



# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## Ministry of Home Affairs

### SUMMARY—1952-3.

In the field of Public Services the Centre is responsible for the Central Services as well as for the two All India Services—namely, the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service—which are organised and maintained jointly on behalf of the Central and State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs regulates matters of general applicability, e.g. common standards of recruitment, discipline and conditions of service. With regard to some of the Services, e.g. the All India Services, the Central Secretariat Service, the Home Ministry is also concerned in the detailed management. For the others it only advises and assists the members more directly concerned.

2. During the last few years, the Ministry has been engaged in the task of re-organising and setting up the All-India Services and the Central Secretariat Service.

**All-India Services.**—This term is applied to the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service which are recruited and maintained for the purpose of the Centre as well as the States. The basic work in this field has been completed. The emergency recruitment to fill the gaps left after partition was completed in 1950 and the work of extending the IAS and the IPS to Part B States was over in 1951. All new additions to the All-India Services now take place mostly by direct recruitment by competitive examinations and partly by promotion of State Civil Service officers in each State. During 1952, the Ministry has been engaged in finalising, in consultation with the State Governments, the statutory rules under the All-India Services Act to regulate all matters such as recruitment, probation, remuneration, leave, pension, discipline, etc. All these matters will be discussed at a conference of representatives of State Governments to be called this summer. The rules will then be promulgated and laid before Parliament.

**Central Secretariat Service.**—In regard to the Central Secretariat Service, the main problem was to carry out, with the help of the

U.P.S.C. a proper assessment of all the persons who during the war and in succeeding years had come to occupy all manner of posts in the Secretariat and the Attached Offices without strict regard to merit or suitability and thereafter to see that only those who were found fit were retained in appropriate grades. In carrying out this plan, it was necessary to reconcile conflicting claims and to recognise to a certain extent legitimate service expectations based on seniority and continuous service for several years. All these matters have now been sorted out. Grades I, II and III, i.e. Under Secretaries, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have been fully constituted. The work of constituting Grade IV is now in progress and is expected to be completed during 1953.

The Ministry is also engaged in implementing the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme, the object of which is to organise persons engaged in duties of Stenographers, Personal Assistants and similar posts into a properly graded and well-knit Service and to ensure that the most deserving among them will have a chance of absorption into appropriate grades of the Central Secretariat Service. During 1953, it is proposed to take up a similar operation in regard to the Clerical Service which will be organised in the grades of Upper Division and Lower Division clerks.

**3. Establishment Review.**—With a view to introduce the utmost economy in administration, the Home Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance has undertaken a detailed review of establishment under the Government of India. A team of specially selected officers has been placed in charge of this work. They visit the Ministries or establishments under review, scrutinise the actual work done, the methods used and the staff employed and make recommendations regarding the number and nature of the staff justified. Such reviews have already been completed for the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Labour, and Irrigation and Power, and are in progress in respect of the U.P.S.C. and the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. The work will be continued in the coming year to cover as many Ministries and offices as possible.

**4. Procedure in Disciplinary Cases.**—During 1952, the Ministry issued orders providing that in all Central Government Ministries and Departments specified officers would be earmarked and entrusted with the duty of conducting all departmental proceedings and disciplinary matters arising therein. While engaged in such work, these officers will be relieved of their normal duties so that there may be no delay in the disposal of the proceedings. Such officers will also be expected to maintain close liaison with the Home Ministry in

order to familiarise themselves with the rules and technicalities. This will prevent delinquent officers escaping punishment through procedural flaws.

**5. Recodification of Service Rules.**—The Ministry has also been engaged, along with the Finance Ministry, in a thorough review and recodification of all service rules of general application.

**6. Special attention to the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in service matters.**—Age and fee concessions which have hitherto been extended in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were continued in 1952. In fact, the age concession was further liberalised. The upper age limit for entrance into non-gazetted service has been raised from three to five years in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further proposals to facilitate recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates to services under Government are also under consideration.

**7. Displaced Government servants' pensions.**—The concessions extended to the Displaced Government servants in the matter of their absorption in the services under the Centre still continue to be in force. The Ministry have recently issued orders granting provisional pensions for services rendered by displaced persons under the Governments of NWFP and Sind. This will give them immediately 60 per cent. of the amount they are entitled to receive from the two State Governments in Pakistan. Meanwhile, Government of India will continue to press upon the Government of Pakistan the claims of these officers to receive the full share of the Pension due for service rendered in Pakistan.

**8. The Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Act, 1952.**—was brought into force on 30th September 1952. It extends the life of the principal Act up to 31st December 1954 and, *inter alia*, liberalises its provisions in the following directions:—

- (1) No detention order made by subordinate authorities shall remain effective for more than 12 days without the approval of the State Government.
- (2) A right of personal appearance before the Advisory Board has been given to the detenué.
- (3) The maximum period for which a person may be detained has been fixed at one year.

It is proposed to review the position in regard to the working of the Act and to bring forward in October or November 1953 before Parliament an appropriate Resolution relating to the further continuance or otherwise of the Act.

9. **The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1952**, which was introduced in the House of the People in the autumn session, 1952, seeks to amend the principal Act so as to make it applicable to posters also and to provide that temporary changes in the place of printing or publication will not necessitate fresh declaration and that a declaration shall become void either if it is not followed by the publication of a newspaper within 3 months or when a newspaper ceases publication for 12 months or more.

10. **Model Habitual Offenders Bill**.—The Criminal Tribes Act and the corresponding laws in force in the States have been repealed, and a Model All-India Habitual Offenders Bill is being drafted.

11. **Correction work**.—This Ministry requisitioned from the United Nations the services of an Expert in Criminology, Dr. Walter C. Reckless, who conducted a training course in Criminology and Correctional Administration for Jail Officers at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. An All-India Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons and a Conference of Probation Officers from some States were organised. A Model All-India Probation of Offenders Bill is contemplated, with a view to introducing a uniform system of probation in India.

12. **The Indian Arms Act and Rules**.—The Indian Arms Act has been extended to all Part B States; the Indian Arms Rules have been made applicable, and the necessary powers of the Central Government under the Act and Rules have been delegated, to all Part B States except Jammu and Kashmir.

13. **Delhi Police**.—A scheme for the re-organisation and re-inforcement of the Delhi Police has been drawn up and the first phase has already been implemented; it is hoped to complete the scheme during the ensuing year.

