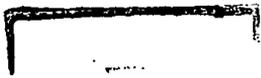


# REPORT

1950 - 1951

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THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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## INTRODUCTORY

The Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned with two broad groups of subjects, the first relating to Public Security and the second to matters connected with the Public Services. So far as the first group is concerned, responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in Centrally Administered Areas vests directly in the Central Government. In Parts A & B States, however, the primary responsibility lies on the States themselves and the Government of India act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity; they receive a stream of information from all over the country through numerous sources, put it together and advise the States from time to time on the main developments of All India interest in problems of Security. Of necessity, the bulk of the work done in the Political Section of the Home Ministry is of a highly secret character, and it would be contrary to public interests to give publicity to the work done in this branch. Section VI gives a bare recital of some of the major problems that were dealt with in the Political Section during the year under review.

2. In the field of Public Services the Government of India have, of course, no responsibility for purely State Services which are exclusively controlled by State Governments. They are responsible for Central Services, as well as certain All India Services—which are organised and maintained jointly on behalf of the Central and State Governments.

The most important among the All India Services are the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police, recruitment to which has now ceased; and the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service which have been organised to take their place in future.

3. There are numerous central services required for manning the very large variety of posts under the different Ministries of the Government of India. The day to day administration of the individual services is vested in the individual Ministry concerned. The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for regulating all matters of general applicability to all the Services and maintenance of common standards of recruitment, discipline and conditions of services generally. This is subject, in respect of matters which have a financial bearing, to the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance. An account of the activities of the Ministry in the Services Division is given in Sections I—V.

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
PART I—PUBLIC SERVICES

1. *Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government.*—In the report of the Ministry of Transport for the year 1949, a reference was made to the Report on the Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government prepared by the Hon'ble Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar. A statement showing a summary of the principal recommendations made in the Report, together with the decisions of the Cabinet thereon is attached (Appendix I). The statement also shows the stage of implementation as on 31st December, 1950. The report laid special emphasis on the preparation of Services (Organisation) and Establishment (Organisation) Schemes, the revision of the Rules of Business and the compilation of a Manual of Office Procedure. The position in respect of these items which were remitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation as well as other important developments in matters affecting the public services is described in the following sections:—

SECTION I—SERVICES (ORGANISATION) SCHEMES.

2. *Object and Scope.*—The Services (Organisation) Schemes are intended to group together all posts of a like nature for purposes of initial recruitment, training, postings, transfers, promotions, etc. The advantages of such grouping are:—

- (i) that it provides for recognised methods of recruitment to the Services instead of *ad hoc* recruitments to isolated posts as at present;
- (ii) It provides careers to those who wish to enter the services by promotions from one post to another or from one grade to another of the Services concerned.
- (iii) It enables Government to plan ahead the manpower requirements for the posts in question.

The existing practice of filling isolated posts as and when vacancies arise suffers from lack of planning and system. It is the purpose of the Services (Organisation) Schemes to remedy this defect and by organising services attract the best available candidates on the one hand and ensure in advance that the vacancies as they arise are adequately filled.

The Services (Organisation) Schemes relating to the All-India Services and Central Services which have already been prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs or which are under consideration and certain other matters connected therewith are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

## A—All-India Services

3. *The Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre Scheme.*— This Scheme (to which reference was made in para 3 of Section I of the Review for the year 1949) has since been sanctioned by Government.

The pre-war system of manning senior administrative posts at the Centre was based almost entirely on officers drawn from "Provincial" cadres of the I.C.S., on deputation on a strictly tenure basis. On expiry of the tenure period the officers were returned to the State Governments and a fresh lot was drawn for deputation in the Centre. This continued rotation of officers between the Centre and the States benefited both the Central and State Governments. The States were benefited by the officers who returned to them with their outlook widened and their experience enriched by service at the Centre, while the Central Government had the advantage of the services of officers who had first-hand experience of administration not only in the States but in the Districts. With the war, however, the number of posts in the Central Secretariat increased considerably while the provincial cadres were depleted due to short recruitment, particularly during the latter part of the war. The result was that it became impossible to rotate the larger number of officers required for the Centre among the smaller number which represented the total cadre strength of the Provinces. With the transfer of power and assumption by the Government of India of responsibilities in various fields of social and economic activity the number of posts at the Centre continued to be much larger than the number in the pre-war days. At the same time with the retirement of the European I.C.S. officers and the transfer of the majority of the Muslim officers to Pakistan, the States cadres were further depleted. The rotation of officers could not, therefore, be enforced and the tenure system broke down, with the result that the officers who came to the Centre on deputation have remained there almost indefinitely. The system of exchange of officers between the Centre and the States was thus disturbed and the benefits arising out of the tenure system were, therefore, denied both to the Central Government and to the State Governments.

The Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre Scheme aims at restoring the tenure system by making adequate arrangements for meeting the increased requirements of the Centre. Under this Scheme a Central Cadre will be constituted with officers drawn in part from State Cadres of the Indian Civil and Administrative Services and in part from certain Class I Services maintained by the Central Government. These officers will man a proportion of the senior administrative posts at the Centre; and the remaining posts

will be manned by officers drawn on deputation from the States on a strictly tenure basis. The aim is to establish such a relation between the number of officers on normal-time-deputation to the Centre and the effective strength of all the State Cadres that regular rotation between the States and the Centre can be restarted and maintained continuously.

It is expected that this result will be secured when the measures taken to strengthen State Cadres through special recruitment are completed and the Central Cadre is also constituted.

The new Central Cadre will have two branches:

- (i) The General Administrative Pool; and
- (ii) The Special Administrative Pool.

For certain purposes like pay-scales, conditions of services, etc., the two branches will form one unit but for certain other purposes, e.g., transfers, promotions, deputations, etc., they will be distinct and separate units. The Special Administrative Pool will include senior administrative posts in the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry and a portion of the Works, Production and Supply. While the General Administrative Pool will provide officers for all other Ministries excluding the Ministry of External Affairs.

The initial constitution of the Central Cadre has been taken in hand and it is expected to be completed in course of the year 1951.

4. *Extension of the All-India Services to Part B States.*—In the Review of the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1949 published last year, mention was made of the Scheme regarding the extension of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. to the various Part B States. During the year under review further progress has been made in the initial constitution of the Part B States Cadres. The Special Recruitment Board visited Madhya Bharat, PEPSU and Hyderabad and interviewed all the existing officers of the State Civil and Police Services and 'Open market' candidates belonging to those States for appointment to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. The interviews of the Madhya Bharat Police Service officers have, however, not yet been undertaken by the Board. The Board is expected to complete the selections from State Service Officers in other Part B States, namely, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh during 1951. The 'open market' candidates belonging to these States were also interviewed by the Board during the year.

5. *Progress of Emergency Recruitment.*—The circumstances in which the emergency recruitment to the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. had to be undertaken were mentioned in Sections I and II of the Review of the activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1948.

As far as the Part A States are concerned, selection of candidates had been completed in the year 1949. On the recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board, the Government of India have so far appointed 95 candidates to the I.A.S. and 77 to the I.P.S. from among the open market candidates who applied directly to the Board, in addition to 94 officers of the State Civil Services and 46 of the State Police Services. During the year 1951, about 55 open market candidates are expected to be appointed to the I.A.S. and almost an equal number to the I.P.S. under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme.

6. *Training.*—A reference was made in the Reviews published during the last two years to the I.A.S. Training School, which trains officers recruited to the I.A.S. before they proceed to the States. In the beginning of 1950, the School admitted for training 33 officers recruited to the I.A.S. on the results of the Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission in 1948-49. Along with these officers, a batch of 11 Hyderabad Administrative Service Probationers received training at the school. At the end of the training of the above mentioned officers in August, 1950, the School admitted another 35 officers recruited on the results of the Competitive Examination held in September, 1949. The course of training of these officers ended in February, 1951. A batch of 12 open market emergency recruits to the I.A.S. also received training at the School during August—October 1950.

During the year under review, the Central Police Training College at Abu trained two batches of I.P.S. Probationers—one consisting of 34 emergency recruits and the other consisting of 15 probationers appointed on the results of the Competitive Examination held in 1948, in addition to 19 emergency recruits to the I.P.S. from the 'Open market' whose training had started in 1949. A batch of 14 Hyderabad Police Service Probationers was also trained at the College during this year.

At present 5 emergency recruits to I.P.S., 31 I.P.S. Probationers recruited on the results of the Competitive Examination held in 1949 and 7 I.P.S. Probationers allotted to Part B States on the results of the 1948 examination are undergoing training at the Central Police Training College. They are expected to complete their training by June 1951.

#### B—Central Services

7. *Central Secretariat Service.*—In the reports for 1948 and 1949, reference was made to the scheme for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat Service. During 1950, the U.P.S.C. forwarded to the Government of India their recommendations for the appointment of departmental officers to Grade I (i.e. the Under Secretary's

grade) of the Central Secretariat Service. These recommendations were based on interviews held by the Commission of departmental officers who were considered *prima facie* suitable for this grade by the various Ministries. The candidates were divided into four groups:—

- (i) Fit for immediate confirmation in Grade I of the Service.
- (ii) Fit for appointment on probation to Grade I of the Service.
- (iii) Fit for appointment on trial to Grade I.
- (iv) Not suitable for appointment to the Secretariat Service.

These groups contained respectively 93, 40, 154 and 62 names of officers.

Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to implement the aforesaid recommendations of the Commission. The first necessary step was to ensure that all posts included in Grade I of the C.S.S. were held only by officers placed in one of the first three groups referred to above by the Commission. Considerable progress has been made in this direction and it is hoped that the process will be completed shortly. The next step was to confirm officers appointed to hold posts borne on the Cadre of the Central Secretariat Service in the appropriate grades of the Service in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission. This work has also in the main been completed except in the cases of officers who have not yet become available for appointment to cadre posts.

The recommendations of the U.P.S.C. in regard to Grade II—Superintendent—and Grade III—Assistant Superintendent—are expected to become available during the next two or three months and it is hoped the reorganisation of services in its gazetted grades will be finalised during the year. As regards Grade IV (Assistants) of the Service, the U.P.S.C. held during the year under review one of the two competitive tests prescribed in the Scheme. This test was confined to persons who were officiating as Assistants in the Secretariat and those non-Secretariat offices which would participate in the Reorganisation Scheme. Another competitive test to give a further opportunity to persons who are officiating as Assistants and also to certain other categories of employees to be selected for confirmation as Assistants will be held during the current year. The number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the two tests will be allocated in the proportion of 2:1 between those who qualified in the 1st test and those who qualify in the 2nd test. Subject to the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the vacancies allotted to each Test will be filled strictly in order of merit from those qualifying at that test. Permanent appointments to the Grade IV of the C.S.S.—Assistants—are expected to be made after appoint-

ments to the Gazetted Grades have been completed and the results of both the tests have become available.

8. *Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme.*—The Review for the year 1949 gave an outline of a scheme for the Constitution of a service of stenographers employed in the various Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India. The comments of the various Ministries on the Scheme and certain connected matters have been received. There has, however, been an unexpected delay in the finalisation of the details of the Scheme. It is hoped that final orders will be issued during the year 1951.

In the meantime, it has been decided to confirm temporary stenographers in the existing permanent vacancies, the number of which is approximately 200. It was decided in 1947 that recruitment to the posts of stenographers in the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices should be made on the results of an examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. During the year under review two qualifying tests were held by the Commission. As in the case of the first qualifying test held in May 1949, these were confined to departmental candidates, i.e., those stenographers who were serving in the Secretariat and Attached Offices on a particular date, as it was considered that, in view of the limited number of permanent vacancies available, no useful purpose would be served by admitting outsiders to the examination. A combined list of seniority of all temporary stenographers serving in the Secretariat and Attached Offices, both 'qualified' and 'unqualified', has now been prepared and instructions for the confirmation of these temporary stenographers who have qualified in the Union Public Service Commission tests, or are otherwise eligible for confirmation, will be issued shortly.

