

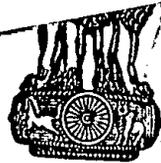
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THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

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INTRODUCTORY

The Ministry of Home Affairs continues to be concerned mainly with two broad groups of subjects, the first group relating to the Public Services and the second to Public Security.

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 Ministries 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 service generally. This is subject, in respect of matters which have a financial bearing, to the responsibility of the Ministry of Finance. As regards the **All-India Services—which are organised and maintained jointly on behalf of the Central and State Governments—the Home Ministry is responsible not only for matters of a general nature, but also for their detailed application to individual cases.** An account of the activities of the Ministry relating to Public Services is given in Sections A to E.

So far as the second group is concerned, the constitutional responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in centrally administered areas vests in the Central Government but since the bringing into force of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951 there has been in practice greater devolution of authority. In Parts A and B States, however, the primary responsibility lies on the States themselves and the Government of India play only an advisory and co-ordinating role; 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 this field is of a highly secret character, and does not lend itself to publicity through an annual report. Section F gives a bare recital of some of the major problems that were dealt with in the Political Section during the year under review.

There are also certain other subjects of general public interest dealt with in the Ministry such as President's and Governors' allowances and privileges, salaries and allowances of Ministers of the Union, Warrant of Precedence, National Flag of India, President's and Governors' Flags, National Anthem, Coat of Arms, Census and the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Part C States.

The Ministry of States was merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 10th January, 1955. The activities of the Ministry of States during the period April to December, 1954 are described in Vol. II.

PART I—PUBLIC SERVICES

SECTION A—ALL-INDIA SERVICES

1. *Manning of Senior Posts Under The Central Government.*—The Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre Scheme, which was referred to in the last annual Report, was reconsidered in April 1954 by a Conference of Chief Secretaries. The scheme was re-examined on the basis of the Chief Secretaries' recommendations and in the light of the increased manpower requirements of the Central Government on account of the successive development plans. It has now been decided that, while as many I.A.S. officers as are available from the State Governments should be obtained on deputation to the Centre, there should be no Central cadre of the I.A.S. as such. The senior posts at the Centre should be filled from the following sources:

- (1) Officers on deputation from the State cadres of the I.A.S.
- (2) Officers on deputation from certain specified Central Services, Class I.
- (3) Officers from the Selection Grade of the Central Secretariat Service, and
- (4) Officers recruited direct on the basis of their specialised qualifications and experience outside Government.

It has also been decided that a Central Administrative Pool of Officers divided into two branches—

- (a) the Economic Branch, and
- (b) the General Branch

should be constituted from among the officers drawn from the sources referred to above. The constitution of such a pool of officers earmarked for service at the Centre was considered necessary in view of the increasing need for specialisation in Central posts.

◆ Preliminary steps have already been taken to enlarge the State cadres of the I.A.S. in order that larger numbers of I.A.S. officers are available for service at the Centre. The State Governments have agreed to their deputation quotas for the Centre in their respective cadres being increased, and a programme of increased recruitment on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held by the U.P.S.C. has been prepared.

2. Rules and Regulations under the All-India Services Act, 1951.— As mentioned in para. 5 of the Report for 1953-54, a Conference of Chief Secretaries was held in April 1954. The following 15 sets of Rules have been finalised in the light of the decisions taken at the Conference and have been promulgated:

1. I.A.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954;
2. I.P.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954;
3. I.A.S. (Probation) Rules, 1954;
4. I.P.S. (Probation) Rules, 1954;
5. I.A.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954;
6. I.P.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954;
7. I.A.S. (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954;
8. I.P.S. (Regulation of Seniority) Rules, 1954;
9. All-India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1954;
10. I.A.S. (Pay) Rules, 1954;
11. I.P.S. (Pay) Rules, 1954;
12. All-India Services (Travelling Allowances) Rules, 1954.
13. All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954;
14. All India Services (Compensatory Allowance) Rules, 1954; and
15. Indian Police Service (Uniform) Rules, 1954.

