

नहीं की जाती कि इस योजना से गैर-गज़टी कर्मचारियों की तरफ़ों पर किसी प्रकार का बुरा असर पड़ेगा। कारण यह है कि कनिष्ठ (जूनियर) पदों में जो कमी की जायगी उसकी तुलना में वरिष्ठ (सीनियर) पदों की बढ़ती हो जायगी। इस योजना का यह भी परिणाम हो सकता है कि जो पदाधिकारी अपनी कुशलता और योग्यता सिद्ध कर सकें उनकी पदोन्नति जल्दी हो जाय।

[THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU): (a) Yes. A change in the method of work is being tried out on an experimental basis with a view to economy and to improve efficiency.

(b) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT Responsibility for quick and efficient disposal is placed directly on an officer of the rank of Attache or Under Secretary in charge of a section and noting and drafting by Assistants is eliminated. The Assistants are responsible only for the maintenance of records and the completion of papers. The scheme provides that below the level of Secretary, not more than two officers will note on any particular file. Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries will not normally deal with the same matter and a Deputy Secretary will submit papers direct to the Secretary. Similarly, the Joint Secretary receives his papers direct from an Under Secretary. This experimental scheme has so far been introduced in 5 Territorial Sections of the Ministry with effect from the middle of August 1958.

2. So far as efficiency and expedition of business are concerned, the evaluation of the results of the experiment will require a minimum of 3 months. The preliminary results are however encouraging. As regards economy, the introduction of the

sections has led to a saving in salaries and allowances to the extent of Rs. 62,800 in a full year. There are also indirect economies by way of office space, residential accommodation, medical assistance etc. as there is a reduction in the total number of officials. The question of extending the scheme to other sections in the Ministry will be considered after the present experiment proves a success.

3. The scheme does not involve any retrenchment of existing personnel, as: the reduction of staff will be gradual and will be covered by non-recruitment or short recruitment. It is also not expected to affect adversely the promotion prospects of non-Gazetted employees. Since there is a relative increase in the number of senior posts compared with the reduced number of junior posts, it is likely that the scheme will tend to expedite promotion to higher ranks of all officers of proved merit and ability.]

काश्मीर के पाकिस्तान अधिभूत क्षेत्रों से
आन वाले विस्थापित व्यक्ति

२८२. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या
पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मीरपुर, कोटली, राजौरी और
मुज़फ़्फ़राबाद से जो काश्मीर के पाकिस्तान
अधिभूत क्षेत्र हैं, अब तक कितने विस्थापित
व्यक्ति भारत आ चुके हैं और उनमें से कितने
दिल्ली में बसाये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्हें कोई अन्तरिम सहायता
दी गई है; यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उन लोगों के रहने के लिये
दिल्ली में मकानों की भी व्यवस्था की गई है
और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कितने मकान दिये गये
हैं; और

(घ) क्या उन्होंने किराया माफ़ किये
जाने की कोई मांग की है और यदि हाँ, तो
सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या निर्णय
किया है ?

†[] English translation.

**t [DISPLACED PERSONS FROM PAKISTAN
OCCUPIED AREAS OF KASHMIR**

282. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAU-HAN:
Will the Minister of REHABILITATION AND
MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons, who have so far come to India from Mirpur, Kotli, Rajori and Muzaffarabad, the Pakistan occupied areas of Kashmir, and how many of them have been settled in Delhi;

(b) whether they have been given any interim relief and if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether these persons have been provided with residential accommodation in Delhi and if so, how many houses have been allotted to them; and

(d) whether they have made any demand for exemption from rent and if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter?]

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री पी० एस० नस्कर) : (क) काश्मीर के पाकिस्तान अधिकृत क्षेत्रों से लगभग १,३५,००० शरणार्थी जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य समेत भारत में आये। इनमें से लगभग ५,३२५ शरणार्थी दिल्ली में बस चुके हैं। काश्मीर के पाकिस्तान अधिकृत क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न भागों से आने वाले इन शरणार्थियों के अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) आर० एफ० ए० ऐक्ट के अनुसार कर्जों और प्रतिकर के भुगतान के अनिवार्य, पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों को जो पुनर्वास की सुविधायें दी गयी हैं वही काश्मीरी शरणार्थियों को भी दी गयी हैं।

(ग) पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों के समान काश्मीरी शरणार्थी भी दिल्ली में रहने के मकान एलाट करा सकते हैं।

उनको दिल्ली में दिये गये मकानों के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) किरायों के माफ किये जाने के बारे में काश्मीरी शरणार्थियों से प्रार्थनापत्र आये थे। यह फैसला हुआ था कि इन सब लोगों के किराये माफ नहीं किये जा सकते। प्रत्येक मामले का फैसला उसकी औचित्य के आधार पर होना है। पात्र शरणार्थियों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये यह आज्ञायें जारी की जा चुकी हैं कि ऐसे मामलों में बेदखल करने या दबाव डालने की कोई कार्यवाही न की जावे।

tCTHE DEPUTY MINISTER OF REHABILITATION (SHRI P. S. NAS-KAR): (a) About 1,35,000 displaced persons from the Pakistan occupied areas of Kashmir migrated to India including Jammu and Kashmir State, of whom about 5,325 persons had settled in Delhi. Separate figures about the number of these displaced persons who have arrived from various parts of Pakistan occupied areas of Kashmir-are not available.

(b) The same rehabilitation benefits which are admissible to displaced persons from West Pakistan have also been extended to the Kashmiri displaced persons, except only in regard to payment of compensation and loans under the R.F.A. Act.

(c) The Kashmiri displaced persons are eligible for allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi along with other displaced persons from West Pakistan. The information regarding the number of houses allotted to them in Delhi is not available separately.

(d) Representations were received from Kashmiri displaced persons for-remission of arrears of rent. It was decided that such wholesale remissions could not be allowed. Each case has to be considered on its own merits. In order, however, to obviate hardship in genuine cases instructions have been issued that in such cases eviction proceedings or coercive measures should not be adopted.]