9. *Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme.*—In the review for the year 1949, an account was given of the scheme for the constitution of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service for the purpose of encadring posts of clerks below the grade of Assistant in all the Ministries and their Attached Offices. The Scheme made provision for the introduction of an intermediary grade of Upper Division Clerks between the grades of Assistants and Routine Clerks. The comments of the various Ministries to which the Scheme was circulated last year have been received and the draft scheme has been recast in the light of these views. The revised scheme will shortly be forwarded to all the Ministries for their concurrence. It is hoped to reach a final decision with regard to the details of the scheme not later than the middle of 1951.

10. *Secretariat Training School*.—This School which was started in May, 1948, pursuant to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, for providing planned, purposeful and systematic training for all categories of ministerial personnel, continues to do useful work. In March, 1950, in answer to a supplementary question in the Parliament, Sardar Patel said that the School was more or less a permanent institution. As in previous years, besides the Director, who combines the duties of a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry, the teaching staff consisted of two Instructors in civil and financial rules and procedure and allied matters and a Typewriting Instructor; and, as usual, in addition to lectures on the various subjects specified in the syllabus, a practical bias was given to the training imparted by giving trainees exercises on the subject matter of their work in the Secretariat. Special lectures by officers specially invited for the purpose on staff relationships, economy and on other subjects of interest to the staff were also arranged from time to time. Arrangements were also made for taking the trainees to see the proceedings in Parliament when in session, and for visits to the National Archives of India, and the Statistical Gallery of the Administrative Intelligence Room, to acquaint them with the work done and the facilities for access to administrative records and intelligence available there, a knowledge of which is helpful in their work.

Educational and informative films were exhibited regularly by arrangement with the Ministries of Education and Information and Broadcasting and the Foreign Embassies. Efforts were also made to foster among the trainees an "*esprit de corps*" through social gatherings, etc. And, finally, throughout their stay in the School, all endeavours were made to develop in the trainees a consciousness of their useful role in the service of the Government and to instil in them the virtues of integrity and a sense of devotion to duty.

The School has, during 1950, trained a total number of 1,324 serving Central Government servants as follows:—

786 persons have undergone instruction in the Refresher Courses (each of one month's duration) for Assistants and Upper Division Clerks and 538 Routine Clerks were imparted training in Typewriting (each course of 30 hours' duration) for improving their work in respect of neatness, accuracy and speed. A large number still remains to be trained. A suggestion that the period of Refresher Courses for Assistants be enhanced to at least six weeks' duration, is under consideration.

The School has, from time to time, received inquiries and requests from various States—Bombay, Punjab (I), Orissa, Assam, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat and PEPSU among them for information in the

matter of conducting Secretariat Training classes. Several "Part B" States and Chief Commissioners' States sent a number of their staff for training to the School.

11. *Central Civil Services (Temporary) Service Rules.*—Last year's review stated briefly the reasons why it became necessary to frame the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949, and the concessions that are admissible to temporary Government servants under those Rules. The procedure followed in issuing *quasi*-permanent certificates is that, where no consultation with the Union Public Service Commission is necessary, the appointing authority, after compiling the lists of temporary employees in the prescribed forms, issues the certificates of *quasi*-permanency with the approval of the controlling authority. Where consultation with the Commission is required, the appointing authority forwards the recommendations to the controlling authority who arranges for obtaining the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission in the recommendations made.

It is understood that, in the case of certain grades of posts for which no consultation with the Union Public Service Commission is required, some certificates have been issued, e.g., by the Military Accounts Department who have issued over a thousand certificates. As regards grades/posts for which the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission is necessary, the Ministry of Home Affairs received the cases of about 3,000 temporary employees, about half of which had been referred to the Commission with their views before 31st December, 1950, and the rest were under scrutiny on that date. It is hoped that, as the scheme introduced by the Rules in question becomes clear to all the Ministries, etc., the progress in the matter of issuing *quasi*-permanent certificates will be more rapid, and candidates who become eligible for the concessions in future years will have certificates issued to them within a few weeks of the crucial date of 1st July each year.

12. *Non-Technical Central and Railway Services.*—A Combined Competitive Examination is held every year by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to the I.A.S., I.P.S., and Non-technical Central and Railway Services including the I.F.S. Candidates are first selected from the combined merit list for the I.A.S. and I.F.S. Candidates are then allotted to the I.P.S. in consultation with the States and the various Central Services in consultation with the Ministries concerned taking into account their own preferences and their ranks. The number of persons appointed or proposed to be appointed to the various Services (excluding the I.A.S., I.F.S. and the I.P.S.) as a result of the examinations held in 1947, 1948 and

1949 are as follows:—

Service	1947	1948	1949
<b>Class I.</b>			
I.A.A.S.	3	9	24
M.A.D	—	1	3
Indian Postal	4	4	4
Customs	4	6	3
M.L. & C.	—	3	3
I.R.A.S.	7	3	2
I.T.O.	10	35	29
T.T. & C.D.	16	6	6
Estt. Deptt.	8	—	—
	52	67	74
<b>Class II.</b>			
M.L & C.	—	3	
I.T.O.	13	21	

At the time of writing this review the results of the examination held in 1950 are still awaited.

13. *Preparation of other Services (Organisation) Schemes.*—The validity of the principles on which the various Services (Organisation) Schemes referred to above have been based is applicable with equal force to the organisation of the various field services for manning posts in the attached and subordinate offices. The Ministries of the Government of India were accordingly requested to undertake a review of the various categories of officers and staff at present employed in the organisations under them for the purpose of examining what posts are already included in the existing organised services or are covered by Services (Organisation) Schemes which have recently been sanctioned by Government or can be fitted into any of the schemes which are at present under the consideration of Government. They have also been asked to furnish details of posts which do not fall within the purview of any of the above categories and to consider whether any or all of them can be suitably encadred into a proper Service (Organisation) Scheme to be prepared for the purpose either independently for the Department or in combination with other similar posts in other Ministries or Departments. By the end of the year replies had been received from five Ministries and Departments. Necessary action to frame suitable schemes will be taken after the requisite information has been received from all the Ministries.

## SECTION II—ESTABLISHMENT (ORGANISATION) SCHEMES

14. These schemes are designed to prescribe a detailed lay-out for the internal organisation of different Departments of the Government of India and their Attached and Subordinate Offices:

with a view to defining their functions and determining the number and grades of officers required for the due performance of the same.

As a first step, the Ministries were requested to supply the latest information with regard to their existing organisation with a view to bringing up to date the Descriptive Memoirs which had been prepared in respect of each Ministry during the year 1949. Twenty-five Ministries/Departments furnished the required information and nineteen Memoirs were duly revised and completed during the year.

Ministries were also requested to undertake a scrutiny of their existing organisations in the light of the Cabinet decisions and to reach provisional conclusions as to whether any, and if so what, changes were required therein. Replies had been received from eight Ministries/Departments and were under active examination when considerations of economy intervened and the entire position had to be reviewed in the light of the imperative need for reduction in expenditure. The Estimates Committee which had taken up the examination of the requirements of certain Ministries also gave expression to certain views on organisational matters which required consideration. In the circumstances, the proposals previously formulated by the Ministers had, in some measure, become obsolete and the remaining Ministries, not unnaturally, preferred to await the conclusions of the economy measures.

Towards the close of the year, as a measure of economy as well as with a view to securing greater administrative efficiency, it was decided to reorganise certain departments of the Central Secretariat. As a first step, the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry and Supply, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, and Department of Scientific Research were reconstituted into the Ministries of (i) Commerce and Industry; (ii) Works, Production and Supply and (iii) Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

The finalisation of Establishment (Organisation) Schemes must necessarily await the completion of the present series of re-constitution and grouping of Ministries/Departments. It is hoped that the preparation of these schemes would be expedited and orders of the competent authority taken not later than the middle of 1951.

### SECTION III—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC SERVICES

15. *Communal representation in the services.*—It was mentioned in the Report for 1949 that the orders issued in 1947 about reservations for Scheduled Castes and other backward classes in the Central Services were being revised on the basis of the provisions of Articles 16, 335 and 336 of the Constitution of India. The revised orders have

since been issued, providing for the following reservations in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Services: (including services and posts in Part C States):

	<i>Scheduled Castes.</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes.</i>
When recruitment is made on an All-India basis by open competition (i.e. through the Union Public Service Commission or on the basis of tests and selections arranged by other appointing authorities).	12½ per cent.	5 per cent.
When recruitment is made on an All-India basis otherwise than by open competition.	16¾ per cent.	5 per cent.
Local Recruitment (i.e. recruitment to vacancies for which only those residing in the area or locality in which the offices are situated are likely to apply)	Approximately the percentages of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that area or locality.	

These percentages have been fixed on an *ad hoc* basis, and will, if necessary, be revised after the Census of 1951, when the exact population figures of these Castes and Tribes will be available. Orders have also been issued for protecting the interests of members of Scheduled Castes in effecting retrenchment of surplus staff, and the issue of similar orders in respect of Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

In the case of members of the Anglo-Indian community the orders provide that the reservations which were in force in the Railway Services, the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Customs Department on the 14th August, 1947, will be continued subject to the provisions of Article 336 of the Constitution.

The question whether reservations in Central Services should be provided for in respect of any of the other backward-classes has also been considered and it has been decided that the matter should be pursued further, if necessary, after the recommendations of the Commission to be set up by the President under Article 340 of the Constitution become available.

The Constitutional position regarding the employment of Scheduled Castes and other classes of citizens in the public services of the States has been brought to the notice of the Governments of Part A and Part B States and they have been advised to review, and, if necessary, to revise, their orders to bring them in conformity with that position.

16. *Concessions to Political Sufferers.*—A brief summary of the concessions which had been granted to political sufferers was given in the Review for 1949. A further decision was taken during the

year to the effect that ex-employees of the Governments of pre-partition Sind and N.W.F.P., who were removed, discharged or dismissed from service on account of their patriotic activities or participation in national movements designed to secure the independence of the country, or who resigned their appointments for the same reasons, and have since migrated to India, should be treated on a par with retrenched Central Government employees in the matter of their employment in posts under the Central Government and allowed the age concessions admissible to displaced Government servants. In the event of their employment under the Government of India, the previous service rendered by them is to be taken into account for seniority and fixation of their initial pay on the same lines as in the case of displaced Government servants.

In 1948, orders were issued allowing persons, who were prevented from securing entry into Government service because of their pre-occupation with the national struggle for independence, one chance to appear at any competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C. before the 31st December 1950 at which they would normally have competed provided they were not over 35 years of age at the date of commencement of the examination. The concession has now been extended by one more year, i.e., upto the 31st December, 1951, as a number of candidates were found to have been unable to take the chance before the 31st December, 1950.

17. *Eligibility for appointment to Union services and posts.*—The new Constitution has established a common citizenship for the whole of India with the result that the pre-existing distinction between nationals of the Indian Dominion and subjects of the former princely states has disappeared. Further, article 16 of the Constitution provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to appointments to any office under the State.

As regards non-citizens, while there is no constitutional bar to their appointment to the Union services and posts, the Government of India decided, in the interests of national security and on general grounds of policy, that appointment of such persons should, as heretofore, be made only in exceptional circumstances and only on a temporary or contract basis, the specific orders of Government being necessary in each case.

It was however considered desirable that citizens of certain adjacent territories which have close ties and associations with India should not be rendered entirely ineligible for permanent appointment under the Union. As an exception to the general rule in the preceding paragraph, therefore, it was decided that the following

categories of non-citizens might be rendered eligible for appointment by issue of *ad hoc* certificates of eligibility in their favour:—

- (i) Subjects of Nepal and Sikkim and of Portuguese and French Possessions in India.
- (ii) Persons who have migrated or might migrate from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India and who have not become citizens of India under any specific provision of the Constitution.