14. **Anti-corruption work**.—The jurisdiction of the Special Police Establishment has been extended to the departments of Part C State Governments and also to statutory and other bodies in which the Government of India have interests. Certain difficulties in the working of this organisation have been cleared up by amending the Prevention of Corruption Act and certain sections of the I.P.C. and the Cr.P.C. The offering of bribe has been made a substantive offence and certain types of corruption are triable by Special Judges.

15. **Indianization of staff in foreign concerns—Change of visa policy consequent on**.—In pursuance of an assurance given by the Minister for Commerce and Industry on the floor of the House that progressive indianisation of the staff of all foreign, semi-foreign, etc. concerns in India is the declared policy of the Government of India,

applications for entry into and extension of stay in India from all foreign employees are being carefully scrutinised. Except in cases where it is clear that no suitable Indian is available for the job on which the foreign employee is or is to be engaged, or that the admission into or extension of stay in India of the foreigner will be in India's interests, such applications are not accepted.

**16. Indian Citizenship Bill.**—The revised draft of the Indian Citizenship Bill is now being examined and it is hoped to bring it before the House later in the year.

**17. Extension of the Jurisdiction of Mysore High Court to Coorg.**—At present Coorg is under the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court. This arrangement is not convenient to the Coorg litigant public, Bangalore being much nearer to Coorg than Madras and the official language of Coorg being the same as of Mysore. It was decided to extend the jurisdiction of the Mysore High Court to Coorg. The Mysore High Court (Extension of jurisdiction to Coorg) Act, 1952 has accordingly been enacted and will come into force from the 1st April 1953.

**18. The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952** enacted last year, enables Government to appoint an enquiring authority on any matter of public importance and to vest in that authority certain specific powers to summon witnesses, to take evidence on oath, and to compel persons to furnish information for the inquiry.

**19. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1952** was introduced in the last session of Parliament. It is intended to determine the rights in respect of leave and pension and certain other subsidiary conditions of Judges of High Courts in Part A States. It is awaiting passage in the current session.

**20. Andaman and Nicobar Islands—Colonisation.**—During 1952, 51 displaced families from East Bengal were sent to Andamans. A five-year colonisation scheme, involving expenditure of Rs. 403 lakhs against an anticipated revenue of Rs. 380 lakhs from sale of timber, was sanctioned. The scheme envisages clearing of 20,000 acres of forest land and settlement thereon of 4,000 agriculturist families (20,000 persons). Each family will be allotted 5 acres of cleared land and another 5 acres of uncleared land and will also be given a recoverable loan of Rs. 2,000. The settlement will be on co-operative basis.

The work of clearing forests under the scheme began in December 1952. The present target is to clear 500 acres of land by May 1953 and settle 100 displaced families. 1,500 acres will be cleared by March 1954.

21. **Census.**—Census enumeration was completed on 3rd March 1951 and final population totals were published in May 1952. The tabulation work has been completed. The State Census Reports, All-India Report and the All-India Brochures on different topics will be published in the next financial year.

22. **Improvement of Population data.**—In March 1952, the Government of India requested State Governments to try out certain proposals for improving the existing system of registration of births and deaths and provide improved population data. Most of the State Governments are implementing these proposals and reports are expected to be received during next financial year.

23. **Formation of Andhra State.**—Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court, who was appointed to consider and report on the financial and other implications involved in the formation of an Andhra State consisting of Telegu speaking areas of the present Madras State (excluding the city of Madras) has submitted his report. This is under consideration.

24. **Backward Classes Commission.**—A Backward Classes Commission consisting of 11 Members with Kakasaheb Kalelkar as the Chairman has been appointed under Article 340 of the Constitution to investigate the conditions and disabilities of socially and educationally backward classes and to recommend the steps that should be taken by the Centre and the States to ameliorate those conditions. The Commission is expected to submit its report by January 31, 1954.

25. **Grants-in-aid for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas.**—Under Article 275 of the Constitution, following grants were sanctioned during the year 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 for the various Parts A and B States:—

	Amounts sanctioned
1950-51 . . . . .	Rs. 54 lakhs (Assam only)
1951-52 . . . . .	Rs. 174.75 lakhs
1952-53 . . . . .	Rs. 179.65 lakhs

2. Part C States were authorised to incur expenditure amounting to Rs. 14,55,500 during 1952-53.

3. For 1953-54 a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs has been made in the Central budget estimates for Part A and Part B States and Rs. 30 lakhs for Part C States.

## ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

1. *The Indian Civil Administrative (Central Cadre) Scheme.*—In the review of the activities of the Home Ministry for the year 1950-51, a reference was made to the Central Cadre Scheme having been sanctioned by the Government. Steps for the implementation of the Scheme have since been taken. The Schedule of posts to be encadred in the Service has been under preparation and is expected to be published shortly. The work of selecting officers for quasi-permanent deputation to the Cadre has been entrusted to the Central Establishment Board to be presided over for this purpose by the Chairman, Union Public Service Commission as provided in the Scheme. The Establishment Officer who is the Secretary of this Board has taken the preliminary steps to collect all the materials required for the selection.

2. *Extension of the All-India Services to Part B States.*—During 1951 the Special Recruitment Board graded the officers of the State Civil/Police Services of Mysore, Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin, with a view to their appointment to the respective I.A.S. and I.P.S. cadres. The gradings of the officers of all Part B States is now complete. The I.A.S. cadres have been constituted in all the States except Travancore-Cochin where it is expected to be constituted shortly. The I.P.S. Cadres have also been constituted in all the States except Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Vindhya Pradesh. The officers selected for the Cadres of Part B States include officers serving in the States, recruits from the open-market as well as several officers from N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan who were initially appointed to the State Cadres of neighbouring Part A States. The following figures indicate the number of officers appointed so far to the Part B Cadres:

		I.A.S.		I.P.S.
State Officers	...	...	54	18
Open-market recruits	...	...	36	18

3. *Emergency Recruitment in Part A States.*—Emergency recruitment from the open-market to the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Cadres of Part A States has been completed. Further promotions from the State Services under the Scheme have also been made in the year under review. A few such cases are, however, still under consideration. The number of appointments made so far is indicated below:

		I.A.S.		I.P.S.
State Service Officers	...	...	142	45
Open-market recruits	...	...	86	89

4. *Training.*—During 1951 the I.A.S. Training School provided training for 29 regular recruits appointed to the I.A.S. on the results of the combined competitive examination held in 1950. A batch of 23 open market recruits to the I.A.S. have joined the Training School early in January 1952. They will complete their training by the end of March.