In addition to the foregoing rules the following regulations have also been finalised and are ready for issue:

- (i) I.A.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations;
- (ii) I.P.S. (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations;
- (iii) I.A.S. (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations;
- (iv) I.P.S. (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Regulations;
- (v) I.A.S. (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations;
- and
- (vi) I.P.S. (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations.

The following sets of rules are being redrafted in the light of the discussions at the Conference and are expected to be issued shortly:

- (i) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules;
- (ii) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, and
- (iii) The All India Services (Leave) Rules.

(2) With the increasing activities of Government, the demand for officers of the rank of Under Secretaries has increased considerably. It has, therefore, been decided to reinforce Grade I of the Service. The Union Public Service Commission have been requested to make selections from amongst officers who are holding executive posts under the Central Government other than the officers already appointed to the Service. It has also been decided to obtain the services of certain number of officers of States Civil Service for appointment as Under Secretaries at the Centre on tenure basis.

(3) The Gradation Lists for officers of Grades I to III referred to in last year's Report have since been finalised and published.

(4) The departmental competitive test for promotion to Grade III referred to in last year's Report is expected to be held in May, 1955. As the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Grade III of the Service is still very poor, 5 out of 20 posts to be filled on the results of the test have been ear-marked for them. It is also proposed to recruit 20 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates to Grade III through the U.P.S.C. in addition to their normal quota during the next four years.

Grade IV.—The permanent strength of Grade IV was reviewed and was increased from 1,800 to 2,500 from 1st January, 1954 and appointments to most of the additional vacancies have been made.

During the year under review, appointments to the remaining vacancies in the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants were completed. The constitution of Grade IV including the Regular Temporary Establishment thereof is thus complete. The Assistants in the Central Secretariat and the included Attached Offices, therefore, now form members of a regularly organised Service. In view of this centralisation, it has been decided that promotions to vacancies in the grade of Assistants in all Ministries and included Attached Offices should follow a common order of seniority and that even temporary vacancies should be filled with the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In order to improve the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the U.P.S.C. have been asked to arrange for a special recruitment restricted only to members of these classes. It is proposed to recruit 100 such candidates this year without prejudice to their usual quota in subsequent years.

6. **Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.**—Grade III of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service has been constituted. In accordance with the Stenographers' Service Scheme, those eligible for Grade II (Superintendent's grade) of the Central Secretariat Service have been considered by the Union Public Service Commission. The Commission recommended 27 such officers for this grade. Steps have been taken to implement these recommendations. The stenographers eligible for Grades I and II of the Stenographers' Service are still being considered for these grades by the Commission. The Commission's recommendations are awaited.

7. **Central Secretariat Clerical Service.**—The Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme has been approved by Government and action is being taken to implement it forthwith.

Government have recently considered the representations received from the Central Government Lower Division Clerks for revision of their scale of pay. It was decided that while there was no justification for a revision of the scale as such, the two advance increments which were hitherto admissible to the Lower Division Clerks recruited through the U.P.S.C. should no longer be restricted to clerks who had been so recruited. Since recruitment of Lower Division Clerks through the U.P.S.C. has been held in abeyance since 1947, Government decided to give the benefit of the two advance increments to all Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat and the included Attached Offices who have either been confirmed as such or have put in three years service and are considered suitable for confirmation by the employing Ministries.

8. **Central Services—Appointment to Central and Railway Services.**—The number of persons appointed or proposed to be appointed to various Services (excluding the I.A.S., I.F.S., & I.P.S.) on the results of the Combined Competitive Examination held in 1953 is as follows:—

CLASS I	
Indian Audit & Accounts Service	25
Indian Defence Accounts Service	4
Indian Railway Accounts Service	6
Indian Customs & Excise Service	3
Indian Income-Tax Service, Grade II	30
Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways	9
Indian Postal Service	2
Military Lands and Cantonments Service	1
CLASS II	
Central Secretariat Service, Grade III	5
Indian Income-tax Service, Grade III	5

No candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes qualified at the examination. Only one candidate belonging to a Scheduled Tribe qualified at the examination and he has been allotted to the Indian Customs and Excise Service.