The certificates of eligibility are issued on the merits of each individual case after the character and antecedents of the persons concerned have been verified and have been found to be satisfactory. To avoid undue hardship instructions were also issued that there was no objection to any such person being provisionally appointed in service pending the issue of the necessary certificate in his favour.

18. *Subversive Influences.*—A reference was made in the last year's Review to the promulgation of the rules called the Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1949. It was also stated therein that action under these Rules had not been taken in any concrete case till then. In the year under review, however, action under the Rules had had to be taken in a few such cases. An abstract of those cases is given below:—

(1) Total No. of cases referred to the Committee of Advisers	... 17
(2) Cases in which discharge or compulsory retirement was recommended by the Committee	... 6
(3) Cases in which, on the ground of lack of sufficient evidence, the Committee recommended that the proceedings might be dropped	... 5
(4) Cases in which the Committee recommended dropping of the proceedings but desired that the employees concerned should be warned for the future and that a watch might be kept on their activities for some time	... 3
(5) Cases in which the Committee recommended that action might be taken under the ordinary rules instead of under the Safeguarding of National Security Rules	... 2
(6) Cases in which final advice of the Committee is yet to be given—case has been remitted back by the Committee to the "competent authority" in the case for the purpose of giving a personal hearing to the accused	... 1

19. *Termination of the I.C.S. Family Pension Fund Machinery.*—

A system of family pensions has been in force for I.C.S. officers for a very long time. The system, which is in the nature of a compulsory insurance, provided that in return for certain contributions paid to revenues of India by subscribers in respect of their wives and children, such wives and children become entitled to receive pensions out of those revenues. These pensions consist generally of sums met entirely from the subscriptions of subscribers and include also in special cases of fixed sums met from public funds. Subscriptions cease on the retirement of subscribers, while pensions to the family become payable on their deaths. Various changes took place from time to time in the system in so far as it related to participation of European or Non-European members of the I.C.S., custody of funds actuarial determinations, etc. In consequence there are three sets of statutory rules governing the obligations and benefits of different groups of I.C.S. officers. These are:

- (i) I.C.S. Family Pension Fund (Transferred Section) Rules.
- (ii) I.C.S. Family Pension Fund (Untransferred Section) Rules.
- (iii) I.C.S. (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules.

The assets of the I.C.S. Family Pension Fund (Transferred Section) are vested in the Commissioners thereof in the U.K. and the liability for payment of pensions to beneficiaries is also that of the Commissioners. There are only a few (19) Indian subscribers to this Fund which was transferred in 1937 to the control of Commissioners in the U.K. The liability for the payment of family pensions to the dependents of the other two groups of officers is that of the Government of India. The rates of contributions and benefits are liable to revision from time to time in accordance with the relevant rules, with reference to the actuarial position. As a result of sudden retirement of subscribers in large numbers and other conditions arising out of the transfer of power, it became impossible to ensure the continued stability of rates of benefits, admissible under the rules of the funds on the basis of the continued operation of the pensions fund machinery. Consequently, the Government of India have, in consultation with the subscribers concerned (and the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, who have always managed these funds and under an agreement, continued to do so after 15th August, 1947) decided to terminate the pension fund machinery in respect of all officers governed by the I.C.S. Family Pensions Fund (Untransferred Section) Rules and the I.C.S. (Non-European Members) Family Pension Rules, with effect from the 1st January, 1951. After that date no further contributions will be payable by the subscribers. They have been given the option either of retaining for their dependents the proportionate contingent benefits for which they have

contributed or to receive, in lieu, the present value of those benefits as worked out by actuarial calculations. Payments will be made in cash to retired subscribers while in the case of serving officers the amount will be transferred to their credit in the Provident Fund Accounts. The scheme involves no extra financial burden to the State.

The Commonwealth Relations Office, London, have also agreed to give somewhat similar options to the Indian subscribers to the Transferred Section of the Fund.

20. *Employment of Non-Indians.*—The policy of the Government of India regarding the employment of non-Indians to Services has been explained in the Review for the previous years. Consistently with this policy 95 sanctions were accorded to the appointment (including extensions of existing appointments) of officers on contract to various posts most of which required specialised or technical qualifications or experience.

• 21. *Re-employment of superannuated persons and grant of extension of service.*—The report for 1949 indicated the policy which Government had decided to follow in respect of grant of extension of service to and re-employment of superannuated officers. The policy continued to be followed during the year under review and all cases of extension of service or re-employment continued to be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for ensuring co-ordinated action for the Government as a whole. Sanction was given during the year to the re-employment of 181 superannuated officers of whom 45 were technical or scientific officers. 72 officers of whom 18 were technical and scientific officers were also granted extension of service.

22. *Grant of concessions to war Service candidates.*—In pursuance of the Government policy to grant certain concessions to “war service” candidates in matters relating to their conditions of service on permanent appointments to civil posts under the Government of India the question arose whether and, if so, to what extent the war service rendered by such persons should be allowed to count for the purpose of civil pension. It has been decided that persons who had rendered ‘war service’ as Members of His Majesty’s Forces and had been appointed permanently to the war-reserved vacancies or to other vacancies which arose before the 1st June, 1948 should, subject to the general principles laid down in Article 357-A and 357-B of the C.S.R., be allowed to count the completed years of their satisfactory whole-time service rendered in the forces between 3rd September 1939 (or the date of their attaining the minimum age of entry into the service or post to which they were appointed, whichever was later) and 1st April 1946 for purposes of civil pension upto a maximum of five years.

23. *Rules of Business.*—These Rules are intended to make provision for the division of the business of Government among various Departments and to lay down the procedure for the convenient transaction of the business allotted to them. The existing Rules of Business are completely out of date and require extensive revision in the light of the new Constitution and the decisions of the Cabinet on the Report on the Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government. A preliminary draft of the revised Rules has been prepared and further consultations have been initiated.

24. *Manual of Office Procedure.*—Early in the course of the reorganisation enquiry it was felt that there was urgent need for the preparation of a comprehensive Manual of Office Procedure which could serve as an authoritative book of reference for all officers and staff in the Government of India and also be used as a text book for trainees in the Secretariat Training School. The Manual should also contain detailed instructions in regard to every aspect of organisation and methods of work in Secretariat offices. A draft Manual has been prepared and it is proposed to invite the comments and suggestions of the Ministries before it is introduced into general use in all offices.

#### SECTION IV—DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND RETRENCHED PERSONNEL.

##### A—Displaced Government Servants.

25. *Employment Assistance.*—An account of the activities of this Ministry in connection with resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced personnel for the year 1949 was given in Section III of the Review for the year 1949. As mentioned therein, the Transfer Bureau closed down towards the end of 1949 and the work of providing employment assistance to those who still remained on the lists of the Bureau awaiting employment was, with certain exceptions, made over to the Employment Exchanges. Ministry of Home Affairs, however, not only continued to deal with matter of policy but retained an active interest in the displaced Government servants who had already been placed in employment by the Transfer Bureau. In particular, the Home Minister undertook the work of reshuffling and placing in appropriate position, as far as possible, displaced Government servants who had either been underplaced, overplaced or misplaced by the Transfer Bureau in their attempt to provide employment as speedily as possible to the maximum number of such persons at a time when the rush of migrants was heavy.

26. It was decided as a matter of policy that all vacancies under the Central Government (apart from those which were required to be filled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission)

should be notified simultaneously to the Displaced Government Servants' Section of the Home Ministry and to the Employment Exchanges. If the vacancies were not required for reshuffling purposes they would be filled by nominees of Employment Exchanges and should not be filled otherwise unless all such nominees were found to be definitely unsuitable. For the Employment Exchanges, it was prescribed that the following order of priorities should be followed:—

- (i) Permanent displaced Government servants from N.W.F.P., Sind and Baluchistan;
- (ii) Retrenched Central Government Employees;
- (iii) Temporary displaced Government servants from N.W.F.P., Sind and Baluchistan;
- (iv) Displaced employees of States and Local Bodies in Pakistan areas and ex-Burma Government servants;
- (v) Others.

27. *Reshuffling*.—In response to an office memorandum circulated to the various Ministries and offices and a Press Note issued by this Ministry calling for claims, reports and representations for readjustments of such postings by the Transfer Bureau as resulted in displaced Government servants being grossly underplaced, overplaced or misplaced, compared with the previous employments in Pakistan, this Ministry received about 1500 cases for consideration. On scrutiny about 270 of these cases were found to be outside the scope of reshuffling as they were really applications for local transfer, pay-fixation, etc. The remaining cases were considered by a Reshuffling Committee consisting of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Deputy Secretary in charge of Services and Under Secretary in charge of Displaced Government Servants' Section. The Committee rejected 680 cases, on the ground that they involved no disparity of a gross nature requiring reshuffling. Of the remaining cases, 250 were regarded as cases requiring immediate readjustment and were dealt with as such. These readjustments have since been made. The other cases were noted as requiring readjustment, but not so urgently. They were notified to all the Ministries for reposting as and when appropriate vacancies arose.

28. *Facilities and Concessions to Displaced Personnel*.—The benefits and concessions given to displaced personnel in order to facilitate their absorption in service and to rehabilitate them were described in para 5 Section III of last year's Review. During the year under Review, these benefits were not only generally continued but in some cases extended further to facilitate their rehabilitation. In this connection the following points deserve mention as represent-

ing further liberlisation of the benefits already accorded:—

- (i) While age-limits continued to be waived in favour of displaced permanent Government servants in respect of vacancies filled otherwise than on the result of competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C., the relaxation which had originally been given upto 31st December 1950 for competitive examinations also was extended by another year till 31st December 1951.
- (ii) The pay of displaced Government servants was continued to be fixed on the general principles referred to in the Review for 1949. Here also, however, the application of these principles was further liberalised and scales of pay which had hitherto been regarded as not comparable were declared comparable for the purpose of extending the benefits thereof to the displaced Government servants who had failed to obtain posts in India which according to the strict view adopted earlier were not comparable to the posts held by them in Pakistan.
- (iii) The benefits of the concessions given to Displaced Government servants were originally restricted to those who had been nominated or deemed to have been nominated to their posts by the Transfer Bureau. These limitations were, however, later withdrawn and the concessions made admissible to all displaced persons from Sind, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan who had migrated to India before the 15th April 1949 except those who for disciplinary reasons were definitely denied these benefits.

29. *Displaced persons from East Pakistan.*—It was decided in 1949 that the vacancies in Central Government offices occuring in the Eastern Zone of India, namely, in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, should be exempt from the operations of the priorities referred to in Para 26 above and that for such vacancies displaced persons from East Pakistan should have over-riding priority. In the earlier half of 1950, however, the problem of immigration from East Bengal became even more acute and the decision was then taken that in addition to according the displaced persons from this area over-riding priority in the Eastern Zone they should also be given a priority in the rest of India. They were accordingly given priority outside this Zone on a par with the third category mentioned in para 26 above, i.e. displaced temporary Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P.

30. *Displaced Government Servants from Baluchistan.*—The decision to treat employees of the Baluchistan administration who migrated to India as refugees on par with like Central Government

servants who opted for India, unless they had in fact actually opted for Pakistan, was taken in 1949. This decision was, however, implemented mainly during 1950 and a number of steps taken to give the Baluchistan employees the benefits of the concession. The former employees of Baluchistan were given full credit for their past service and in the cases of those among them who were permanent, their substantive salary had to be protected by the creation where necessary, of supernumerary posts. The cases of some of these employees who were absorbed in employments outside the Government of India e.g. under the Government of Punjab, presented special difficulties of adjustment. While the majority of such cases have been dealt with, the work of adjustment particularly in respect of employments outside the Central Government still continues.