34 candidates appointed to the I.P.S. on the results of the competitive examination received training at the Central Police Training College, Mount Abu. In addition, the college provided training for 7 emergency recruits to the I.P.S. A batch of 21 open market recruits to the I.P.S. have joined the Training College early in January 1952. They will complete their training by the 2nd of June.

5. *All-India Services Act, 1951*.—Article 312 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of All-India Services common to the Union and the States. Services known at the commencement of the Constitution as the I.A.S. and I.P.S. are under this Article, recognised as All-India Services created by the Parliament. The Article further empowers the Parliament to regulate by law, the recruitment and the conditions of service of the persons appointed to the All-India Services. Under this provision the Parliament passed in October last year the All-India Services Act, 1951, authorising the Central Government to make rules, after consultation with the Governments of the States concerned, for the regulation of recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to an All-India Service. The Act provides that all the rules made thereunder shall be laid before the Parliament and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make.

Action has been initiated to frame rules under the Act. Rules in regard to the Constitution of the Cadres and also for recruitment to the Services have been drafted in consultation with the Ministry of Law and steps are now being taken to obtain the views of the State Governments thereon. Rules to cover other aspects of service conditions are under consideration and similar action will be taken when they are ready.

#### CENTRAL SERVICES.

6. *Central Secretariat Service*.—In the report of 1950-51, a reference was made to the selections by the Special Recruitment Board for appointment to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service. A second instalment of recommendations of the Board was received and published in July 1951. These recommendations were divided into the following groups:—

1. Fit for immediate confirmation as Superintendent.
2. Fit for confirmation as Superintendent after a period of probation; and
3. Fit for trial as Superintendent.

These groups contained respectively 118, 151 and 200 names of officers.

Steps have been taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to implement these recommendations. Orders have issued already in most cases for confirmation of officers referred to in the first category—in the grade of Superintendent. Orders regarding officers of the second category for appointment on probation against substantive vacancies up to the number of permanent vacancies available will issue shortly. Those in the higher categories who have not been confirmed as Superintendent as well as all officers placed in the last category referred to above have been confirmed as Assistant Superintendents. Orders have also issued regarding the fixation of pay of officers who have had to revert from the grade of Superintendent to the lower grade of Assistant Superintendent. In fixing the pay in lower grade, steps have been taken in consultation with the Ministry of Finance to ensure that the loss of pay is not unduly high so as to cause serious hardship.

A third instalment of the recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board has just been received. These recommendations divide the officers in the following categories:—

1. Fit for confirmation as Assistant Superintendents;
2. Fit for trial as Assistant Superintendents; and
3. Not graded by the Special Recruitment Board.

Steps are being taken to implement these recommendations.

As regards Grade IV (grade of Assistants), it was reported in the last year's review that the first of the two tests prescribed by the Central

Secretariat Service (Re-organisation and Re-inforcement) Scheme had already been held. The results of this test were received during the year under review. The second test prescribed under the Scheme was held in the end of December 1951. The results of this test are awaited. In the meantime the Home Ministry have already announced that the first 400 successful candidates in the first test would subject to the usual preliminaries being complied with, be confirmed in the grade of Assistant. Orders of confirmation have issued already in the majority of cases.

The Central Secretariat Service Scheme also provided for confirmation of limited number of Assistants in order of their seniority without a test. The cases of officers eligible to be placed in this non-test category are under scrutiny and a preliminary list of such officers in order of seniority is expected to be published shortly.

7. *Central Secretariat Stenographers Scheme.*—The Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Scheme referred to in the last year's report has since been finally approved by the Cabinet. The scheme provides for a service with three grades—I, II and III. Posts encadred in the Service have been divided into three categories:—

1. Selection posts.
2. Special Duty posts, and
3. General duty posts.

These three categories of posts will ordinarily be held by officers of Grade I, II and III respectively.

Future recruitment in the service will be on the basis of examinations to be held by the U.P.S.C. Recruitment will be to the lowest grade, *i.e.*, Grade III. Promotion to higher grades will be by selection with due regard to seniority. On reaching the highest grade, *i.e.*, Grade I, a Stenographer will be eligible for officiating appointment as Superintendent in the Central Secretariat Service. On the basis of the work done as Superintendent, officers of Grade I of the Stenographers Service will be eligible for permanent absorption in the Superintendent's grade of the Central Secretariat Service and thereafter for promotion to higher grades in that service as well as in higher services.

Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the implementation of the scheme and initial constitution of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. Orders have already issued for the confirmation of 54 Stenographers in Grade III of the service on the results of the three qualifying tests held by Union Public Service Commission.

8. *Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme.*—This Scheme which was referred to in paragraph 9 of Part 1 of the report last year had to be held up during the greater part of the year under review pending the decision regarding the re-introduction of the grade of Upper Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat. This grade which was formerly known as the Second Division existed before the war but was dis-continued in 1939. Its re-introduction was proposed under the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme partly to meet the reduction in the number of Assistants proposed as an economy measure under the Central Secretariat Service Scheme and partly to provide a grade for the training of Lower Division Clerks before their promotion to the grade of Assistant. The question, however, whether such a grade was really necessary in the Secretariat set-up, was examined in the light of the review of establishments undertaken by the Home Ministry under orders of the Cabinet. It has now been decided that the grade of Upper Division Clerks should be introduced but the strength of the grade should be determined in a sufficiently flexible manner so as to admit of such changes as may be required from time to time. The Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme has now been finally drafted in consultation with

all the Ministries of the Government of India, and particularly with the Ministry of Finance with regard to its financial implications. It is expected that the scheme will be ready for the final approval of the Government shortly.

9. *Other Services Schemes.*—The question of forming certain other Services is under consideration in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

10. *Descriptive Memoirs.*—The 1950 series of the memoirs have been completed. Thirteen memoirs showing the position as on the 30th June 1951 have also been finalised.

11. *Objective Review of Establishments.*—It has been decided to carry out a review of the organisational set up of Ministries and their Attached and Subordinate Offices, with a view to the early finalisation of Establishment (Organisation) Schemes. The work has been entrusted to a team of three officers representing the Home and Finance Ministries.

12. *Rules of Business and Secretariat Instructions.*—The preliminary draft of the revised Rules of Business is at present under examination by a Committee of selected Secretaries. Secretariat Instructions to supplement the Rules of Business and the Manual of Office Procedure which have been prepared will be finalised after the Rules of Business are approved.

