 4/66 to 6/66	28
21	Surat ..	3-6-60 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 19-12-60 .. 6/60 to 11/60	23
				Central BSS letter dated 14-12-61 and 14-4-61 .. 1/61 to 3/61	66
				Central BSS letter dated 18-11-61, 15-12-61, 18-1-62, 19-2-62, 9-1-62 and 25-4-62 .. 9/61 to 3/62	39
				Central BSS letter dated 16-6-62, 24-8-62, 19-10-62, 21-11-62, 13-12-62, 23-2-63, 22-3-63 and 22-7-63 .. 4/62 to 3/63	43
				Central BSS letter dated 22-7-63, 27-9-63 and Gujarat BSS letter dated 19-7-63, 29-8-63, 10-1-64 and 2-4-64 .. 4/63 to 2/64	45
				Central BSS letter dated 5-11-65 .. 4/64 to 3/65	42
				Central BSS letter dated 2-3-66 .. 4/65 to 1/66	38
				Gujarat BSS letter dated 21-10-66, 2-2-67 and 24-4-67 .. 4/66 to 3/67	38
22	Srinagar ..	15-7-59 to 31-12-64	60 to 100	Central BSS letter dated 23-5-60 .. 8/59 to 4/60	36
				Central BSS letter dated 6-2-61 .. 10/60 to 12/60	58
				Central BSS letter dated 24-5-62 .. 4/61 to 3/62	57
				Central BSS letter dated 2-3-63 .. 4/62 to 3/63	51-50
				Central BSS letter dated 1-9-64 .. 4/63 to 3/64	52-33
				J & K BSS letter dated 16 & 18-3-65 .. 4/64 to 3/65	25

TABLE 12-G—*contd.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23	Jammu ..	.. 27-11-59 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 3-12-60 .. 12/59 to 11/60	40
				Central BSS letter dated 4-4-61 .. 3/61	53
				Central BSS letter dated 19-4-62 .. 4/61 to 3/62	36
				Central BSS letter dated 22-4-63 .. 4/62 to 3/63	33
				Central BSS letter dated 26-6-64 .. 4/63 to 3/64	26
				Central BSS letter dated 6-8-64 .. 4/64 to 3/65	27
				Central BSS letter dated 19-5-66 .. 4/65 to 3/66	19
24	Vellore ..	.. 1-12-61 to 31-3-66	100	Central BSS letter dated 11-7-62, 2/62 to 3/63 19-10-62, 10-1-63 and 15-4-63	16
				BSS Vellore letter dated 7-10-63 .. 7/63 to 9/63	22
				BSS Vellore letter dated 13-4-64 .. 1/64 to 3/64	26.5
				BSS Vellore letter dated 5-10-64, 4/64 to 3/65 11-1-65 and 5-5-65	25
25	Belgaum	.. 10-5-59 onwards	About 100	Central BSS letter dated 14-8-59 .. 5/59 to 6/59	7.4
				BSS Belgaum letter dated 10-2-60 .. 11/59 to 1/60	10
				Central BSS letter dated 13-10-60, 5/60 to 1/61 22-11-60, 13-12-60, 7-1-61, 6-2-61, 14-3-61 and 19-4-62	19
				Central BSS letter dated 10-10-61, 6/61 to 3/62 17-1-62, 9-2-62, 15-3-62 and 18-4-62	18
				Central BSS letters dated 19-7-62, 4/62 to 3/63 1-8-62, 6-9-62, 26-10-62, 8-11-62, 12-3-63 and 10-4-63	26
				Central BSS letters dated 17-6-63, 4/63 to 3/64 18-9-63, 24-7-63, 28-8-63, 28-1-64, 19-2-64 and 22-3-64	18
				Central BSS, letters dated 17-6-64, 4/64 to 3/65 10-7-64, 19-9-64, 28-10-64, 26-2-65 and BSS Belgaum Distt. letter dated 20-5-65	22
				Belgaum BSS letter dated 5-7-65, 4/65 to 3/66 10-10-65, 8-1-66 and 6-4-66	22
26	Mysore ..	.. 11-2-59 onwards	100	Central BSS letters dated 22-8-59, 11-2-59 to 11-2-60 14-1-60 and 29-2-60	3
				Central BSS letter dated 16-11-60, 7/60 to 3/62 9-1-61 and 24-5-61	52
				Central BSS letter dated 1-5-62 .. 4/61 to 3/63	48
				Central BSS letter dated 12-6-63 .. 4/62 to 3/63	54
				Central BSS letter dated 24-2-64 .. 4/63 to 12/63	51
				Central BSS letter dated 17-4-65 .. 4/64 to 3/65	53
				Central BSS letter dated 18-1-66 .. 4/65 to 9/65	46
27	Hubli ..	.. 20-12-58 to 31-10-63	100	BSS Hubli letter dated 18-1-61 10/60 to 3/61 and 13-5-61	19
				BSS Hubli letter dated 24-4-62 .. 4/61 to 3/62	23
				BSS Hubli letter dated 31-10-62, 7/62 to 3/63 15-1-63 and 10-5-63	13
				BSS Hubli letter dated 4-3-64 .. 4/63 to 10/63	4