31. *Service Records.*—The Ministry of Home Affairs in agreement with the Government of Pakistan has undertaken, on behalf of Government of India, the work of exchange of service-records on a centralised basis in respect of migrants who abandoned their posts in one country to take up appointment in another. According to an earlier agreement between the Government of India in this Ministry and the Government of Pakistan, the service records of such personnel employed under the Central Government in either country were to be requisitioned by the Ministry concerned through its counterpart in the other country, while the records of persons serving or residing in the provinces (now States) were to be requisitioned by the Chief Secretary or the Chief Commissioner concerned from his opposite number. The progress of exchange of records according to this procedure was, however, slow, and it has accordingly been decided in agreement with the Government of Pakistan to centralize the work in so far as it relates to displaced Government servants other than optees. It has also been agreed that in the case of optees too, where the exchange will normally be between the Ministries concerned in the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, case of non-compliance or inordinate delay will be looked into by the Home Ministry in India and the Cabinet Secretariat in Pakistan.

#### B—Retrenched Personnel.

32. The problem of employment assistance to retrenched personnel came into existence shortly after the end of the war when with the cessation of war-time activities various establishments of the Government of India (e.g. the Military Accounts Department) began to contract in size, if not to wind up altogether. Upto May 1948, such personnel had been receiving employment assistance through the Employment Exchanges. In May 1948, it was decided however, to register certain limited categories in the Transfer Bureau in this Ministry so that they might get such assistance on a high priority basis. Later on, when the Transfer Bureau was wound up at the

end of September, 1949, this work was again entrusted to the Employment Exchanges. As stated in a preceding paragraph instructions were issued to the Employment Exchanges to accord a high priority in the matter of employment assistance to these persons along with the displaced Government servants from Pakistan. Important concessions in the matter of age-limits for Governments services were also made in favour of retrenched personnel. It was decided that no age limits would apply to such personnel for purely temporary appointments. For permanent appointments other than those filled on the basis of competitive tests held by the Union Public Service Commission the period of a retrenched employee's service under the Government of India should be deducted from his actual age-limit and, if the resultant age did not exceed the maximum age-limit prescribed for recruitment by more than 3 years, he should be deemed to satisfy the age requirements of the post. These concessions which were originally valid upto 31st December 1950 were subsequently extended for a further year upto 31st December 1951. For the purposes of these concessions, a "Retrenched Central Government Servant" has been defined as "a person who was employed under the Government of India for a continuous period of not less than six months and who was discharged because of reduction in establishment not more than three years before the date of his registration at an Employment Exchange or of application otherwise for employment under the Government of India".

The Governments of the States (Part A and B) have been requested to accord priority to displaced personnel as well as to the retrenched Central Government Servants as far as possible. Similar instructions have also been issued to Part C States.

The question of retrenchment has assumed further importance at present in view of the proposed reduction of staff in Government establishments as a measure of economy. In order to meet this development, fresh instructions were recently issued to the effect that, notwithstanding any temporary inconvenience that may be caused to the Ministries/Offices, no "fresh" recruitment of "outsiders" should be made to any vacancy which it is found essential to fill under the present circumstances. Such vacancies should be filled only by the appointment of suitable persons from amongst the staff which might be surplus in other Ministries/Offices or from other high priority categories. It is also proposed to set up a Central Agency which would function under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose of co-ordinating, as far as possible, fresh recruitment of various Government of India Offices, on the one hand, and retrenchment in such offices, on the other. In the meantime the Employment Exchanges, to which all vacancies filled otherwise than in consultation with Union Public Service Commission have to be referred will

act as the Agency co-ordinating retrenchment and fresh recruitment. Even with regard to posts which are filled in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission but not on the basis of competitive examination, a proposal is under consideration to accord priority to surplus and retrenched personnel.

## SECTION V—UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

33. It was explained in Section II of the Review for the year 1949 that the main functions of the Union Public Service Commission are to serve as an independent and impartial agency (a) for selection of candidates for appointment to the Public Services by means of examinations, selections by interview and promotion, and (b) for advising Government on disciplinary cases and service matters generally. It was stated that on the coming into force of the new Constitution the permanent strength of the Commission has been fixed at 6 Permanent Members in addition to the Chairman, in consideration of the work and responsibilities that devolved on the Commission. The Commission functioned during the year with only 3 Members and the Chairman during the first half of the year and with 4 Members and the Chairman practically throughout the rest of the year. The fifth Member joined the Commission in the third week of December 1950 and the sixth Member is yet to be appointed. There is no provision in the Constitution for the appointment of temporary Members of the Commission. The volume of work of the Commission in all branches continued to be heavy. The Chairman and one Member of the Commission remained pre-occupied with the work of the Special Recruitment Board during a large part of the year, in interviewing candidates in connection with the re-organisation of the Central Secretariat Service Class I and with the special recruitment from the open market and from the State Services for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service and in the extension of the above scheme of recruitment to Part 'B' States. They also interviewed ex-State Officers from States which had merged with Part 'A' States for appointment to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. In addition the screening of staff of Part 'B' States for absorption in the corresponding Central Services was also undertaken. The total number of candidates interviewed during the year was 7,130. Examinations and Departmental Promotion Committees provided work more or less for one whole-time Member. The Commission have not found it practicable to attain the ideal of completing recruitment for posts in 2½ to 3 months after the receipt of requisitions without three two-members panels sitting throughout the year. The Commission hope to attain greater despatch in the transaction of their business after the remaining (sixth) Member has been appointed. The question of appointing this Member is under active consideration.

Figures indicating the volume of work dealt with by the Commission during 1950 will be found in Appendix II.

## PART II.—PUBLIC SECURITY

### SECTION VI—POLITICAL

34. *Legislation for the Prescription of Punishment for the Offence of Untouchability.*—In the Review for the year 1949 it was stated that the question of undertaking legislation under Article 35(ii) of the Constitution for the prescription of punishment for the offence of enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability was under consideration and that a Bill would be introduced in Parliament during 1950, Consultations with State Governments, which became necessary in connection with the proposed legislation and were initiated early in 1950, have however taken much longer than was anticipated, and it has not therefore been possible to introduce the proposed Bill as originally contemplated. These consultations have now been completed, and the material furnished by State Governments is under examination

35. *Report of the Press Laws Enquiry Committee.*—The examination of the recommendations made by the Press Laws Enquiry Committee has been completed and tentative decisions have been taken on those recommendations. These decisions await the opinion of the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

36. *Removal of Ban on Pakistani Newspapers.*—As a result of the agreement on minorities concluded in April 1950 between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, the Government of India lifted the ban imposed on the entry into India of 7 newspapers published in Pakistan and also asked all State Governments to take similar action in respect of any Pakistani newspapers whose entry into the State might have been banned by them. All the State Governments (except Jammu and Kashmir) accordingly removed bans imposed by them on such newspapers.

37. *Working of the Press Laws.*—It was explained in para 9 of Section V of the Review for the year 1949 that action against the press is generally taken in consultation with the Press Advisory Committees and that in the Centrally administered areas such committees exist only in Delhi and Ajmer. In Delhi, during the period under review, 48 newspapers and periodicals were warned for publishing objectionable matter; 8 keepers of Presses were also warned; the ban imposed on the publication of 2 newspapers was withdrawn; precensorship order was passed against 2 newspapers out of which one (*the Organiser*) challenged the order by filing an appeal in the

Supreme Court, which quashed the Chief Commissioner's order. The publication of one newspaper (*Preet Lari*) was prohibited for an indefinite period. The keeper of a Press and 4 publishers and printers were fined for publication of obscene matter. Two books which contained objectionable matter were forfeited. In one of these two cases, however, the order was set aside by the Punjab High Court on appeal.

## SECTION VII.—FOREIGNERS

38. *Visas for Foreign Tourists.*—In order to encourage tourist traffic, particularly from 'hard currency' areas, Indian Representatives in those countries were given discretion in 1949 to grant visas for three months stay in India to tourists and businessmen without prior reference to the Government of India. This discretion was subsequently conferred also on Indian Representatives in Commonwealth countries. Special instructions regarding the grant of collective visas, registration and 'licences to travel' in India to about 600 tourists from America who are coming to India in March 1951 have also been issued.

39. *Revision of the Indian Passport Rules.*—The Indian Passport Rules which were originally issued in 1921 had been amended from time to time to meet changing conditions and had also become out-of-date in certain respects. They were, therefore, revised. The main changes in the revised Rules are—

- (i) the exemption hitherto enjoyed by British Military, Naval and Air forces personnel proceeding to India on duty and members of their families accompanying them as well as by persons domiciled in India proceeding from Malayá, Singapore and Burma has been withdrawn; and
- (ii) a new provision to deal with persons who enter India with false passports has been introduced.

40. *Abolition of the Travel Permit System between India and Pondichery and Karaikal.*—Since it was felt that the system of 'travel permits', which was introduced in April 1949, for security and other reasons, to regulate travel between India and French Establishments of Pondichery and Karaikal was serving no useful purpose, it was abolished in October, 1950.

41. *Exemption from the Indian Passport Rules.*

(a) *Members of hill tribes on the Indo-Burmese border.*—As a result of the revision of the Indian Passport Rules, the free movement between India and Burma of members of Indian and Burmese hill tribes living in the territories adjacent to the Indo-Burmese land frontier who habitually travel between these countries, was

hampered. In order to remove this difficulty and since members of Indian hill tribes entering Burma by land who do not proceed beyond 25 miles from the land border are exempt from the provisions of the Burma Passport Rules, similar exemption has been granted to members of hill tribes entering India by land.

(b) *Persons proceeding by air from Nepal.*—In view of the introduction of an air service between India and Nepal, it has been decided to exempt Indians, Tibetans, Nepalese and Bhutanese entering India by air from Nepal from the provisions of Indian Passport Rules, 1950. All these persons enjoy such exemption when entering India by land.

42. *Delegation of Powers under the Indian Passport Act and Rules, the Registration of Foreigners Rules and the Foreigners Act, 1946, to Part 'B' and Part 'C' States.*—Certain powers under the Indian Passport Act and Rules, the Registration of Foreigners Rules, and the Foreigners Act, 1946, which had been delegated to the States in Part 'A' and the old Chief Commissioners' Provinces to regulate the entry, movement and conduct of foreigners in India, have now been delegated to the Part 'B' and Part 'C' States also.

43. *Amendment of the Registration of Foreigners Rules.*—The Reserve Bank of India who are compiling statistics of receipts and payments of foreign exchange need full particulars of all persons arriving in and leaving India. It is possible to collect this information from the schedules of passengers which are required to be furnished under the Registration of Foreigners Rules 1939, in respect of each vessel arriving in and departing from India, if the schedules were made applicable to all persons instead of foreigners, as hitherto. Necessary amendments to provide for this was, therefore, made in the said Rules.

44. *Exemptions from the Registration of Foreigners Rules.*—

(a) *Foreign Students coming to India on Cultural Scholarships.*—It has been decided to exempt foreign students who are admitted into India on cultural scholarships from the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, since, apart from being India's guests, their visit will promote cultural and friendly relations with the countries concerned. Exemptions will, however, be granted to them individually on their arrival in India.

(b) *Officials of the United Nations and certain specialised agencies thereof.*—Under the provisions of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947, Representatives to Members of the Principal and Subsidiary Organs of the United Nations and to Conferences convened by the United Nations are exempt *inter alia* from aliens registration in respect of themselves and their

wives in the State which they are visiting or through which they are passing in the exercise of their functions. These privileges and immunities have also been extended to the following specialised agencies—International Civil Aviation Organisation; World Health Organisation; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organisation; United Nations Economic, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation; International Monetary Fund; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Universal Postal Union. Officials of the United Nations and the specialised agencies mentioned above proceeding to or through India on official business who hold U.N. Laissez-passers or such other documents proving their official status have been exempted from registration by amending the Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1949.