9. **Secretariat Training School.**—The number of officers trained in the School from January, 1954, to December, 1954, both inclusive, are as follows:—

Refresher Courses for Section Officers	213
Direct recruits in the Assistant Superintendent's Grade	10
Two weeks' "special" Refresher Courses for Assistant Superintendents and Assistants who are to appear in the ensuing U.P.S.C. limited competitive examination for promotion to Grade III of the Central Secretariat Service	217
Assistants, who had failed in the U.P.S.C. Typewriting tests, given instructions in typewriting	40
Routine Grade Clerks given instructions in typewriting by modern methods	90
TOTAL	570

The Refresher Courses for Section Officers were also attended by 22 officers belonging to Secretariats of the Governments of Nepal, Jammu & Kashmir and Kutch. These Refresher Courses as well as the course for direct recruits to the Assistant Superintendents' grade were on the same lines as in previous years, and a practical bias was given to the training imparted.

The system of holding tests in the School in typewriting and shorthand for intending candidates from the open-market for Government service which was introduced in August, 1952, at the instance of the Director-General, Resettlement and Employment, has been continued. During the year under report, 3,838 candidates took the tests in typewriting and 1,147 in stenography. Similar tests were also held on behalf of the Delhi State and certain other Government of India offices for 181 persons in typewriting and 632 in shorthand.

SECTION 'C'—OBJECTIVE REVIEW OF STAFF REQUIREMENTS.

10. **Objective examination of organisation.**—The Special Re-organisation Unit of the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs completed, during the year, the review and issued reports on the organisation, work and staff requirements of the Ministries of Transport and Health and their various Attached and

Subordinate offices. The Unit has also completed the examination of the following offices and the reports thereon are being prepared:—

- (1) Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (2) Agriculture Wing of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

In June 1953, it was decided in consultation with the Delhi State Government that a team of officers of the Home and Finance Ministries should examine and advise on economies in the staff of the Delhi State Secretariat consistent with efficiency. Such a team examined the establishment and organisation of the Delhi State Secretariat and submitted their report in June, 1954.

The Unit is engaged at present on a review of the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply and its Attached and Subordinate offices. The Unit has on its future programme the review of the Ministries of External Affairs, N.R. & S.R., and Production and their Attached and Subordinate offices.

As in previous examinations, the examination of new offices disclosed certain administrative and procedural defects, over-staffing and duplication of work for which suitable remedial procedures have been suggested. The recommendations of the Unit have been accepted and implemented in stages in a large measure by the Ministries.

11. Review of Class IV requirements of the house-keeping sections of the Secretariat offices.—The question of securing a reduction in the Class IV strength of the Secretariat offices has been under consideration of Government for some time past. The scale of Class IV staff attached to certain categories of officers and regular Sections was reduced. As no yard-stick could be laid down for fixing the class IV strength of house-keeping Sections in the Secretariat offices (such as Cash and R. & I.), it was decided to appoint a special team of two Under Secretaries, one each from the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Home Affairs, to conduct an on-the-spot review of the existing Class IV strength of such Sections in each Ministry and re-fix the strength on "as required" basis.

This special team commenced its work early in 1954 and has so far completed the review in respect of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Labour, Health, Communications, Education, Defence, Food & Agriculture and Commerce & Industry, and the office of the Director of Inspection (Income-Tax). Reports on some of the Ministries have been issued and the others are in the final stage of issue. In almost all these reports, the recommendations of the Special Team have been agreed to by the Ministries concerned.

In the near future the team will take up the review of the Class IV strength of the house-keeping Sections of the Ministries of I. & P. Transport and Finance and the office of the Press Information Bureau.