TABLE 12-G—concl'd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28	Guntakal ..	1-3-59 to 31-3-61	100	Central BSS letter dated 11-11-60 ..	4/60 to 10/60 86
29	Hydrabad ..	23-8-62 to 30-9-64	100	Application for 63-64 ..	7/62 to 2/63 21
30	Rajahmundry ..	1-5-59 to 31-10-63	100	Central BSS letter dated 27-5-61 ..	5/60 to 3/61 24
				Central BSS letter dated 11-12-64 ..	{ 4/63 to 3/64 4/64 to 11/64 19 8
31	Kolhapur ..	22-7-62 to 15-12-63	50	Kolhapur BSS letter dated 26-3-63 ..	7/62 4 8/62 5 9/62 3 10/62 4
32	Nagpur ..	1-1-59 to 31-1-64	50	Central BSS letter dated 27-10-60 ..	1/60 41 2/60 41 9/60 20 to 25
				Central BSS letter dated 1-5-63 ..	6/62 to 3/63 27
33	Katihar ..	26-8-59 to 28-4-63 and 5/64 to 8/64	100	Central BSS letter dated 20-4-60, 5-10-60 and 16-1-61	12/59 to 7/60 38
				Central BSS letter dated 16-1-64 ..	4/62 to 3/63 25
				Central BSS letter dated 16-1-64 ..	4/61 to 3/62 23
34	Gaya ..	6-4-59 onwards	50	Date of forwarding letter not available	5/59 to 7/59 47
				Gaya BSS letter dated 4-7-61 ..	4/61 to 3/62 42
				Central BSS letter dated 2-7-63 ..	4/62 to 3/63 46
				Central BSS letter dated 14-3-66 ..	4/65 to 12/65 31
35	Muzzafarpur ..	1-8-59 to 31-3-66	100	BSS, Muzzafarpur letter dated 14-10-60	8/59 to 7/60 24
				Central BSS letter dated 28-4-62 ..	7/61 to 3/62 17
				Central BSS letter dated 25-4-64 ..	4/64 to 3/65 23
36	Supaul ..	6-8-62 to 31-3-64	100	Central BSS letter dated 3-12-64 ..	4/63 to 3/64 13
37	Patna ..	1-10-59 to 31-8-61	100	Central BSS letter dated 22-6-60, 23-5-60 and 4-7-61	10/59 to 10/60 22
38	Cuttack ..	1-6-60 onwards	100	Central BSS letter dated 17-10-60 ..	7/60 to 9/60 30
				Central BSS letter dated 23-5-62 ..	4/61 to 3/62 45
				Central BSS letter dated 1-8-63 ..	4/62 to 3/63 65
				Central BSS letter dated 25-6-64 ..	4/63 to 3/64 73
				Central BSS letter dated 18-5-65 ..	4/64 to 3/65 66
				BSS Orissa Pradesh, Cuttack letter dated 20-11-65	4/65 to 9/65 72