45. *Treatment of Tibetans.*—Tibetans, although foreigners, were hitherto exempt from the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Rules. In view of the recent developments in Tibet, it has been decided to withdraw this exemption. Orders have issued requiring Tibetans in India to get themselves registered with the nearest Registration Officer by the 26th February, 1951. Tibetans appearing for registration will not be required to produce identity documents, since it would be difficult for them to obtain such documents but will, if required, furnish four copies of their photographs or four complete sets of their finger impressions.

Tibetans entering India hereafter will be required to obtain permits for entry and stay in India and also to get themselves registered at the border checking posts through which they enter India.

46. *Indian Citizenship Law.*—The draft of the Bill providing for acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters regarding citizenship in India has been finalised at the departmental level.

47. *Amendment of Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939.*—Since the state of war with Germany has now ceased to exist, the system of exit permits which Germans were required to obtain at the time of departure from India has been abolished. Exit permits have been done away with in the case of Japanese also.

48. *Relaxation of Visa Regulations in respect of Germans.*—Germans, as ex-enemy nationals, were subject to certain visa restrictions. It has been decided that there is no longer any valid ground to discriminate against Germans in the matter of visas. Instructions have accordingly been issued to the Indian Military Mission,

Berlin, to grant to German businessmen, representing well-known German firms, visas for three months stay in India without prior reference to the Government of India.

49. *Acquisition of Indian Citizenship Under the Constitution.*—Article 5 of the Constitution provides that any person who has been residing in India for more than five years immediately before the 26th January, 1950, with the intention of making India his permanent home, is a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution. Detailed instructions have been issued to all State Governments regarding the procedure that should be followed in the recognition of foreigners as Indian citizens under this provision.

50. *Recoveries from Foreign Governments.*—During the year under review, a further bill amounting to Rs. 29,567 was presented to the Netherlands Government on account of the cost of maintenance of their internees during the war. The payment of this bill as well as that of Rs. 4,36,700 presented last year is still awaited. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,27,02,600 is still due from the Government of Malay. The matter is being actively pursued by our High Commissioner with the Government of U.K. It is being suggested to that Government that, since the internees in question were accepted at their instance, the amount of the bill may be paid by them and later on adjusted with the Government of Malay.

51. *Disposal of Buildings of Internment Camps.*—The Camp buildings at Dehra Dun have been placed at the disposal of the U.P. Government, while those at Deoli have recently been vacated by the refugees. Further steps for their disposal are being taken.

#### SECTION VIII.—POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS AND CONNECTED MATTERS; ADMINISTRATION OF ARMS ACT & RULES.

52. *Strength of the Police in Part A States and the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.*—On the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the latter half of 1947 and keeping in view the prevailing conditions, the former Provinces (now States) reinforced their Police forces during that year and in the first half of 1948. Conditions have since become stabilized and therefore there has been no general increase in the Police strength in the subsequent years but certain States have brought about further readjustment in the strength of their armed and unarmed Police forces. The following Table shows the sanctioned strength of Police in the Part 'A' States and also in the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi,

Andaman and Nicobar Islands as at the end of the years 1948 and 1949:—

State	Sanctioned Strength of police					
	As on 1-12-48			As on 31-12-49		
	Armed	Unarmed	Total	Armed	Unarmed	Total
Assam	3309	4556	7865	2324	5033	7357
Bihar	15190	15774	30964	14443	12171	26614
Bombay	24066	29238	53304	28397	37892	66289
Madhya Pradesh	6830	16900	23730	6890	16522	23412
Madras	19405	36617	56022	19240	37838	57078
Orissa	4530	6865	11395	4497	6520	11017
Punjab	16202	5739	21961	20436	1255	21691
Uttar Pradesh	28912	34915	63827	24249	35362	59611
West Bengal	12168	23795	35963	14048	24393	38441
Ajmer	752	1368	2120	669	1396	2065
Coorg	215	Nil	215	215	Nil	215
Delhi	2086	3555	5641	2086	3538	5624
Andamans	106	454	560	106	454	560

As during the previous years, this Ministry assisted State Governments in the procurement of arms and ammunition and wireless equipment for their police.

53. *Home Guards and analogous forces.*—In addition to the police, most of the Part A State Governments maintain auxiliary police forces known variously as Home Guards, Prantiya Raksha Dal, National Volunteer Force, etc. The latest available figures of their strength are given below:—

State	Strength as on 30-6-50
Assam	2,511
Bihar	4,601
Bombay	9,27,935
Madhya Pradesh	15,341
Madras	6,609
Orissa (Not raised)	—
Punjab	1,912
Uttar Pradesh	5,85,031
West Bengal	624*

\*Figures as on 31-3-50.

This Ministry have assisted the State Governments in the procurement of arms and ammunition, etc., for these forces too.

54. *Police in the States of Delhi and Ajmer.*—In the Review for the year 1949 a reference was made to the proposal for the re-organization of the Delhi Police. The scheme envisaged the strengthening of both the armed and unarmed branches, with particular stress on the strengthening of the C.I.D., Armed Reserve, and the provision of adequate transport to make the force sufficiently mobile and efficient. The Standing Finance Committee approved the proposal at its meeting held on the 17th March, 1950. The expenditure involved in the implementation of the scheme was to be spread over a period of years. The first instalment has already been put into effect.

In a subsequent meeting held on the 2nd August, 1950, the Standing Finance Committee directed that no expenditure should be incurred on the second and subsequent phases of the re-organization of the Delhi Police till the whole scheme is reviewed and brought up again before the Standing Finance Committee. Accordingly action on the second and subsequent phases of the scheme has been deferred.

A proposal for the reorganization of the Ajmer Police which has been under consideration in the Ministry for some time past, is being deferred in view of the present financial stringency. In fact, the Chief Commissioner has proposed keeping certain posts in the Ajmer District Police in abeyance in the interests of economy.

Mention was made in last year's Review of the proposal to integrate the police forces of some of the Part 'C' States and to form them into a single Police District and to create a common cadre in respect of certain ranks. Necessary legislation (Police Act of 1949) permitting formation of a single Police District for the various Chief Commissioners' States has already been enacted. Due to certain administrative reasons, further action on this proposal has been deferred. In the meantime as a further measure to place police of Part 'C' States, which are proposed to be integrated, under unified control and with a view to ensuring that the necessary amount of professional experience is brought to bear on police administration, the Inspector General of Police Delhi has already been appointed as the Inspector General of Police also for Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur.

55. *Police Medals.*—In the Review for the year 1949 it was stated that in view of the inauguration of the Republic, the question of the institution of fresh awards in place of the King's Police and Fire Services Medal and the Indian Police Medal, which were instituted under Royal Warrants, was being considered. The designs and the ribands of the proposed new Medals and the Warrants and the rules governing their award have been finalized and a formal announcement in regard to them is expected to be made before long.\*

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\* Since made.

56. *Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee*.—As stated in the Review for the year 1949, the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee was appointed to examine the actual operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, and similar Acts in force in different parts of the country, to consider the views of the various State Governments as well as non-official individuals and organisations and to make recommendations for the modification or repeal of the Act. The Committee concluded their work and submitted a report in the beginning of November 1950. The main recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement which was laid on the table of Parliament on the 30th November, 1950 with the reply to Question No. 533 asked by Shri Chandrika Ram. The report of the Committee is under print. On receipt of the printed copies of the report from the Press, they will be circulated to the State Governments for furnishing their views on the recommendations made therein. On receipt of their views, a final decision will be taken in the matter.

57. *Administration of the Indian Arms Act and Rules*.—As stated in the Review for the year 1949, the Arms Act and Rules are in actual practice administered through the State Governments concerned, though the general policy is laid down by the Government of India. The Act and Rules have not yet been applied to the Part B States, where the subject of arms and ammunition, etc., continues to be governed by local laws. A Bill extending *inter alia* the Indian Arms Act to those States, has, however, already been introduced in Parliament. The question of determining the form in which the Rules made under the Act should apply to those States in due course is under consideration. It is proposed to consult the State Governments concerned very shortly in the matter.

The policy of the Government of India continues to be that licences for arms for self-protection should be issued as liberally as possible consistent with the need of the individuals concerned for the weapons and the law and order situation. They are also anxious that licencees should be provided with the necessary arms and ammunition which are still in short supply. It has been decided, in principle, to undertake the manufacture of arms and ammunition of popular types for civilian licencees in Government ordnance factories. Technical details to implement this decision are being worked out. It will, however, take some more time before a firm date by which their products are expected to be available to public, can be indicated. In the meanwhile, arms imported from abroad by private dealers are being distributed as equitably as possible among the various States under a system of allocation which was introduced in the year 1948.

In last year's Review it was reported that a decision had been taken to curtail the exemptions allowed under Schedule I to the

Indian Arms Rules to certain persons and categories of persons from the obligation to take out licences for personal arms and ammunition and to limit them only to the President of the Union, the Heads of the States (i.e., Governors, Rajpramukhs and Chief Commissioners) Coorgis and such Rulers of the former Indian States, their sons and members of their families and their A.D.Cs. and personal bodyguards as were entitled to this privilege in the past and in whose cases the covenants executed by the Government of India and the Rulers provide for the continuance of the privilege. Formal orders to give effect to this decision were issued in April, 1950. To mitigate the hardship in the case of those previously exempted, instructions have been issued for the issue of free licences to them in respect of the arms etc., held by them under previous exemptions.

In the case of the Members of Parliament orders have been issued that all of them should, for the duration of the present Parliament be allowed the concession of free licences for all their personal arms.

58. *Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless).*—For some years past, an office known as Wireless Inspectorate had been functioning under this Ministry for the co-ordination of the Police Wireless Systems in the various States and for advising the States on technical matters in connection with their Police wireless communications. With effect from the 1st April 1950, this office has been redesignated as the Directorate of Co-ordination, Police Wireless and assigned the status of a subordinate office.

Keeping in view the importance of a system of communications for their Police forces and to eliminate the possibility of disruption by subversive elements, the State Governments have set up their own Intra State Police Wireless Systems. To fill up the gap in respect of similar facilities in connection with communications between the headquarters of the Central Government and the State Governments the Standing Finance Committee approved early in 1949 a proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs to organize a self-contained Inter-State Police Wireless System with central control stations at Delhi, to be manned by staff recruited by and working under this Ministry. The scheme envisaged the setting up of outstations at Shillong, Calcutta, Patna, Cuttack, Jubbulpore or Nagpur, Madras, Poona or Bombay, Simla, Lucknow, Ajmer, Mercara-Coorg, and Port Blair. The necessary equipment for the setting up of a portion of the system has arrived and the Directorate has already taken in hand the work of setting up the various outstations.

59. *Delhi Special Police Establishment.*—The Delhi Special Police Establishment has continued to do useful work and the following:

comparative figures give an idea of its activities during the past year:—

	1949	1950
1. No. of cases registered.	731	492
2. No. of cases sent up for trial	464	276
Convictions	109	154
Pending	362	317
Acquittals	100	130
3. No. of cases reported for departmental action..	102	166
Punished departmentally	16	41
Pending	80	170
Exonerated	9	37
4. No. of cases under investigation	303	321
5. No. of cases ready for prosecution	17	*2
6. No. of cases dropped	114	102
7. Fines imposed	Rs. 65,661-8-0	Rs. 597,665-9-0

(N. B.—The figures for 1949 and 1950 at items 2-7 above include cases which were registered prior to 1949 and 1950).

\*Besides 31 cases pending sanction for prosecution.

Comparative strength of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the years 1949 and 1950.