13. *Communal representation in the Services.*—It was mentioned in the Report for 1950-1951 that revised orders on the basis of the provisions of the Constitution enunciating the Government of India's policy in regard to the communal representation in the Services had been issued. Detailed Supplementary Instructions governing the application of those orders have since been issued. The instructions prescribe different communal rosters for recruitment by competition and for recruitment otherwise than by competition. They also lay down the procedure to be followed for verifying the claims of candidates to be treated as belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the form in which such candidates will be required to produce certificates in support of their claims. The Supplementary Instructions also provide *inter alia* for the submission of annual communal returns to enable the Ministry of Home Affairs to keep a watch over the observance of the orders referred to above by all appointing authorities under the Government of India.

Under these orders, the maximum age limits prescribed for appointment to a service or post are increased by three years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A proposal to raise the maximum age limits by *another* two years in the case of those candidates, with a view to secure increased representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services, is under consideration.

14. *Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949.*—In the report for 1950-51 mention was made of the procedure followed in issuing quasi-permanent certificates to temporary employees of the Government of India and the progress made in the grant of quasi-permanent certificates.

According to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs the recommendations of the appointing authority should be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs through the controlling authority in respect of the following two classes of cases:—

- (a) Those holding Class I and Class II posts, recruitment to which is made by or with the concurrence of the Union Public Service Commission; and
- (b) Those holding ministerial posts in the Government of India Secretariat and Attached Offices, recruitment to which is made through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission.

The Ministry of Home Affairs will communicate their concurrence to the grant of quasi-permanent certificates after consulting the Union Public Service Commission.

About 7,000 cases of temporary employees have so far been referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the grant of quasi-permanent certificates. Of these, about 6,250 after scrutiny, have been either referred to the Union Public Service Commission or found ineligible and returned to the Ministries. The concurrence of the Commission in the issue of quasi-permanent certificates in respect of more than 2,500 temporary employees have been conveyed to Ministries for necessary action. The Commission have still under consideration the cases of more than 2,000 employees.

Quasi-permanent declarations in respect of other classes of temporary Government servants will be issued by the appointing authorities with the prior concurrence of the Controlling Authorities and the Ministry of Home Affairs are not concerned in the matter. This Ministry had however asked the Ministries, etc., to intimate the number of persons eligible for quasi-permanent declarations. From the replies received so far it is found that the number eligible for the issue of quasi-permanent certificates was about 20,000 and that more than 8,000 have actually been declared quasi-permanent by the Ministries, etc.

Quasi-permanent declarations are issued only once a year. The crucial date for this purpose is the 1st July of each year.

15. *Concessions to political sufferers.*—The concessions granted to political sufferers from time to time appear in paragraph 15, page 25 of the Review for 1948, paragraph 10, pages 16-17 of the Review for 1949, and paragraph 16, pages 12-13 of the Review for 1950-1951. According to these orders political sufferers were allowed only one chance to appear at a competitive examination to be held up to December, 1951. It was decided in 1951 to grant a second chance to such of the candidates as had availed themselves of the concession earlier but had not succeeded.

✓ 16. *Secretariat Training School.*—During the year under report, the school continued to conduct (1) Refresher Courses for Assistants and Upper Division Clerks, each of five weeks' duration, and (2) training of Routine Division Clerks in typewriting only by modern methods. The former was attended during the year under review by 384 trainees and the latter by 367. Besides, the School was entrusted with the training of the first batch of direct recruits to the Central Secretariat Service, Grade III (Assistant Superintendents recruited on the results of the I.A.S., etc., Services Examination).

The programme of training of directly recruited Assistant Superintendents and Refresher Courses for Assistants and Upper Division Clerks is composed partly of intensive theoretical training and partly of comprehensive practical training in various Ministries. As in previous years, special lectures by officers invited for the purpose, visits by the trainees to the Parliament when in session, the National Archives of India, etc., and regular exhibition of useful films by courtesy of foreign embassies and Ministries of Education and I. and B. were arranged as a regular feature.

For the benefit of such intending candidates for the Assistants' Examination (held by the Union Public Service Commission in December, 1951) as had not previously received training in the Secretariat Training School, the School arranged eight courses of special lectures after office hours. About 2,000 Government servants in the aggregate attended these evening mass lectures.

During the year under report the Instructors visited the Sections in certain Ministries/Offices and submitted detailed reports on the procedural routine observed in those Sections. These visits have been found useful,

in that they enabled suggestions to be made for the removal of defects which came to notice during these visits.

#### OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

17. *Non-technical Central and Railway Services.*—The numbers of persons appointed or proposed to be appointed to the various Services (excluding the I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S.) on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1950 are as follows:—

CLASS I.			
Indian Audit and Accounts Service	...	...	26
Indian Defence Accounts Service	...	...	9
Indian Railway Accounts Service	...	...	7
Indian Customs & Excise Service	...	...	2
Income-tax Officers' Service	...	...	50
Indian Postal Service	...	...	3
Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the State Railways.			6
Military Lands and Cantonments Service	...	...	3
CLASS II.			
Military Lands and Cantonments Service	...	...	1
Income-tax Officers' Service	...	...	18
Central Secretariat Service, Grade III	...	...	10

18. *Employment of Non-Indians.*—The policy of the Government of India regarding the employment of non-Indians to Services has already been explained in the reviews for the previous years. Consistently with this policy 55 sanctions were accorded to the appointment (including extension of existing appointments) of officers on contract to various posts most of which require specialised and technical qualifications or experience.

19. *Re-employment of superannuated persons and grant of extensions of service.*—The existing policy in respect of grant of extensions to and re-employment of superannuated officers has been further tightened up and Ministers have been asked to send at least six months in advance any proposals in this behalf. Sanction was given during the year to the re-employment of 196 superannuated officers of whom 55 were technical and 141 non-technical. 61 officers of whom 23 were technical and scientific officers and 38 non-technical were also granted extensions of service. Among the officers re-employed after superannuation or granted extensions of service 23 were displaced persons.

20. *Conduct of Government servants during election tours of Hon'ble Ministers.*—Although the salutary principle that no Government servants should take any part in election campaign in the furtherance of candidature of any particular person or party is clearly embodied in the Government Servants Conduct Rules and also in the Representation of the People's Act, it was realised that some practical difficulties might arise in connection with the tours of Hon'ble Ministers who, even when engaged on election work, could not entirely divest themselves of their official duties and responsibilities. Instructions were accordingly issued that, while continuing to make all normal arrangements for the protection of visiting Hon'ble Ministers and to enable them to discharge their official responsibilities, all Government servants should scrupulously avoid taking any part in organising and conducting election meetings addressed by the Hon'ble Ministers. Even attendance at such meetings was to be confined to such Government servants only as had to be present for the maintenance of order and protection of the Hon'ble Ministers.