TABLE 12-H

(Referred to in Para 12.21)

Statement showing discrepancies between the number of inmates as reported by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and as reported by the Inspecting Officers of the Central/State Board

Sl. No.	Night Shelter	As per the progress report furnished by the BSS		As per the report of Inspecting Officer			
(1)	(2)		Month	Average attendance	Date of visit	No. of inmates present	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Hubli	..	Quarterly Progress Report for the Qr. ending 31-3-61	1/61	17.26	2-2-61	12
		..	Quarterly Progress Report for the Qr. ending 30-9-62	7/62	22	29-7-62	10
		..	Quarterly Progress Report for the Qr. ending 31-12-62	12/62	8	5-12-62	5
2.	Belgaum	..	Progress Report for 2/64, 3/64 and 4/64	20 inmates were present on 17-2-64	17-2-64		13
3.	Vellore	..	Quarterly Progress Report for the period ending 31-3-64	Average attendance for 2/64 was 26.2	13-2-64		13
		..	Quarterly Progress report for the period ending 31-3-65	Average attendance for Feb. 65 was 20.43	20-2-65		13
4.	Kottayam	..	Report for 63-64 furnished by Bharat Sevak Samaj	Average attendance in 5/63 was 22.	8-5-63		10
		..	Progress Report for 1-4-65 to 30-9-65 furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.	An Average of 40 to 42 were utilising the shelter	9-7-65		9
5.	Trivandrum	..	Statement of inmates from 1-4-64 to 31-3-65 furnished by the B.S.S.	Average attendance for 7/64 was 19.5	13-7-64		8
6.	Calicut	..	Progress Report for the Quarter ending 30-6-66	The total attendance for 4/66 was shown as 525	28-4-66		173
					The total attendance for 4/66 was stated to be 173.		
7.	Gaya	..	Progress Report for 1-4-63 to 31-12-63	The total number of inmates was given as below :—	The Member of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 2-2-64 observed that the average number of beneficiaries on roll was 7 to 10 per day.		
				4/63	1541		
				5/63	1567		
				6/63	1625		
				7/63	1628		
				8/63	679		
				9/63	1054		
				10/63	1043		
				11/63	1799		
				12/63	1850		
8.	Supaul	..	Statement of attendance of the night shelter furnished by the BSS	Average daily attendance for 6/62 to 3/67 was 21.	The State Board Inspector who visited on 27-3-63 stated that excepting some students who had occupied 3 rooms there were no other inmates.		
9.	Varanasi	..	Statement showing the number of inmates of the night shelter for 10/62 to 1/63 and 1963-64.	Average attendance for 10/63 was shown as 10—55.	The State Board Inspector who visited the night shelter on 3-1-63 reported that the number of inmates present was only 3.		
10.	Jullundur	..	Report regarding the number of beneficiaries furnished vide State BSS letter No. Org. 60/2330 dt. 22-10-60 and Central BSS letter No. SW-NS/Jullundur/160/1294 dt. 25-10-60.	The total number of inmates upto 2/60	241	The Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the night shelter on 27-2-60 reported that there had been only 39 beneficiaries from the time of its inception.	

TABLE 12-H—contd.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11 Nagpur	..	Progress Report for 1960-61	The number goes up to 45 in the winter months	The Inspecting Officer of the CSWB who visited the Night Shelter on 20-11-60 reported the number of inmates as below :—	
				13-11-60	21
				14-11-60	18
				15-11-60	26
				16-11-60	25
				17-11-60	24
				18-11-60	30
				20-11-60	19
12 Alleppey	..	Attendance Report of the Night Shelter furnished vide Central BSS letter dated 6-6-62.	4/62 to 3/62 23.44 (Average daily attendance)	The State Board Inspector who visited the night shelter on 6-5-63 reported that the average attendance per day never exceeded 10, the only exception being why they accommodated 50 driver trainees recruited by the Govt. for less than a month's time.	
		Progress Report for 1963-64 furnished vide Central BSS letter dated 17-4-64 and progress report for 1964-65 furnished vide Central BSS letter dated 11-2-65.	10/63 to 5/64	21 The State Board Inspector who visited the night shelter on 22-5-64 reported that on the day of the visit only 11 inmates were present in the shelter and "the average number of beneficiaries also did not exceed very much more than this number".	
		Progress report 1964-65.	Month	Average daily attendance	The State Board Inspector who visited the night shelter on 14-3-65 reported that there were only 8 inmates present at the time of visit and the hall was too small to accommodate more than 10 persons.
			1/65	23.45	
			2/65	24.10	
			3/65	24	