Posts	1949	1950
Inspector General	1	1
Assistant Inspector General	1	1
Superintendents of Police	6	6
Deputy Superintendents of Police	13	13
Legal Advisers and Public Prosecutors	7	5
Administrative Officer	1	1
Inspectors.	54	43
Prosecuting Inspectors	12	11
Sub-Inspectors	96	61
Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors	12	9
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	52	24
Head Constables	48	33
Foot Constables	475	276
Ministerial Staff.	187	152
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>636</b>

The cost of the Delhi Special Police Establishment during the financial years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is as given below:—

1949-50	1950-51
Rs. 16,67,000	Rs. 20,84,000

A saving of one lakh of rupees has been effected during 1950-51 against the sanctioned budget grant of-Rs. 21,84,000.

The Committee of the Parliament under the chairmanship of Dr. Tekchand which was appointed to enquire into the working of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 have held a number of sittings and have made certain recommendations for amendment of the criminal law and procedure pending submission of their final report.

60. *Central Police Training College, Abu.*—This institution which was established in September 1948 for imparting training to cadet officers recruited to the Indian Police Service has been functioning efficiently. As against the 78 I.P.S. probationers who completed their training at the Central Police Training College last year, 68 completed their training during the year 1950. A batch of 14 Hyderabad Police Service Probationers were also trained at the college last year. The college, has on its staff, the following members:—

Commandant	..	..	..	1
Assistant Commanding	..	..	..	1
Chief Instructors (DSP)	..	..	..	2
Inspectors of Police	..	..	..	11
Sub-Inspectors of Police	..	..	..	6
Head Constables	..	..	..	17
Constables	..	..	..	44
Constable Drivers	..	..	..	6
Hindi Teachers	..	..	..	2
Medical Officer	..	..	..	1
Compounder	..	..	..	1
Nursing & Hospital Orderlies	..	..	..	4
Wireless Operators	..	..	..	6
Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	..	..	..	1
Administrative Officer	..	..	..	1
Assistant	..	..	..	1
Stenographer	..	..	..	1
Accountant	..	..	..	1
Clerks	..	..	..	4
Daftary	..	..	..	1
Sweepers & Bhisties	..	..	..	14
Malies	..	..	..	6
Syces	..	..	..	25
Grass Cutters	..	..	..	12
Farrier	..	..	..	1

61. *Intelligence Bureau.*—The work of expansion and reorganisation of the Intelligence Bureau has made considerable progress and the Central Intelligence Officer Organisation in the States is being put on a more useful basis. The question of conferring on the Bureau powers of investigation into certain type of offences is under examination in the light of the views expressed by the State Governments.

#### SECTION IX—JUDICIAL

62. *Supreme Court.*—The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been considerably enlarged under the Constitution. The Court has also been kept busy with applications for enforcement of Fundamental Rights under article 32 of the Constitution and applications for special leave to appeal under article 136. In order to cope with the increased work, the strength of the Supreme Court, which consisted initially of a Chief Justice and five Judges, has been augmented by an additional two Judges.

On the commencement of the Constitution the authority functioning as Privy Council in Part B States was abolished and all appeals and other proceedings pending before such authority were transferred to the Supreme Court in accordance with article 374(4) of the Constitution. Quite a large number of such appeals and proceedings were pending before the Judicial Committee of Hyderabad and for their disposal a special Bench of the Supreme Court was set up at Hyderabad.

63. *High Courts.*—It was necessary, before the commencement of the Constitution, to review the strength of the various High Courts, in order to meet the situation created by the absence in the Constitution of any provision for temporary additional and acting judges. As a result of this review, most of the temporary posts were converted into permanent posts and their incumbents appointed as permanent Judges.

64. *Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court at Delhi.*—The proposal for moving some of the Government offices out of Delhi having been shelved, it was not possible to find suitable accommodation for the location of a Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court in Delhi. The question is, nevertheless, being pursued and it is hoped that it will be possible to secure accommodation for the Circuit Court and for the Judges in Delhi shortly.

65. *Legislation.*—Two Bills sponsored by this Ministry were introduced in the current session of Parliament. One is a Bill to amend the Delhi (Laws) Act, 1915, which provides for the repeal of the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, in its application to the Shahdara Ilaqa of Delhi and for the extension of the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939, to

this Ilaqa of Delhi State. The second is the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1950, which provides for the extension of the Code to all Part B States (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir) and makes certain other changes in the procedural law of the country in criminal cases.

There are two more Bills under consideration. One is a Bill to re-enact the law of Contempt of Courts for the whole of India (except Jammu and Kashmir), so as to give power to a High Court to punish for its contempt irrespective of whether the contempt is committed within or outside its territorial jurisdiction and irrespective of whether the contemner for the time being resides at a place within or outside its jurisdiction. The second is the Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, which lays down a simple procedure for inter-State transfer of prisoners wanted by courts to give evidence or to answer a charge.

66. *Extension of Laws to Delhi and Ajmer.*—As most of the Part C States have no legislature of their own, it was necessary to adopt some simple device whereby existing laws could be extended to these States. Accordingly, the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950, was enacted. A list of laws extended to the States of Delhi and Ajmer during the period under review is given below:—

S. No.	Name of the Act	State to which extended	Object of legislation
1.	The U.P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937.	Delhi	To provide for exemption from payment of taxes on entertainments in certain cases; suspension of the licenses of cinema houses, and for increasing the rate of taxation on entertainments and bettings.
2.	The Cattle Trespass (Central Provinces) (Amendment) Act, 1937.	Delhi	To provide for a shorter period for keeping unclaimed cattle under custody.
3.	The East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1949.	Delhi	To encourage the Indian system of medicine and to regulate the qualifications and practice of the Hakims and Vaidis in the State.
4.	The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle Control (Amendment) Act, 1950.	Delhi	To provide for the continuance of control over essential commodities.
5.	The Societies Registration (Amendment) Act, 1912 (Bombay Act, of 1912).	Ajmer	To enable Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on dissolution, to hand over their property etc., to Government.

### 67. Committees.

(1) *High Court Arrears Committee*.—The committee which was set up in 1949 under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice S. R. Das, now a Judge of the Supreme Court, to enquire into the question of accumulation of arrears in High Courts and to suggest ways and means for liquidating them, has submitted its report to Government. The report is under consideration. Some replies from State Government are still awaited.

(2) *Committee on Religious and Charitable Trusts*.—A Cabinet Committee has been set up to examine all existing legislation relating to religious and charitable trusts in India and to suggest what action should be taken by the Government of India in the matter. The Committee consists of:—

1. The Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari.
2. The Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil.
3. The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
4. The Hon'ble Shri K. Santhanam.

68. *Mercy Petitions*.—Under Article 72 (c) of the Constitution the President has power to suspend or commute the sentence of death passed on any person in the territory of India. 183 Petitions for mercy were received from condemned prisoners in all Part A, B and C States during the year. The President commuted the sentence of death to transportation for life in 46 cases.

## SECTION X—CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS, CENSUS, CIVIL DEFENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

69. *Coorg*.—An Agricultural Income-Tax Bill has been passed by the Coorg Legislative Council and is now awaiting the assent of the President. It is expected that this measure will yield additional revenue of about Rs. 9 lakhs.

It has been decided that the fresh elections to the Coorg Legislative Council will be on the basis of adult suffrage. The necessary Bill to amend the Coorg Electoral Rolls is under consideration.

### 70. *Andaman and Nicobar Islands*.

(1) *Budget*.—A sum of Rs. 1,25,76,000 (Rupees one crore twenty-five lakhs and seventy-six thousand) was provided under Grant No. 92-Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the current financial year, i.e., 1950-51. A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 2,04,000 was sanctioned for establishing Government Depots at Calcutta and Madras for the disposal of South Andamans timber. Previously timber was sold outright at Port Blair to a few selected timber merchants appointed as the accredited agents of the Andamans Forest Department. As

this system suffered from several defects, it was decided to conduct open public auction of timber through Government sales depots at Calcutta and Madras. The annual surplus which the new scheme is expected to yield will be approximately Rs. 4 lakhs, in addition to a profit of about Rs. 13 lakhs expected to be earned by the Forest Department.

For the financial year 1951-52 a provision of Rs. 1,22,17,000 has been proposed to meet charges on account of pay of establishments, maintenance of essential public services and other usual expenditure and also the expenditure on the development of forests, cultivable land and fisheries considered essential for the economic development of the Islands.

(2) *Relief to persons who suffered loss of property etc. during enemy occupation of the Islands.*—A sum of Rs. 1 lakh and 2 thousand has been provided in the budget estimates for 1951-52 for affording relief in the form of interest-free advances to those persons who suffered loss of property during the Japanese occupation of the Islands, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 in the case of each individual.

(3) *Rehabilitation of Displaced Personnel.*—During 1950, 119 displaced families were sent to the Andamans in different batches. The concessions sanctioned for them were as follows:—

- (i) Ten acres of land free of cost to each family.
- (ii) Exemption of land revenue for two years.
- (iii) Facilities for cutting timber free of cost from Government forests for construction of a house.
- (iv) Grant of the following loans:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
(a) House building . . . . .	500	0	0
(b) Purchase of bullocks . . . . .	700	0	0
(c) Purchase of implements and utensils . . . . .	130	0	0
(d) Purchase of seeds and manure . . . . .	100	0	0
(e) Maintenance at the rate of Rs. 15/- and Rs. 10/- per adult and child respectively per mensem for six months.	360	0	0
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Inclusive of a loan of Rs. 1,790 and of the cost of passage from the place of departure to the place of destination in the Andamans, each selected family was eligible for a total loan of Rs. 2,000.

(4) *Settlement of Indian evacuees from Burma in the Andamans.*—The question of allowing about 120 families of Indian evacuees from Burma to settle down in the Andamans has been under consideration for some time past. As an experimental measure, the Government of India have approved of the settlement of 20 families.

(or 100 persons) in the first instance and have sanctioned the following as measures of assistance to them:—

- (i) Payment of advances not exceeding Rs. 15,000 to cover the cost of passages and transportation charges of the personal effects, provisions, necessary appliances, implements etc. from Rangoon to Port Blair of the 20 families. The advances are repayable by the families as soon as they are in a position to do so.
- (ii) Allotment of ten acres of land, made up of approximately five acres of valley land and five acres of hilly land free of cost and free of land revenue for two years, to each of the families.
- (iii) Grant of an advance of Rs. 75 per acre to be allowed by the Chief Commissioner for clearance of the valley land. Such advances will be granted entirely within the discretion of the Chief Commissioner according to the nature of the land allotted and the progress made in its clearance. All advances made on this account will be treated as Taqavi loans, recoverable as arrears of land revenue after two years of their grant.

(5) *Scheme for the settlement of non-agriculturist and agriculturist families from East Bengal in the Andamans.*—The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the settlement of 83 non-agriculturist displaced families from East Bengal in the Andamans. The scheme involves the grant of the following concessions:—

- (i) A plot of homestead land measuring 33 acres for each family.
- (ii) An *ad hoc* lump sum maintenance grant at the rate of Rs. 30 per adult and Rs. 15 per child (12 years or below) up to a maximum of Rs. 100 per family.
- (iii) A house-building loan of Rs. 900 for each family.
- (iv) A small trade loan of Rs. 500 per family.

There is the likelihood of a further batch of 150 displaced agriculturists being sent to the Andamans.

(6) *Proposal to settle emigrants from British Guiana.*—The question of rehabilitating 400 emigrants from British Guiana at present living near Calcutta was considered and a trial party of 6 persons was allowed to go to the Islands to see things for themselves. It became clear that they were not inclined to work in forests and wanted to obtain the same concessions from Government as had been given to the first batch of settlers from West Bengal. The consideration of the proposal had therefore to be abandoned.

(7) *Phased scheme for colonization of the Andamans during the next five years.*—The Government of India are considering a five-year plan for disafforestation of 30,000 acres of land in the South and Middle Andamans so as to enable 6,000 families of displaced persons to settle down in the Islands.