21. *Subversive Influences.*—During the year 1951 action was taken under the Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1949, in ten cases. An abstract of those cases is given below:—

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (1) Total No. of cases referred to the Committee of Advisers ...   | 10 |
| (2) Cases in which termination of service under the Rules was recommended by the Committee ... ..  | 6  |
| (3) Cases in which the Committee recommended dropping of the proceedings but desired that the employees concerned should be given a warning ... .. | 3  |
| (4) Cases in which, on the ground of lack of sufficient evidence, the Committee recommended that the proceedings might be dropped ... ..           | 1  |

22. *Displaced Government servants and retrenched personnel.*—An account of the activities of this Ministry in connection with resettlement and rehabilitation and also the various concessions granted to the Displaced Government Servants and the Retrenched Central Government Servants is given in Section IV of the Report for 1950-51. Since then there has been no change in general policy of according employment assistance to such personnel.

(ii) (a) The relaxations in the age limit for appointment to Government service accorded to displaced persons and retrenched Central Government employees, which were referred to in the last Review, have been further extended till the 31st December 1952.

(b) It has also been decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission that the normal procedure of advertisement of posts by the Commission will be waived if suitable surplus/retrenched Central Government Officers are available. In pursuance of this decision a special organisation has been set up in the Central Co-ordination Office of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment for assisting the surplus/retrenched officers in continuous service under the Central Government for at least six months and retrenched within a period of one year of their registration with the Employment Exchange. This organisation in effect functions as the Central Organization.

(iii) Personnel of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force who have been retrenched or are likely to be retrenched have been accorded the same priority in the matter of employment assistance as is admissible to the surplus/retrenched Central Government employees and employment assistance is rendered to them through the Employment Exchanges/D.G., R. & E. State Governments have also been requested to absorb such personnel in suitable posts particularly in the Police, Excise, Forest, Home Guards, Watch and Ward Departments, etc., where their previous training and experience would render them specially suitable.

(iv) Another category of surplus personnel also came up for consideration during the year, *viz.*, members of the staff taken over from former Indian States as a result of federal financial integration and found surplus. Such of them as were permanent before integration, are accorded priority over the categories specified in paragraph 26 of Section IV of this Ministry's Report for 1950-51 and temporary staff found surplus rank with other temporary Central Government employees. It has also been decided that the re-absorption of such surplus staff will be subject to the same conditions *mutatis mutandis* in regard to qualifications, length of service, suitability, etc., as may be in force for the absorption of other surplus Central Government employees.

(v) On the closure of the Transfer Bureau in September 1949 the work of reshuffling displaced Government servants was taken over by the D.G.S. Section of the Home Ministry with a view to make re-adjustments of such

postings by the Transfer Bureau as were reported to be grossly under-placed, over-placed or mis-placed compared with the previous employments in Pakistan. In all over 1,500 cases were received from the Ministries and displaced Government servants themselves for consideration by the Re-shuffling Committee. The Committee found 317 cases of underplacement and took steps as far as possible to re-post such officers to posts comparable with posts held by them in Pakistan. 26 cases of overplacements also came to notice. In the remaining 1,013 cases the Committee was of opinion that there was no gross disparity. Nevertheless 161 of these cases were circulated to other Ministries and also to State Governments for re-posting if possible.

(vi) Displaced Government servants from the N.W.F.P. made representations from time to time that they should be treated as Central Government servants who had opted for India. While this request could not be acceded to, it has been decided that steps should be taken to secure the maximum measure of equality as between displaced Government servants from Sind and from N.W.F.P., consistently with Government's responsibility towards other categories of Central Government servants and with due regard to financial limitations. As the scales of pay in N.W.F.P. were very much lower than in Sind displaced Government servants from there were at a disadvantage in the matter of determining seniority which is fixed partly on the basis of pay drawn by them under the Provincial Government. In order to remove this disadvantage certain *ad hoc* orders granting weightages in pay and ignoring the 15% cut in pay imposed in N.W.F.P. have been issued.

(vii) The scope of the centralised procedure for the transfer of service records of the displaced Government servants referred to in last year's review was further extended to include the cases of the ex-employees of the Semi-Government and the Local Bodies.

(viii) The question of counting for pension the previous service of displaced Government servants who have found employment under the Government of India has been under negotiation with Pakistan since 1948. As these negotiations have not yet yielded any concrete results the question of making some payments to persons who retire in the meantime on the basis mainly of their length of service in India is under active consideration.

#### UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

23. *Union Public Service Commission.*—(1) *First Report of the U.P.S.C.*—As required by clause (1) of article 323 of the Constitution, the U.P.S.C. presented the first report on its working, relating to the period from the 26th January 1950 to the 31st March 1951, during the year under review. The report together with a Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission in certain cases was laid before Parliament in October 1951.

(2) *Work of the Commission during the year 1951.*—At the beginning of the year the Commission functioned with the Chairman and five Members only. The sixth Member joined in April 1951. There was heavy work on recruitment; the Chairman and one of the Members of the Commission also remained pre-occupied with the work of the Special Recruitment Board in connection with emergency recruitment for the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and selections for the different grades in the Central Secretariat Service. The volume of work in all branches continued to increase.

Figures indicating the volume of work dealt with by the Commission during 1951 will be found in the Appendix.

**FOREIGNERS, POLICE, CIVIL DEFENCE AND INTELLIGENCE  
BUREAU, ETC.**

24. *Foreigners.*—(1) *Indian Citizenship Law.*—A tentative draft of the Bill providing for acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters regarding citizenship in India has been prepared at the departmental level. As the subject-matter of the Bill requires a great deal of consideration and examination of several aspects of jurisprudence and internal and external policy, its finalisation is necessarily taking time.

(2) *Jews Returning from Israel.*—A number of Jews emigrated from India to Israel on the founding of that State. With the passage of time some of them started thinking of returning to India on the ground that life in that country was very rigorous. After careful consideration, it was decided that such of these Jews as were in fact Indians but left for Israel because of their Jewish faith might be permitted to return to India and granted suitable travel documents for that purpose, provided they produced positive evidence of their Indian nationality, e.g., possession of either Indian passports or some other document to show that they were of Indian stock. As regards others, it was decided that their cases should be considered on individual merits.

(3) *Recoveries from Foreign Governments.*—(i) The Government of Malaya have since met in full our claims for maintenance and repatriation of internees for which bills were presented to that Government.