TABLE 12-I
(Referred to in Para 12.24)
Statement of amount saved by Night Shelters

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter			Receipts				Expenditure as fee in the account	Excess of receipts over expenditure
				Year	Grant	Collections and donations etc.		Total	
					Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Ajmer	..	..	1962-63	1244.35	1260.99		2505.34	394.86
				1963-64	981.87	1446.40		2428.27	314.52
				1965-66	1228.06	1530.70		2758.76	59.19
2.	Jullundur	..	..	1961-62	2709.16	784.55		3493.71	1285.00
3.	Vellore	..	..	1964-65	2458.33	944.26		3402.59	124.82
4.	Katihar	..	..	1959-61	3421.71	1089.49		4511.20	286.50
				1961-62	2218.29	727.98		2946.27	109.27
5.	Nagpur	..	..	1961-62	3293.64	293.48		3587.12	885.60
6.	Mysore	..	..	1961-62	2284.98	1159.87		3444.85	398.22
7.	Belgaum	..	..	1961-62	2100.86	1165.44		3266.30	465.25
				1962-63	1317.20	1423.28		2740.48	106.19
8.	Cuttack	..	..	1963-64	1871.02	2349.78		4220.80	438.13
				1964-65	1590.92	2501.90		4092.82	396.66
9.	Borhampur	..	..	1-7-59 to 30-6-60	2781.44	126.91		2908.35	52.53
10.	Jammu	..	..	1961-62	2525.15	943.74		3468.89	230.07
				1963-64	1200.00	1369.23		2629.23	22.03
				1964-65	1260.00	1664.97		2924.97	372.54
11.	Surat	..	..	1962-63	1737.33	1572.50		3309.83	993.40
				1963-64	1184.55	1668.16		2852.71	483.61
12.	Agra	..	..	1963-64	1102.60	1363.40		2466.00	260.89
				1964-65	1182.69	1735.85		2918.54	553.15
				1965-66	700.00	1869.15		2569.15	497.09
13.	Allahabad	..	..	1965-66	1400.00	4385.60		5785.60	2170.18
14.	Hubli	..	..	1961-62	1689.35	1271.85		2961.20	708.74
15.	Gorakhpur	..	..	1961-62	2800.00	1399.00		4199.00	252.82
16.	Trivandrum	..	..	1963-64	683.42	930.45		1613.87	120.84
17.	Amritsar	..	..	1963-64	548.42	784.02		1332.44	235.59
				1965-66	500.00	675.30		1175.30	145.08
				1962-63	729.12	665.69		1394.81	422.63
18.	Ernakulam	..	..	1961-62	2526.54	1065.28		3591.82	1123.08
Total				..	51,331.00	40,369.22		91,700.22	13,908.48

TABLE 12-J
(Referred to in Para 12.28)