SECTION 'D'—OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

12. Government Servants Conduct Rules and Petition Instructions.—Rules of Conduct applicable to Central Government servants which were framed a long time ago had become out of date. Fresh rules called the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955, have been framed in the light of the Constitutional changes and the present-day conditions. These rules are based on the provisions of the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, which were duly laid before and approved by Parliament. They contain provisions *inter alia* for the enforcement of the Government's policy relating to monogamy amongst Government servants and periodical submission of property returns by Government servants. They also make it clear that Government servants should not bring or attempt to bring any political or other outside influence to bear any superior authority to further his interest in service matters. Revised instructions regarding the procedure for submission of representations on service matters to the President have also been issued.

13. Age and fee concessions.—The concessions admissible to displaced persons from Pakistan and the unliberated areas of Jammu & Kashmir which were referred in para. 16 of the Report for 1953-54 have been continued for a further period till the end of December, 1955.

On the recommendation of the Chandernagore Enquiry Committee, Government have decided that for admission to competitive examinations held in English by the U.P.S.C. or any other authority for recruitment to posts under the Government of India (other than in Defence Forces), the upper age limit for candidates from Chandernagore who have been receiving their education through the medium of the French language should be relaxed as follows:—

- (i) Gazetted posts—3 years.
- (ii) Non-gazetted posts—5 years.

These concessions will remain in force for a period of five years.

Certain age concessions for re-entry into service were allowed in 1950 to retrenched Central Government employees. It has been decided that these concessions should continue till the end of December, 1955. The concessions provide that if the actual age of the

person minus the period spent by him in Government service does not exceed the maximum age limit prescribed for a post by more than three years, the retrenched employees would be regarded as eligible. It has further been stipulated that for purely temporary appointments no age limits shall apply.

14. Employment of Non-Indians.—During the year, 86 appointments (including extension of existing appointments) of non-Indian officers on contract to various posts were approved. Most of the posts to which such appointments were made required specialised and technical qualifications or experience.

15. Re-employment of Superannuated Persons and Grant of Extensions of Service.—During the year under review, the re-employment of 506 superannuated officers and the extension of service of 280 other officers have been agreed to. Of these 786 cases of re-employment and extension, 174 related to earlier years and came up for *ex-post-facto* sanction during the year in question.

16. Re-employment assistance to retrenched employees of the Food & Civil Supplies Department in the various States in India.—In view of the fact that a very large number of Government servants in the Rationing and Civil Supplies Department in the various States in India were rendered surplus due to the lifting of controls, the Government of India have agreed to the re-employment on priority basis of these persons through the Employment Exchanges against future vacancies arising under the Central as well as the State Governments on a reciprocal basis. For this purpose, these retrenched employees have been accorded the same priority as is admissible to the Central Government servants who are retrenched due to normal reduction in establishment.

17. Retention of ministerial Government servants beyond the age of 55 years.—Under the existing rules ministerial Government servants who entered permanent Government service before 1st April, 1938, can be retired on their reaching the age of 55 years but are eligible to continue in service till the age of 60 years, if they continue to be efficient. In November, 1952 it was laid down that cases of such ministerial Government servants should be reviewed periodically between the ages of 55 and 60 years to ensure that they are retained in service only if they continue to be efficient. Further instructions have now recently been issued that—

- (a) a high standard of efficiency should be insisted upon for allowing such ministerial Government servants to continue in service beyond the age of 55 years, and the competent authority should consider the case of each

individual on the basis of the standard at periodical review say once a year; and

- (b) an annual medical examination of such ministerial Government servants who satisfy the standard referred to at (a) above should be held to determine their physical fitness and mental alertness, and their continuance in service beyond the age of 55 years should be subject to their being declared physically fit as a result of such an examination.

18. Concessions to ex-T. B. patients.—Government employees who had to give up service because they were suffering from Tuberculosis and have been declared cured and medically fit for Government service may, it has been decided, be taken back in service without the intervention of the Employment Exchanges and in relaxation of the normal age limits. On re-employment in the same post from which they were discharged, the actual previous service rendered by them will be treated as qualifying service for purposes of pension and seniority. In respect of pay, they will be placed in the same position in which they were at the time of their discharge from service. The break itself will not count for any purpose but the service will otherwise be regarded as continuous.