(ii) During the year under review, bills for a total amount of Rs. 6,35,114 on account of cost of repatriation of internees have been presented to Governments of United Kingdom, Hongkong, Burma, Ceylon and Aden. The Government of United Kingdom have also been presented a bill amounting to Rs. 9,18,560 on account of rent due from them in respect of some of their internees. In addition, a sum of Rs. 10,74,531 on account of maintenance and repatriation of internees received from Netherlands is due from that Government. Bills for this amount have been duly presented to the Government of Netherlands and the matter is being actively pursued with them.

(4) *Disposal of Internment Camps.*—The Camp buildings at Dehra Dun have been placed at the disposal of the Uttar Pradesh Government. On the vacation by the refugees of the Deoli Camp temporary buildings, which were constructed during the last War to house internees, it was considered whether these buildings could be utilised for some other purpose. Various schemes and proposals were considered but the place was not found suitable. The Central Public Works Department and the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, have, therefore, been asked to arrange for their disposal by March, 1952, to avoid any further expenditure being incurred on their maintenance.

25. *Delhi Special Police Establishment.*—The Delhi Special Police Establishment has continued to do useful work during the past year. 274 cases were registered for investigation. Out of these and cases pending from the previous year, 116 were convicted, 66 sent up for departmental punishment and 130 acquitted; 303 cases are pending. The strength of the Special Police Establishment remains practically the same.

During the year 1951 a question arose as to whether as a matter of economy, this organisation should be abolished. It was finally decided that the organisation should be retained as it was doing useful work.

26. *Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.*—This Act was due to lapse on 10th March 1952; a Bill for extending its life for a further period of 5 years has been introduced in the current session of Parliament and passed.

27. *Intelligence Bureau.*—There has been considerable expansion in the activities and strength of the Intelligence Bureau during the year 1951,

28. *The Central Police Training College, Abu.*—This institution continued to do useful work during the year 1951. As against 68 I.P.S. Probationers who completed their training at the Central Police Training College, Abu, in 1950, 41 (including 7 Emergency Recruits) completed their training during the year 1951.

29. *Jails.*—The existing district jail in Delhi has been found inadequate to accommodate the large number of prisoners. A scheme for the construction of a new central jail in Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 81,45,500 has been sanctioned. The work will be spread over a period of 4 years.

30. *Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee.*—As stated in the Report for the year 1950-51, the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee concluded their work and submitted a report in the beginning of November, 1950. It has been decided to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, and a Bill to the effect is being placed before Parliament. In the meantime, the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act has been extended by notification to the States of Delhi and Ajmer, thereby rendering inoperative the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in these States.

An interest-free loan of Rs. 25,000 (to be spread over a period of 5 years) has been granted to the Criminal Tribes Welfare Board, New Delhi, to aid and encourage them in their welfare activities in the Andha Mughal Reclamation Colony, Delhi.

31. *Administration of the Indian Arms Act and Rules.*—The Indian Arms Act, 1878, was extended to Part B States with effect from 1st April 1951, and the Act now applies to the whole of India. A new set of Rules styled the "Indian Arms Rules, 1951", was issued in August, 1951.

Rifle Clubs are being encouraged by the grant of assistance in securing arms and ammunition for target practice and other facilities.

32. *Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless).*—The Inter-State Police Wireless system has since been extended to Part B States and out-stations have been installed at Shillong, Calcutta, Patna, Cuttack, Nagpur, Simla, Ajmer, Bangalore, Rewa, Bhopal, Bhuj, Patiala and Agartala. Installation of such stations at other places is being expedited and it is hoped to complete the net-work by the end of this year.

33. *Civil Defence.*—In order to assist the Civil Defence Committee, a technical sub-committee on Civil Defence was set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs with a whole-time Secretary and nucleus staff to draw up plans for Civil Defence for the whole of India and to keep them up-to-date from time to time. The Technical Sub-Committee is now engaged in preparing paper plans.

(2) The Government of India have since accepted the recommendation of the Expert Committee to set up a Central Fire Fighting Institution for training of officers and instructors (Civilians and Defence Services personnel) in up-to-date methods of fire-fighting and it is hoped that the proposed Institution will start functioning shortly.

34. *Proclamation of Emergency in the State of Punjab.*—In June 1951, the President on the report of the Governor of Punjab that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the State of Punjab could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, issued a Proclamation of Emergency assuming to himself the powers of the Government of Punjab. This Proclamation was approved by Parliament by a resolution passed at its meeting held on the 9th August 1951. As the period of validity of the Proclamation expired on 8th February 1952 and as it was not expected that the new Government in the Punjab would be formed before April next, the continuance in force of the Proclamation was approved by Parliament by a further resolution passed at its meeting on 6th February 1952.

35. *Mercy Petitions*.—Under Article 72 (c) of the Constitution the President has powers to suspend or commute the sentence of death passed in the territory of India. 210 petitions for mercy were received from condemned prisoners during the year. The President commuted the sentence of death to transportation for life in 87 cases and in one case to 10 years rigorous imprisonment. The other petitions were rejected.

#### CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS.

36. *Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court at Delhi*.—There has been a long standing demand of the citizens of Delhi for the setting up of a Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court at Delhi. Arrangements have been made for the opening of the Circuit Bench on the 25th February this year.

37. *Extension of Laws to Delhi and Ajmer*.—The following laws were extended to the States of Delhi and Ajmer under Section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950, during the period under review:—

Sr. No.	Name of the Act.	State to which extended.	Object of legislation.
1.	The Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act, 1950.	Delhi	To provide for security of tenure for at least 4 years to tenants at will.
2.	The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentations) Act, 1948.	Delhi	To provide for the compulsory consolidation of Agricultural holdings and preventing the fragmentation of agricultural holdings.
3.	The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941.	Delhi	To provide for addition to revenues of Delhi and for this purpose to impose a general tax on the sales of goods.
4.	The Court Fees (East Punjab Amendment) Act, 1949.	Delhi	To provide for additional revenues for the State and for this purpose to enhance the rates of court fees and stamp duties on certain documents.
5.	The Indian Stamp (East Punjab Amendment) Act, 1949.	Delhi	
6.	The U. P. Village Abadi Act, 1948.	Delhi	To regulate in certain respects the relations between the landlords and the house-owners in village abadis in the State.
7.	The Madras Livestock Improvement Act, 1940.	Delhi	To provide for the improvement in the livestock in the State of Delhi.
8.	The East Punjab Tractor Cultivation (Recovery of Charges) Act, 1949.	Delhi	To provide for the cultivation of certain areas by means of tractors provided by Government and for the recovery of charges in respect of such cultivation.
9.	The East Punjab Agricultural Pests Diseases and Noxious Weeds Act, 1949.	Delhi & Ajmer.	To provide for the prevention of the introduction, spread and re-appearance of insect pests, plant diseases and noxious weeds injurious to crops, plants and trees.
10.	The East Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1949.	Delhi	To provide for the use of pure and certified seeds and seedlings of the improved varieties of crops.
11.	The East Punjab Reclamation of Lands Act, 1949.	Delhi	To provide for the reclamation of lands in certain areas.
12.	The Madras Habitual Offenders Act, 1948.	Delhi & Ajmer.	To make provision for restricting the movements of habitual offenders for requiring them to report themselves and for placing them in settlements.