Night Shelter closed down due to poor response or for want of accommodation

Sl. No.	Night shelter	Period during which it functioned	Grant given	Average daily attendance	Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Period during which it functioned	Grant given	Average daily attendance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Rs. P.					Rs. P.	
1	Bareilly ..	1-4-59 to 31-8-62	6,704.44	11/61 to 3/62 13	17	Hubli ..	20-12-58 to 31-10-63	9,054.82	5/59 to 1/60 to 3/61 to 4/61 to 3/62 to 7/62 to 3/63 to 4/63 to 10/63 5
2	Meerut ..	28-7-60 to 16-1-61	3,000.00	Not available	18	Berhampur	1-7-59 to 24-12-60	3,317.30	4/60 to 12/60 29
3	Lucknow ..	21-2-59 to 15-8-59	2,249.11 (This includes the amount Rs. 750.89 not yet refunded by the BSS).	Do.	19	Kolhapur ..	22-7-62 to 31-12-63	4,000.00	7/62 to 12/62 4
4	Gorakhpur ..	15-1-59 to 31-3-62	10,681.31	4/61 to 3/62 53	20	Jalgaon ..	31-8-59 to 30-11-59	3,000.00	Not available.
5	Quilon ..	15-12-58 to 12-12-60	8,193.24	9/59 to 1-1-60 to 15-11-60 50 to 33	21	Patna ..	1-10-59 to 31-8-61	6,537.28	10/59 to 2/60 to 10/60 to 3/61 18 to 26
6	Ludhiana ..	1-9-59 to 26-6-65	6,600	9/59 to 3/60 to 4/60 to 1/61 41 to 47	22	Muzzafarpur	1-8-59 to 31-3-66	11,618.74	8/59 to 7/60 to 7/61 to 3/62 to 4/63 to 3/64 to 4/64 to 5/65 to 4/65 to 3/66 21 to 17 to 23 to 24 to 25
7	Batala ..	1-4-60 to 14-2-62	2,181.86	Not available	23	Supaul ..	6-8-62 to 31-3-63	5,732.10	8/62 to 3/63 to 4/63 to 3/64 to 4/64 to 6/64 to 4/65 to 6/65 21 to 13 to 13 to 15
8	Broach ..	1-7-62 to 13-9-62 to 1-3-63 to 31-3-63 to 1-7-63 to 31-8-63	1,593.48	Do.	24	Varanasi ..	6-6-59 to 31-3-64	6,439.88	6/60 to 11/60 to 1/61 to 3/61 to 10/62 to 5/63 to 6/63 to 3/64 20 to 12 to 8 to 24 to 12
9	Imphal ..	9-11-62 to 31-7-64	3,250.00	Do.	25	Tirupati ..	1-8-59 to 31-3-61	4,983.41	4/60 to 10/60 30
10	Srinagar ..	15-7-59 to 31-12-64	14,899.00	8/59 to 3/60 to 10/60 to 12/60 27.5 to 58	26	Rajahmundry	1-5-59 to 31-10-63	8,778.00	59-60 to 11/60 to 3/61 to 63-64 to 4/64 to 11/64 21 to 24 to 18.8 to 9.8
11	Vellore	1-12-61 to 31-3-66	10,937.21	2/62 to 3/63 16	27	Jullundur ..	10-12-59 to 4-4-62	5,400.00 (A balance of Rs. 204.55 is yet to be released).	1/60 to 9/60 to 4/61 to 3/62 21.8 to 25
12	Balein ..	18-8-59 to 25-8-60	3,800.00	18-8-59 to 31-8-60 23	28	Katihar ..	25-2-59 to 4/63 and 5/64 to 8/64	6,594.33	12/59 to 7/60 to 4/61 to 3/62 to 4/62 to 3/63 38 to 23.12 to 24.88
13	Hyderabad	23-8-62 to 30-9-64	4,000.00	9/62 to 2/63 23	29	Nagpur ..	1-1-59 to 31-1-64	11,744.87	1-1-60 to 9/60 to 6/62 to 3/63 20 to 25 to 47.40
14	Anantpur ..	1-3-59 to 31-3-60	2,450.00	Response was not encouraging vide the progress report furnished by BSS.	30	Indore ..	1-12-60 to 31-3-66	8,729.57	12/60 to 3/61 to 4/62 to 3/62 to 4/62 to 2/63 to 4/63 to 3/64 31.75 to 26.50 to 23.55 to 20 to 25 to 18.53
15	Culdapah ..	25-3-59 to 31-3-60	2,747.60						
16	Guntakal ..	1-3-59 to 31-3-61	5,600.00	Not available.					