19. Staff Committees.—With a view to foster good relations between Government and their employees, it was decided during the year under review to establish Staff Committees in the Central Secretariat and the Attached Offices. Instructions have issued accordingly and Staff Committees have already been set up in several Ministries. Each Ministry is served by two Staff Committees; one for classes other than Class IV and the other for Class IV employees. Representatives of the staff on each of these committees are elected by the members of the staff concerned while Government is represented by officials nominated by the Ministry. The objects and functions of the Committees include consideration of suggestions for improving the standard of work, providing the members of staff a machinery for making their points of view known to Government on matters affecting their conditions of service and to provide means of personal contacts between officers and staff with a view to develop cordial relations between them and to encourage them to take keener interest in their work. Model instructions for the constitution of staff Committees have been circulated to all concerned. If the system of Staff Committees proves successful in the Central Secretariat and its Attached Offices, the question of its extension to other Central Government offices will be considered

20. Check on subversive influences among Public Servants.—A reference was made in Part I, Section 'D', paragraph 15 of the last

year's Report in regard to the issue of revised Central Civil Services (Safeguarding of National Security) Rules, 1953, and the procedural instructions ancillary thereto:

The following table gives the comparative figures of cases relating to action taken under the Security Rules during 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954.—

	1951	1952	1953	1954
1. Total number of cases referred to the Committee of Advisers	10	1	4	5
2. Cases in which termination of services or compulsory retirement under the rules was recommended by the Committee	6	1	3	4
3. Cases in which the Committee recommended dropping of the proceedings but desired that the employees concerned should be given a warning or should be transferred to a station where he would be innocuous	3	..	1	1
4. Cases in which on the ground of lack of sufficient evidence, the Committee recommended that the proceedings might be dropped	1	..	..	..

These figures relate to Central Government servants other than Railway employees. There is a separate set of corresponding rules for the Railway employees which are administered by the Ministry of Railways.

21. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—The representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under Government has continued to receive close attention. A separate Section has since been created in the Ministry to scrutinise the returns submitted by the appointing authorities and to ensure that all possible attempts are made by them to give due representation to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 100 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe graduates will be recruited as Assistants on the basis of a test to be held by the U.P.S.C. in 1955 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates only.

22. Displaced Government Servants and Ex-Burma Employees.—In the year 1954 some further concessions were extended to displaced Government servants *viz.*,

(i) Representations were received from displaced Government servants and their Associations for exempting them from various departmental examinations. It has now been decided that exemp-

tions in passing departmental examinations may be allowed by the Heads of Departments in the following cases:—

- (a) Those displaced Government servants who were above 45 years of age on 1st January, 1953, where typing tests have been prescribed for confirmation as Lower Division Clerks;
- (b) Those displaced Government servants who were holding permanent 'analogous posts' in areas now in Pakistan and have put in at least five years satisfactory service in posts in India in that grade;
- (c) Those displaced Government servants who were not permanent in Pakistan but had put in 15 years' service in Pakistan, and have put in 5 years' service in India in 'analogous posts' in India;
- (d) Those displaced Government servants who are above 50 years in age and had put in 15 years service in Pakistan in permanent/temporary capacity in posts which are not 'analogous' to the posts in which they have been appointed in India, provided that they have put in 5 years' service in India and their record of service in India has been above the average.

(ii) Orders have been issued that breaks in the service of displaced permanent Government servants should be condoned for purposes of grant of pension provided these breaks were caused by circumstances beyond their control, e.g., retrenchment, etc.

(iii) Several service records of the displaced Government servants contain entries made by the Pakistan Government that services of the persons concerned were terminated due to various reasons. It has been decided that entries made therein to the effect that they had been removed, discharged or dismissed from service at the time of migration to India or that they had resigned their posts before migration to India should be ignored for purposes of their appointment, seniority and fixation of pay.