38. *Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*—(1) *Rehabilitation of Displaced Personnel.*—During 1951, 78 displaced families were sent to the Andamans. The concessions sanctioned for them were as follows:—

- (i) A building plot measuring .33 acre for each family.
- (ii) An *ad hoc* lump sum maintenance allowance 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.

Some of these families were later allowed to settle as Agriculturists and were given agricultural land.

(2) *Five-Year Plan for Development and Colonization of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*—Government have approved of a Five-Year Plan of development in the Islands. The plan envisages clearing of 20,000 acres of forest land in the Andamans through the agency of the Andamans Forest Department. This land will be cleared of all tree growth and uprooted of stumps, *i.e.*, made absolutely clear for cultivation. The land so cleared would be made available for paddy cultivation to about 4,000 agriculturist families (20,000 Indian Nationals) for settlement in the course of 5 years in the Andamans. In addition to the 20,000 acres of cleared paddy land, a similar extent of hilly land would be made available to the settlers. The settlement would be on a co-operative and not on an individual basis.

The total cost of the scheme, *i.e.*, both disafforestation and development, *viz.*, opening of roads, schools, etc., is expected to be Rs. 403 lakhs and the anticipated revenue Rs. 380 lakhs thus entailing a net outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs over 5 years. These figures are exclusive of recoverable advances of Rs. 80 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per family.

Work on the scheme is expected to start in the near future, as soon as certain procedural formalities have been complied with.

(3) *Advisory Council.*—A new Advisory Council for the Andamans was set up to assist the Chief Commissioner in the discharge of his administrative functions.

(4) *Documentary film on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*—At the request of Ministry of Home Affairs the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting sent a Film Unit to the Islands. The Unit produced a Documentary Film depicting life in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Film was released for general publicity.

(5) *Improvement of livestock and reorganisation of Dairy Farm.*—Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and Dr. Kothavalla, Director of the Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, paid a visit to the Andamans. As a result of their visit steps are being taken to reorganise the Dairy Farm and improve the livestock position in the Islands. A post of Livestock Officer has been sanctioned and it will be filled shortly.

(6) *Laws and Regulations.*—(i) In order to put a stop to public gambling in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a Regulation known as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Public Gambling Regulation, 1951 (II of 1951), was brought into force on the 17th December, 1951.

(ii) No tax has so far been levied on public entertainments in the Andamans and Nicobar Islands. It was decided that such a tax should be imposed and a Regulation was accordingly promulgated with effect from the first of March, 1952.

(iii) The jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court has been extended to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with effect from the 1st April, 1951.

(7) *Lease of North Andamans Forests.*—The North Andamans forests have been leased out to Messrs. P. C. Ray and Company. The lessee are reported to be making arrangements to ship labourers, elephants and the necessary equipment to the North Andamans for starting operations in the forests.

(8) *Police Wireless Stations.*—A Police outpost and Wireless Station were established in Great Nicobar in February 1951. In April 1951 a Police Wireless Station was established in the Table Islands. The Police Wireless network has been completed for the present. It extends from Kondal in the south of the Nicobar Islands to Table Island in the extreme north of the Andaman Islands.

(9) *Stand-by set for electric supply scheme.*—A new A.C. plant has since been installed in the Power House at Port Blair. This plant has often to be closed down for clearing its boiler. The old D.C. plant has failed to give satisfactory service as a stand-by set. At the recommendation of the Central Water and Power Commission a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimates for purchase of a suitable plant to serve as a stand-by set.

39. *Constitutional Reforms in the States of Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg.*—Parliament enacted the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, with the object of setting up Councils of Ministers in Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg (and some other Part C States) to aid and advise the Chief Commissioners in the discharge of their executive functions. In pursuance of the provisions of this Act, elections to the proposed Legislative Assemblies have been completed and it is expected that the new set-up will start functioning before the first of April, 1952.

#### CENSUS AND SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

40. *Census.*—(i) The first phase of the 1951 Census, viz., enumeration, was completed during the year according to plan. Enumeration began on the 9th February 1951 and ended on the 1st March 1951. The reference date was the sunrise of the 1st March 1951 and the enumeration which was carried out during the period 9th to 28th February 1951, was brought up to the reference date in a final round of check-up between the 1st and 3rd March 1951. The National Register of Citizens has also been written up in all the States. After enumeration was over second phase of the Census operations began, viz., tabulation. Fifty-two Tabulation Offices were opened in the various States for the processing of data collected at the Census. The processing has been completed in all the States except one, and the States Census Tables are under preparation; in one State the State Tables have already been prepared and in the others the Tables are likely to be completed before the end of this year.

(ii) The provisional figures based on the results of first count of the census enumeration slips for the entire country were placed before the Parliament on the 14th April 1951. These included figures of population—males and females, and also the total displaced persons' population in the various States.

(iii) Shortly after enumeration was over, a Sample Verification of the Census count was undertaken in all the States (except West Bengal, Punjab and Travancore-Cochin) through the agency of State Government officials, most of whom were Magistrates. This is an innovation for the 1951 Census. This verification is intended to ascertain the accuracy of the total Census count at the 1951 Census. The verification has been completed. Tabulating results have also been completed in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa.

(iv) The 1951 Census Publications are likely to be printed and published during the course of the next financial year. They will consist of State Census Reports for each State (or group of States) and all India. Each State Census Report and an India Census Report will be in two parts. The first part will be a report on the results of the Census and the second part will contain the statistical tables. There will also be an all India Census Brochure on each of the following topics:—

- (i) Displaced Persons;
- (ii) Backward Classes;
- (iii) Literacy and Education;
- (iv) Language; and
- (v) Religion.