TABLE 12-KA

(Referred to in Para 12.35)

Night Shelters which were not inspected during the period they functioned by officials either of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board or the Central Social Welfare Board

Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Period of functioning	Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Period of functioning
1	Quilon ..	15-12-58 to 12-12-60	5	Anantpur ..	1-3-59 to 31-3-60
2	Batala ..	1-4-60 to 14-2-62	6	Katihar ..	26-8-59 to 28-4-63 and 5/64 to 8/64
3	Guntakal ..	1-3-59 to 31-3-61	7	Jalgaon ..	31-3-59 to 30-9-59
4	Cuddapah ..	3/59 to 3/60			

TABLE 12-L

(Referred to in Para 12.35)

Night Shelters which were not inspected by officials of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board or C.S.W.B. for a period of 3 years or more

Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Period during which no inspection was carried out	Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Period during which no inspection was carried out
1	Indore ..	12/60 to 2/64	7	Ambala ..	1/60 to 1/63
2	Agra ..	6/59 to 1/63	8	Mysore ..	2/59 to 4/63
3	Gorakhpur ..	2/59 to 1/63	9	Muzzafarpur ..	8/59 to 3/63
4	Trivandrum ..	1/59 to 6/63	10	Gaya ..	4/59 to 1/64
5	Kottayam ..	6/59 to 4/63	11	Belgaum ..	5/60 to 1/64
6	Ernakulam ..	2/59 to 9/62			

TABLE 12-M

(Referred to in Para 12.36)

Night Shelters in respect of which separate bank accounts were not opened

Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Total amount of grant released	Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Total amount of grant released
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Calcutta ..	9,443.23	7	Salem ..	3,800.00
2	Ernakulam ..	15,387.25	8	Belgaum ..	15,118.44
3	Kottayam ..	11,562.95	9	Cuddapah ..	3,000.00
4	Ludhiana ..	6,600.00	10	Kolhapur ..	4,000.00
5	Amritsar ..	4,886.92	11	Anantpur ..	3,000.00
6	Srinagar ..	14,899.00	12	Nagpur ..	11,744.87
			13	Katihar ..	6,594.33

TABLE 12-N
(Referred to in Para 12.39)

Liabilities shown in the accounts of various night shelters in respect of which grants were released by the Central Social Welfare Board