(8) *Repatriation of Indonesians from the Andamans.*—During the Japanese occupation a fairly large number of Indonesians had been brought into the Islands as labourers. All, except four, were repatriated on the 30th June 1950. As regards the remaining four, two have been treated as Indian Nationals at their request. The third one has also asked for permission to remain in the Islands as an Indian citizen. The fourth person is in hiding.

(9) *Advisory Council.*—The following members were appointed as members of the Advisory Council for the Islands to be associated with the Chief Commissioner in the discharge of his administrative functions:—

- (1) Mr. Akbar Ali.
- (2) Mr. Govinda Rajulu.
- (3) Mr. Venketagiri.
- (4) Mr. Kurmaya.
- (5) Mr. Narayan Chandra Dutta.

(10) *Food position.*—Food grains for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are as usual procured through the Food and Agriculture Ministry and sent to the Andamans as and when required by the Administration. Sugar is now allotted at the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner to the Central Welfare Co-operative Society, Port Blair, by the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

(11) *Establishment of two copra drying sheds in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*—The question of establishing a coconut oil mill was considered but was not pursued in view of the present insufficient produce of copra. As a preliminary step, sanction was accorded for the running of two coconut drying sheds in Port Blair and Car Nicobar on a co-operative basis by a group of 20 coconut planters and for the granting to each of the planters an additional advance of Rs. 2,000 under the 10 lakh scheme.

(12) *Palm Gur Development Scheme.*—A scheme has been sanctioned for preparation of palm gur from the sweet juice of coconut palms.

(13) *Shipping.*—Till the middle of the year 1950, there was only one vessel, namely, S.S. 'Maharaja' chartered by the Government of India for the transport of passengers and cargo to and from the Andamans. It was found that one vessel was totally insufficient to

meet the requirements, particularly for transporting timber from the Islands to the mainland. During the year 1949, 14 special ships had to be sent from the mainland to the Islands to lift timber. At times considerable difficulty was experienced in securing suitable ships for lifting heavy logs of timber. In view of these difficulties Government decided to employ a second ship for India-Andaman service. Accordingly S.S. 'Bharatkhand' of the Bharat Line Ltd. was chartered from June 1950 for a period of 12 months in the first instance at the hired rate of Rs. 67,890 per month i.e., Rs. 15/8/- per ton on the dead weight of the vessel viz. 4380 tons. The carrying capacity of the vessel is 1300 tons of timber with a speed of about 10 knots. She can also carry 4 cabin passengers.

While "Bharatkhand" is mainly a cargo vessel, the S.S. 'Maharaja' is a cargo-cum-passenger ship. The latter plies regularly between Port Blair and Calcutta/Madras, the voyage taking 3½ days each way. She makes fortnightly trips to Calcutta and once in two months to Madras. She carries on an average 400 passengers and a cargo of about 1500 tons.

(14) *Fresh Laws and Regulations for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*—The registration of births, marriages and deaths in the Andamans was regulated by certain administrative circulars which consequent on the abolition of the Islands as a penal settlement had become obsolete. It was considered desirable that the registration of births and deaths should be made compulsory in the Islands to conform with the practice followed under various State Governments Statutes. Since it was not possible to do so under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, a fresh Regulation (entitled the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Births and Deaths Registration Regulation, 1950, No. 1 of 1950) modifying suitably the said Act in its application to the Islands, was promulgated by the President under clause (2) of Article 243 of the Constitution.

It was also considered desirable that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which are administered by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation III of 1876 (and where the Chief Commissioner is the Sessions Judge and the Deputy Commissioner the Additional Sessions Judge), should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court in civil and criminal matters. For this purpose the President promulgated a new Regulation known as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Amendment) Regulation, 1950 (No. II of 1950). The date from which the amending Regulation will come into force has not been fixed so far. Meanwhile steps are being taken to extend the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court to the Islands also by an Act of Parliament with reference to Article 230 of the Constitution.

(15) *Administration*.—There has been no change in the Administration since the last review except that Dr. R. L. Mehra vacated the post of Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, in November 1950 on his appointment as Medical Superintendent, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. Dr. P. R. Sondhi has now succeeded him as Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

(16) *Public Works*.—The following works were completed during the year 1950 at a cost of Rs. 4,95,929:—

- (i) Special repairs to sea wall.
- (ii) Labour Barracks at Delaneypur.
- (iii) Temporary High Level Water Supply Scheme.
- (iv) Construction of residential accommodation for the Police Department at Nancowrie.
- (v) Construction of Police outpost Wireless Station at Nancowrie.
- (vi) Improvement to sea wall at Chatham.
- (vii) Erection of M. B. Shed for Power House at Chatham.
- (viii) Erection of M. B. Shed at Phoenix Bay.

(17) *New Schemes*.—Some of the new schemes, apart from those relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons, sanctioned for the next year are as follows:—

- (i) A provision of Rs. 32,000 has been made for the purchase of a Mobile Van fitted with Projector for effective publicity in the rural areas of the Islands.
- (ii) A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made for the purchase of a tractor and additional milch cattle.
- (iii) A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made for the purchase of a Diesel Engine for the launch 'Kismet' to replace the old engine which has been constantly giving trouble and dislocating work. A provision of Rs. 20,000 has also been made for the purchase of a 80 H.P. Motor for generating electric energy for Dockyard use.
- (iv) A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made for the purchase of an Ambulance to replace an old one which is constantly going out of order due to wear and tear.
- (v) A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the purchase of new trucks as some of the trucks have become un-serviceable.
- (vi) A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made for the Police Wireless and Police Post at Great Nicobar to be opened next year and for the enlistment of Bush Policemen.

71. *Census*.—Active preparations for the Census were made during the year. Fifteen officers were appointed early in the year as Superintendents of Census Operations. In the light of decisions taken by Government about the census questionnaire the details of instructions to enumerators and all other organisational arrangements were settled by the Census Commissioner after discussion in a Conference with all Census Superintendents held in February.

While the Census questionnaire generally follows the line adopted in past censuses, the scope of enquiries regarding the means of livelihood has been enlarged, and enquiries regarding castes and communities have been limited to the minimum necessary for purposes of article 338 of the Constitution.

It is intended that a National Register of citizens should be prepared, as part of the 1951 census operations, containing the essential census data ascertained in respect of each person at the census. The Register will be used for local extraction of census information after the main census tabulation is completed, as a framework for social economic surveys based on random sampling and to provide part of the data necessary for maintenance of electoral rolls. The Register will be preserved till the next census.

Superintendents of Census Operations framed and issued detailed local instructions for setting up the organisation for enumeration throughout the country. In accordance with these instructions the country has been divided into blocks, circles and charges; and Enumerators, Supervisors and Charge Superintendents appointed in these areas respectively. The total number of census officers thus appointed is estimated to be approximately seven lakhs. Systematic training of the staff, grade by grade, was in progress during the last quarter of the year and will continue till the enumeration commences.

The enumeration is due to begin at sunrise on the 9th February 1951 and end at sunrise on the 1st March 1951, which is the reference date for the 1951 census. There will be a final check on enumeration during the first three days of March in order to bring the enumeration record up to the reference date.

Orders of the President under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively for Part A and Part B States were issued during the year. The Census Commissioner determined the population, as on 1st March 1950 of each of the States in India, of the Scheduled Castes and of the Scheduled Tribes for each of the Part A and Part B States, as required by the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950.

72. *Civil Defence—Fire-fighting.*—The question of fire fighting which forms an essential part of Civil Defence came to be considered while examining the problem as to what civil defence measures should for the present be adopted for India. It was decided that steps should be taken for the systematic and regular training of personnel (both civilian and of the Armed Forces) in up-to-date methods of fire-fighting. As there is no institution in India where such technical training could be imparted, it has been decided to set up at an early date a central institution which could cater to the needs of the Central and State Governments, the Defence Services and large industrial undertakings. An Expert Committee was set up to work out details in regard to the location of the institution, the syllabus and programme for training, the equipment required, the instructor personnel and other matters. The Committee has submitted its report which contains concrete proposals in this regard, as well as recommendations in regard to a uniform fire legislation for the whole of India, standardization and manufacture of fire-fighting equipment, reorganisation of the fire services and other ancillary matters connected therewith. The Report is being examined in consultation with the State Governments and Ministries concerned. It is hoped that the proposed Central Institution will start functioning soon.

In conformity with one of the recommendations of the Expert Committee, the administration of the Delhi Fire Service has been taken over by this Ministry with effect from the middle of August, 1950.

73. *Privilege Ticket Order Concession.*—In view of the pressing need for economy, the P.T.O. concession has been further suspended till the end of February, 1952.

74. *Diwakar Committee.*—The Report of the Committee was considered by Government and it was decided that no action on the Report need be taken for the present.

75. *Scheduled Areas.*—The Scheduled Areas in Part A and Part B States have been notified by the President, as required under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.

76. *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Part A and Part B States have been notified, as required under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. As there is no provision in the Constitution for the specification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Part C States, non-statutory lists for these States are under preparation.

77. *Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—A Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed by the President, as required under clause (1) of Article 338 of the Constitution. He has assumed charge and a separate office for him is being set up.

78. *Grant-in-aid for State Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution.*—A grant-in-aid of Rs. 24 lakhs has been sanctioned for development schemes undertaken by the Assam Government for the purpose of raising the level of administration of the Tribal Areas in that State. Similar Schemes received from other States are under consideration.

79. *Warrant of Precedence.*—A revised Table of Precedence showing the position of officers of and above the rank of Joint Secretaries to the Government of India has been published. A subsidiary Table in respect of all other officers is under preparation.

80. *All India Civil List.*—Arrangements for the printing and publication of a new Civil List known as "ALL INDIA CIVIL LIST" have been made. It is expected that the first issue of this list which will give information about the various cadres of Gazetted officials both at the Centre and in the States will be published by April next.

81. *Institution of suitable Awards in recognition of Meritorious Services.*—The question whether any award by the State for meritorious public service should be instituted and if so, the services for which it should be made and the type or types of awards that should be instituted is under examination.

82. *Catering arrangements in the Secretariat.*—In order to provide wholesome and cheap refreshments to the Secretariat staff, it has been decided that the existing tiffin rooms run by private contractors should be replaced as early as possible by Canteens on the Cafeteria system on a "NO PROFIT NO LOSS" basis. Arrangements for the setting up of such canteens which will be under the general control of Government are being made.

83. *Holidays and Casual Leave.*—The question of holidays observed in the Central Government offices and in the various States has been reviewed. It has been decided not to reduce further the number of holidays observed by the Government of India. The State Governments have, however, been requested to reduce their holidays, as far as possible, so as to conform to the number observed by the Government of India. The maximum number of days of casual leave has, however, been reduced from 20 to 15 per year in the case of Central Government employees.

## APPENDIX I

Statement showing a summary of the principal recommendations made in the Report on the Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government, the Cabinet decisions thereon, and the present stage of implementation.

Recommendations.	Decisions of the Cabinet.	Stage of implementation as on 31-12-1950.
I. Ministers.		
(i) There should continue to be three categories of Members of the Council of Ministers, namely Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. Provision should also be made for a Cabinet Minister without Portfolio and where necessary more than one.	(i) The Prime Minister should have absolute discretion regarding the number of Cabinet Ministers and other Ministers to be appointed.	
(ii) The functional distinction between the three categories of Ministers should be clearly defined and provided for in the Rules of Business.	(ii) The functions and responsibilities of Ministers should not be defined rigidly.	
(iii) The total number of Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State should not ordinarily fall short of the total number of Ministries and should not ordinarily exceed the total number of departments. It is not possible to lay down a rigid formula defining the number of ministers likely to be required in each of the three categories.		
II. Cabinet Committees.		
(i) It is essential that there should be a proper division of labour and effective delegation within the Cabinet. For this purpose Committees of Cabinet are necessary. A clear distinction should be drawn between Standing Committees of Cabinet and <i>ad hoc</i> Committees of Cabinet.	(i) The following Cabinet Committees should be established :— (a) <i>Standing Committees.</i> Defence Committee, Economic Committee, Parliamentary & Legal Affairs Committee, Appointments Committee.	The Standing and <i>ad hoc</i> Committees as approved by the Cabinet have been established.
(ii) There should be four Standing Committees of Cabinet, namely, the Defence Committee of Cabinet, the Economic Committee of Cabinet, the Administrative Organisation Committee of Cabinet and the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of Cabinet.	(b) <i>Ad hoc Committees.</i> Administrative Organisation Committee, Rehabilitation Committee. The functions and Secretariat of the above Committees are shown in the annexure to this statement.	
	(ii) (a) The composition of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet should be—	

The Prime Minister, Honourable Minister for Home Affairs, and the Minister or Ministers concerned.