(v) At this Census arrangements have been made to compile and publish a District Census Handbook for each District separately. The Handbook will contain the prescribed Census Table for the District by Census tracts and also give the population of each village or town-ward in the district together with the analysis of this population by Livelihood Classes. It will also contain any additional Statistics or information of a general nature which the Superintendent of Census Operations of the State has decided to include in it, with the approval of the State Government.

41. *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—(i) In order to gain a first-hand knowledge of the problems of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and also to investigate into the working of the safeguards provided for them in the Constitution, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has toured through the States of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, PEPSU, Punjab, Kutch, Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Assam, Manipur, Vindhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Bombay.

(ii) The Commissioner's annual report for the period ending December 1951, is being submitted to the President shortly.

(iii) A (Regional) Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Assam, West Bengal, Tripura and Manipur has been appointed.

42. *Grants-in-Aid to States for Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution.*—For the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in various Part A and Part B States and for the development of Scheduled Areas therein, grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 1,75,00,000 have been given during the current financial year and a provision of Rs. 1,80,00,000 has been made for this purpose in the next year's Budget. It is also proposed to make a provision of Rs. 24,00,000 to improve the conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Part C States.

## APPENDIX:

*Statement showing the volume of work dealt with by the U.P.S.C. during the year 1951.*

I. *Open Competitive Examinations.*

The Commission conducted 24 different examinations for which 23,000 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:—

Sl. No.	Name of Examination	Number of candidates.	Number of vacancies.	Number of candidates interviewed.
<b>I.—INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE, ETC., SERVICES.</b>				
1.	Indian Administrative and allied Services Examination, 1950.	...	188	799 (from the 13th November 1950 to the 19th February, 1951).
2.	Indian Administrative and allied Services Examination, 1951.	4219	196 (provisionally).	115
3.	Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Final Examination, February, 1951.	35	...	35
4.	Indian Police Service Probationers' Final Examination, June, 1951.	37	...	...
5.	Indian Police Service Probationers' Supplementary Examination, December, 1951.	1	...	...
6.	Indian Administrative Service Probationers' Final Examination, December, 1951.	29	...	29
<b>II.—TECHNICAL SERVICES.</b>				
7.	Special Class Railway Apprentices Test ...	1229	7	180
8.	Survey of India Examination, November, 1951.	430	5 (expected).	...
9.	Engineering Services Examination, December, 1951.	1042	24	...
<b>III.—DEFENCE SERVICES.</b>				
10.	Joint Services Wing Examination, January, 1951.	1972	215	2
11.	Military Wing Examination, February, 1951	1672	135	...
12.	Indian Air Force Examination, April, 1951.	644	75	...
13.	Joint Services Wing Examination, July, 1951.	2102	208	...
14.	Military Wing Examination, July, 1951 ...	1320	75	...
15.	Indian Air Force Examination, July, 1951	777	59	...
16.	Indian Merchant Navy Training Ship, 'Dufferin' Examination, October, 1951.	4	1	...
17.	Indian Air Force Examination, November, 1951.	1704	69	...

Sl. No.	Name of Examination.	Number of candidates.	Number of vacancies.	Number of candidates interviewed.
<b>IV. MINISTERIAL SERVICES.</b>				
18.	Typewriting Test, April, 1951...	97	...	...
19.	Typewriting Test, July, 1951 ...	186	...	...
20.	Special Typewriting Test ...	269	...	...
21.	Quarterly Typewriting Test, October, 1951	188	..	...
22.	Special Typewriting Test, October, 1951 ...	246	...	...
23.	Hindi Reporter Proficiency Test, November, 1951.	2	...	...
24.	Urdu Reporter Proficiency Test, November, 1951.	4	...	...
25.	Assistant Grade Examination, December, 1951.	4101	200	...

II. *Recruitment by interview and selection involving the following steps:*

(a) Scrutiny of the requisitions received for various posts from the Ministries from the point of view of checking up the prescribed qualifications, the pay offered for the post and the possible availability of candidates. All these points sometimes require modification in the light of the actual experience of the Commission. Occasionally recourse has to be taken to personal contacts with eminent persons in the field with a view to obtain the names of suitable and distinguished candidates who would not be available through advertisement.

(b) Recruitment of suitable officers on behalf of foreign Governments. In the year under review the Commission recruited 6 Assistant Surgeons on behalf of Tanganyika Government.

(c) The consideration, before any posts are advertised, of the names of suitable candidates furnished by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment and the Displaced Government Servants Section of the Home Ministry for selection provided, of course, that they are suitable for the post.

(d) The co-option in the Selection Committees of expert advisers not connected with the Ministries concerned for helping the Commission in selecting the candidates for highly technical or specialised posts.

Statement of work done in connection with recruitment by interview and selection.

(a) Requisitions pending from 1950.	177 (involving 670 posts).
(b) Requisitions received during 1951.	339 (involving 664 posts).
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>516 (involving 1334 posts).</b>
(c) Requisitions disposed of during 1951	347 (involving 972 posts).
(d) Balance of requisitions pending on the 31st December, 1951.	169 (involving 302 posts).
Number of applications scrutinised.	12477
Number of candidates interviewed.	2580
Number of candidates recommended for appointment.	437
(e) Number of recruitments undertaken for foreign Governments.	One recruitment involving 6 posts.

- (f) Number of cases where surplus Central Government servants recommended by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment and Displaced Government Servants Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs interviewed without advertisement. 14 cases involving 20 posts. In seven cases involving nine posts candidates were recommended.
- (g) Number of advisers called. 177 official.  
67 non-official.
- (h) Number of cases where candidates got by personal contacts were interviewed. 16 cases involving 17 posts of which 10 cases involving 11 posts were successful.

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

Subject.	Number of cases.	Number of officers involved.
1. Appointment and <i>ad hoc</i> Promotions ...	412	766
2. Emergency Recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service.	49	148
3. Extension of Service ... ..	31	31
4. Regularisation of temporary appointments	13	799
5. Quasi-permanency ... ..	71	1823
6. Disciplinary cases... ..	56	56
7. Domicile ... ..	20	20
8. Recruitment Rules ... ..	51	...
9. Extraordinary injury pensions ...	204	204
10. Miscellaneous cases ... ..	266	...

In connection with promotions by selection the Commission deputed their representatives to preside over 62 Departmental Promotion Committees. This entailed 68 sittings of the Committees. In addition the representative of the Commission associated himself with 10 cases where the Departmental Promotion Committee arrived at findings by circulation of papers. In all, the total number of officers considered was 8,842.

The interviews and sittings of the Special Recruitment Board involved the consideration of the cases of 2,260 candidates over a period of 147 working days of the Chairman and one Member of the Commission.