Sl. No.	Name of the Night Shelter	Year of Account	Liability		Grant given in the liability	Remarks
			Nature	Amount		
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
1.	Allahabad	.. 1963-64	Caretaker ..	314-33	157-16	
			Rent ..	1050-00	525-00	
		1964-65	Caretaker ..	537-12	268-56	
			Rent ..	2100-00	600-00	
			Newspapers ..	165-00	82-50	
			Contingencies ..	55-90	27-95	
2	Bareilly	.. 1959-61	Caretaker ..	1275-00	1750-00	As per the unaudited account the following payments were made :— Caretaker .. 354-44 Rent .. 875-00 Chowkidar .. 360-00 Jamadar .. 60-00 Repair of Bldg. .. 25-00 Balance of Rs. 30 was returned to CSWB.
			Chowkidar ..	360-00		
			Jamadar's pay ..	60-00		
			Rent ..	900-00		
			Audit fees ..	75-00		
3	Gorakhpur	.. 1960-61	Rent ..	3400-00	1975-00	
		1961-62	Rent ..	1573-25	1179-94	
4	Varanasi	.. 10/62 to 3/63	Sundry liabilities ..	450-00	1293-75	
		63-64	" ..	1275-00		
5	Ernakulam	.. 1961-62	Rent ..	900-00	675-00	
6	Ambala	.. 1959-60	Rent ..	280-00	280-00	
		1961-62	Caretaker's salary ..	225-00	168-75	
		1962-63	do. ..	320-00	160-00	
		1962-63	Rent ..	240-00	120-00	
		1963-64	Caretaker's salary ..	480-00	240-00	
			Contingencies ..	240-00	120-00	
			Rent ..	1200-00	600-00	
		1964-65	Caretaker's salary ..	395-00	197-50	
7	Ajmer	.. 1965-66	Purchase of cloth .. (Out of Rs. 325 expenditure of Rs. 250 only was admitted by the Board).	325-00	125-00	
8	Jaipur	.. 1962-63	Salary ..	416-74	208-37	
		1963-64	Rent ..	1575-00	787-50	
		1964-65	Salary ..	225-00	112-50	
		1964-65	Rent ..	700-00	350-00	
9	Jammu	.. 1965-66	Salary of the Caretaker	400-00	200-00	
10	Gaya	.. 1961-62	Electric charges for 2/62 to 3/62	73-36	55-02	
11	Muzzafarpur	.. 1964-65	Rent ..	400-00	200-00	
			Electric charges ..	144-11	122-06	
			Audit fees ..	50-00	25-00	
12	Supaul	.. 1963-64	Not indicated ..	1991-51	1991-51	
13	Jullundur	.. 1961-62	Rent ..	1500-00	1125-00	
14	Katihar	.. 1960-61	Salary of the caretaker.	262-50	262-50	
		1961-62	Rent ..	675-00	506-25	
15	Nagpur	.. 1961-62	Salary of the caretaker.	300-00	225-00	
		1961-62	Rent ..	1300-00	975-00	
16	Kolhapur	.. 1963-64	Rent ..	900-00	450-00	Balance of grant amounting to Rs. 784-68 has not yet been released.
			Salary of the caretaker	675-00	675-00	
			Water and light ..	160-00	180-00	

TABLE 12-O
(Referred to in Para 12.49)

Cases in which the records were not produced before the Chartered Accountant

Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Period of Accounts	Records not Produced	Sl. No.	Night Shelter	Period of Accounts	Records not Produced
1	Jaipur	1965-66	Stamped receipts in support of payment of old liabilities amounting to Rs. 1581.86.	2	Agra	1963-64	Bill for Rs. 175 paid on account electric charges.
				3	Jullundur	1-3-1962 to 30-4-1962	Receipts for Rs. 14.35 paid towards rent and Rs. 150 paid towards salary.

TABLE 12-P
(Referred to in Para 12.51)

Cases in which the care-taker was staying in the Night Shelter Building

Sl. No.	Name	Source of information	Gist of the Remarks	Sl. No.	Name	Source of information	Gist of the Remarks
1	MYSORE	Report of the State Board Inspector who visited the Night Shelter on 10-5-63.	A portion of the Night Shelter (2nd floor) had been given to the family of the care-taker.	4	GAYA	Member, State Board who visited the Night Shelter on 2-2-1964.	The care-taker was living in the Shelter.
		Report of the State Board Inspector who visited the Night Shelter on 10-5-65.	The care-taker has been given rent free accommodation in the same building.	5	MUZZAFARPUR	Inspection Report of the State Board Inspector who visited the Night Shelter on 24-4-65.	The care-taker was occupying one room.
2	JAIPUR	Inspection report of the State Board Inspector who visited the Night Shelter on 14-3-64.	The care-taker had residence in the Night Shelter.	6	PATNA	Dr. J.F. Bulsara's report who visited the Night Shelter on 30-5-1961.	The care-taker stayed on the premises.
		Application for continuation of the Night Shelter in 1966-67.	Care-taker was living in the Night Shelter.	7	BEREILLY	Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the Night Shelter on 25-11-1961.	The care-taker was living in the Night Shelter.
3	JAMMU	Inspection Report of the Welfare Officer of the State Board who visited the Night Shelter on 25-1-65.	The care-taker was staying in the institution.	8	RAJAH-MUNDHRY	Report of the Member, State Board who visited the Night Shelter on 5-11-1964.	Care-taker lives in the Night Shelter.
				9	BELGAUM	Central Bharat Sevak Samaj letter dated 20-8-1966.	Do.