(b) The composition of other Committees is left to the discretion of the Prime Minister.

(iii) *Ad hoc* Committees other than those mentioned above may be appointed from time to time as required.

### III. Ministries and Departments.

(i) A Department should be identified with a Secretary's charge. A Ministry should be identified with a Minister's Charge. This should be the basis of distinction between Ministries and Departments.

(ii) Each Department should constitute a clearly manageable charge for one secretary and the responsibility of the Secretary as the head of the Department should be complete and undivided.

(iii) Each Department should be not only a manageable charge but substantially homogeneous in respect of the functions entrusted to it.

(iv) Provision should exist for Joint Secretaries in the organisation of some Departments. In such cases work assigned to the Joint Secretaries should be clearly localised in a distinct wing within the Department. Care should be taken to ensure that the maximum measure of independent functioning and responsibility is vested in them.

(v) All heads of the Departments should be uniformly designated as Secretary. Within this class two separate grades should be recognised for purposes of pay only; but that they should not otherwise be distinguished by designation.

(i) Agreed.

(ii) Agreed.

(iii) (iv) & (v). Agreed. However, in certain cases, considerations of homogeneity might outweigh the advantage to be derived from manageability of the charge. In such cases the Department need not be split up, but the Secretary may be given the assistance of the necessary number of Joint Secretaries, each in charge of a wing and the maximum measure of independent functioning and responsibility should be vested in the Joint Secretaries. An officer of the status of a Joint Secretary may also be placed in independent charge of a Department with full powers of a Secretary.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been made responsible for progressing action in this respect. The Ministries and Departments have been asked to undertake a scrutiny of their existing organisation in the light of Cabinet decisions and reach provisional conclusions as to whether any, and if so, what changes are required therein and to report them to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Replies had been received from eight Ministries/Departments upto the end of December, 1950. Further progress must await the results of the economy measures which were initiated towards the end of the year.

Recommendations.	Decisions of the Cabinet.	Stage of implementation as on 31-12-50.
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(vi) The Central Secretariat should be divided into 28 Departments and these Departments should be accommodated in 20 Ministries.

(vi) In the light of the general considerations agreed to above, the question of splitting up any existing Department or redistributing its responsibilities should be examined in each individual case.

(vii) The Ministries and Departments dealing with economic and social service should be grouped together in 4 Bureaus for purposes of securing coordination of policy and planning, the establishment of a common financial advisory organisation and a common Central Administrative office for the efficient performance of common services and administrative coordination. There should be 8 Central Administrative Offices (including 4 such offices for the 4 Bureaus).

(vii) The Cabinet was doubtful of the utility of these organisations and therefore did not approve the proposals. The existing system of informal contacts and discussions between the Ministers for the purpose of facilitating co-ordination of policy, should continue and should be further encouraged.

#### IV. Cabinet Secretariat.

(i) The Cabinet Secretariat should be strengthened by an effectively organised Economic Wing.

(i) Agreed.

Action taken accordingly.

(ii) There should be a Committee of Secretaries charged with the duty of advising and assisting the Economic Committee of Cabinet in fulfilling its functions.

(ii) Agreed. This Committee should also, keep in touch with the Planning Commission.

Action taken accordingly.

#### V. Financial Control.

There is need for improvement in the machinery and procedure governing financial sanctions and control of expenditure.

The need was appreciated. (a) This is already being done.

It was agreed that : (a) specialised financial organisation should be attached to each Department or group of Departments and should be given a wider measure of authority for according financial sanctions and (b) the desirability of introducing bulk control of expenditure as against itemised control should be further examined.

(b) This is under consideration.

#### VI. Other Recommendations.

(2) The preparation of the Reorganisation Schemes and the revision or drawing up of the compendium of Rules, Regulations, etc. as detailed below should be undertaken.

Agreed.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has been made responsible for the implementation of these recommendations.

Recommendations.	Decision of the Cabinet.	Stago of implementation as on 31-12-1950.
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(1) Establishment (Organisation) Schemes.

(1) As a first step the Ministries and Departments have been asked to undertake a scrutiny of the existing organisations in the light of the Cabinet decisions. Replies had been received from eight Ministries/Departments up to the end of December, 1950.

(2) Services (Organisation) Schemes.

(2) A service *i.e.* (Organisation) scheme called the "Central Secretariat Service (Reorganisation & Reinforcement) Scheme" covering the existing posts of Under Secretary/Assistant Secretary, Superintendent, Assistant-in-charge and Assistant has already been sanctioned by the Cabinet and is at present in the process of implementation. Orders regarding initial constitution of Grade I (Under Secretary) of the Service and Grade II (Supdt.) in part, have issued.

Another Scheme for encadrating posts of Deputy Secretary and above into a Central Civil Administrative Cadre has been sanctioned.

Two other schemes relating to Stenographers and Clerks of the Secretariat and the Attached offices are also under preparation.

Further, Ministries and Departments have been requested to examine how far it is possible to group together other posts of a like nature in the Secretariat, Attached and Subordinate offices with a view to rationalising recruitment, training, postings, transfers, promotions etc. The question of preparation of Services (Organisation) Schemes other than those mentioned above will be examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs in due course.

Recommendations.	Decisions of the Cabinet.	Stage of implementation as on 31-12-50.
(3) Rules of Business.		(3) A preliminary draft of the proposed Rules of Business has been prepared and is at present under examination.
(4) Manual of Office Procedure		(4) The draft of a Manual of Office Procedure has been prepared.
(5) Civil Service Act & Regulations.		(5) Work on these items will be taken in hand after action on the above items is completed.
(6) Financial Rules & Regulations.		(6) This work is being undertaken by the Ministry of Finance.
(ii) An Organisation and Methods Division should be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs for the purpose of securing an improvement in the organisation and methods of administration and a progressively increasing standard of efficiency.	(ii) The proposal should be further examined.	The proposal is under examination.

## ANNEXURE

*Statement showing the functions and Secretariat of the Committees of the Cabinet.*

S. No.	Title of the Committee	Functions.	Secretariat.
1	Defence Committee of the Cabinet.	All important questions relating to the defence of the country.	Cabinet Secretariat.
2*	Economic Committee of the Cabinet.	<p>(i) To direct and co-ordinate all governmental activities in the economic field and generally to regulate the working of the national economy ;</p> <p>(ii) to determine priorities with regard to Central and State development schemes ; and</p> <p>(iii) to deal with questions relating to the augmentation of available resources in short supply and allocation thereof for development schemes.</p>	do.
3	Parliamentary & Legal Affairs Committee of Cabinet.	<p>(i) to watch the progress of Government business in Parliament and to give such directions as may be necessary from time to time in order to secure smooth and efficient conduct of such business ;</p> <p>(ii) to consider the attitude of the Government on all non-official Bills and resolutions presented to Parliament; and</p> <p>(iii) to maintain a review from an all India point of view of legislation undertaken by State legislatures.</p>	<p>(a) Department of Parliamentary Affairs in respect of function (i) ;</p> <p>(b) Ministry of Law in respect of functions (ii) and (iii).</p>
4	Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.	<p>(i) To consider all recommendations for :</p> <p>(a) Secretariat appointments of the rank of a Deputy Secretary and above ;</p> <p>(b) other appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 2,000/- per mensem and above ; and</p> <p>(ii) to decide all cases of disagreement relating to appointments between the Ministry concerned and the Union Public Service Commission.</p>	Ministry of Home Affairs.

S. No.	Title of the Committee	Functions.	Secretariat.
<i>Ad hoc Committees.</i>			
1	Administrative Organisation Committee of the Cabinet.	<p>(i) Approval of detailed Schemes of reorganisation.</p> <p>(ii) Supervision of implementation of schemes of reorganisation.</p> <p>(iii) Resolution of differences between Ministries in respect of re-organisation scheme.</p> <p>(iv) All other functions in respect of measures designed to secure economy and improved efficiency in the administrative organisation of Government as a whole.</p>	Ministry of Home Affairs
2	Rehabilitation Committee of the Cabinet.	All matters connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.	Cabinet Secretariat.

## APPENDIX II

Statement showing the volume of work dealt with by the Union Public Service Commission during the year 1950

I. Open competitive examinations for recruitment to regularly organised Services.

The Commission conducted 24 different examinations for which about 20,000 candidates applied. Details of the names of examinations, the number of candidates who applied for each examination, the number of candidates who qualified in the written examination and were interviewed are given below:—

S. No.	Name of examination.	No. of candidates who applied.	No. of candidates interviewed.
<b>A. Indian Administrative etc. Services.</b>			
1. (a)	Indian Administrative and allied Services Examination, 1949.		592 (Examination was conducted in 1949 but interviews were held in 1950).
	(b) Indian Administrative and allied Services Examination, 1950.	3,674	411
2.	I.A.S. Probationers Final Examination.	44	44
3.	I.P.S. Probationers Final Examination.	29	—
4.	Re-examination of I.P.S. Probationers who failed in Law at the final examination held in 1949.	3	—
<b>B. Engineering Services.</b>			
5.	Engineering Services Examination.	575	270
6.	Spl. Class Railway Apprentices.	824	146
<b>C. Defence Services.</b>			
7.	Military Wing Exam., Feb. 50.	2,924	
8.	Joint Services Wing Exam., Feby. 1950.	1,318	
9.	Joint Services Wing Exam., July 1950.	1,423	
10.	Military Wing Exam., July 1950.	3,214	
11.	I.M.M.T.S. 'Dufferin'.	5	
12.	Indian Navy Examination	503	
<b>D. Ministerial Services.</b>			
13.	M.S. (Asstt. Grade)	3,869	
14. }	M.S. (Stenographers)		
15. }	(2 Examinations).	808	
16. to 19.	Four typewriting Tests for Assistants and Clerks	755	
20. to 24.	Reporters Test		
	2 English—8	15	
	2 Hindi —5		
	1 Urdu —2		
		19,983	1,463

II. Advertisement, interviews and selection for recruitment to isolated posts or temporary establishments not yet organised into regular Services:—

(a) Requisitions disposed of during 1950.	408 (involving 1052 posts)
(b) Requisitions received during 1950.	402 (involving 910 posts)
Total	810 (involving 1962 posts).
(c) Requisitions disposed of during 1950.	633 (involving 1292 posts).
d) Balance of requisitions pending on 31-12-50	177 (involving 670 posts).
Number of applications so utilised	16,000
Number of applicants interviewed.	4,577
Number of candidates recommended for appointment	746

The above figures do not include the candidates who had to be interviewed in connection with recruitment by examination-cum-interview. This number was 1,463.

The total number of candidates interviewed during the year was 7,130.

III. The Commission tendered advice in the following cases:—

1. Appointments and Promotions	500
2. Extension of Service	43
3. Disciplinary Cases	46
4. Domicile	59
5. Recruitment Rules	32
6. Extraordinary Pension	193
7. Miscellaneous Cases	200

In connection with promotions by selection, the Commission deputed their representative to attend 71 Departmental Promotion Committees. This entailed 100 sittings of the Committees and the cases of 2,784 officers were considered.