(iv) Orders have also been issued that displaced Government servants who opted for India and who were provisionally permanent in Pakistan should be deemed to be provisionally permanent in a corresponding grade in India and for this purpose supernumerary posts should be created for them.

It has also been decided to create supernumerary posts for displaced Government servants who opted for India and who were

probationers in Pakistan in the grades in which they were on probation in Pakistan and to treat them as having been confirmed therein subject to the condition that their work has been satisfactory.

(v) Heads of Departments have been authorised to relax the age limit for confirmation of ex-Indian employees of the Government of Burma who have been re-employed.

(vi) In para. 17 of last year's report it was stated that Government of India had decided to grant 60 per cent. of the full pension to displaced Government servants from Sind and N.W.F.P. The Government of Punjab have also issued similar orders for the grant of provisional pension to the extent of 50 per cent. Other State Governments have been requested again to consider taking similar action with regard to displaced Government servants employed under them.

SECTION E—UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

23 (1) During the year under review, the Commission's strength was one Chairman and five Members instead of six. The post vacated by Shri G. C. Chatterjee on the 1st November, 1953 remained unfilled.

(2) The volume of work in the Commission's office continued to increase and in order to cope with the work, additional staff has been sanctioned, including two Deputy Secretaries and two Under Secretaries. Figures giving an indication of the volume of work done by the Commission in 1954 will be found in Appendix.

(3) In order to expedite consultation with the Commission as well as to enable a better understanding between the Commission and the administrative authorities of each other's point of view, it has been decided that the method of personal discussion should be followed to the maximum extent possible. The Establishment Officer will, where necessary, function as the Liaison Officer and assist in the deliberations. This procedure has been found useful in several cases where urgent action was needed.

PART II—PUBLIC SECURITY

SECTION F—POLITICAL

24. Review of the Working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, and Extension of its Life up to the 31st December, 1957.—The Preventive Detention Act, 1950, was due to expire on the 31st December, 1954. As experience in the working of the Act had shown that this legislation had proved an effective instrument in the maintenance of law and order, the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments came to the conclusion that it was essential that the powers conferred by the Act should be continued. It was also decided that instead of going to Parliament year after year for this purpose, the life of the Act should be extended for three years beyond the 31st December, 1954, which would incidentally enable the re-examination of the Act by Parliament after the General Elections of 1956-57. An amending Bill entitled "the Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, 1954" was accordingly introduced in Parliament on the 23rd November, 1954, and was passed on the 18th December, 1954. The Bill received the assent of the President on the 24th December, 1954.

(2) It is proposed to review the position in regard to the working of the Act every year by bringing forward an appropriate Resolution for the purpose.

25. Untouchability (Offences), Bill.—In the Report for 1953-54 it was stated that the Untouchability (Offences) Bill, 1953, was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 26th December, 1953. This Bill was introduced in the House of the People (now Lok Sabha) on the 15th March, 1954. During the September 1954 Session of Parliament, Motions were adopted in both Houses of Parliament that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses for the purpose of making a report by the end of the first week of the next Session. The Committee submitted its report to Parliament on the 3rd December, 1954.

SECTION G—POLICE ESTABLISHMENT AND CONNECTED MATTERS, ADMINISTRATION OF ARMS ACT AND RULES.

26. Strength of the Police in Part 'A' States and States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—There has been a slight decrease in the strength of the Police forces of a few States, namely Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The following Table shows the sanctioned strength of police in Part 'A' States and also in the States of Ajmer, Coorg,

Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands at the end of the year 1952 and 1953:—

State	Sanctioned strength of police					
	As on 31-12-52			As on 31-12-53		
	Armed	Unarmed	Total	Armed	Unarmed	Total
Assam	5,687	5,535	11,222	6,902	5,892	12,794
Bihar	13,176	16,150	29,326	13,119	16,331	29,450
Bombay	25,251	38,215	63,466	25,278	38,436	63,714
Madhya Pradesh	4,179	16,465	20,644	3,474	16,704	20,178
Madras	16,826	36,705	53,531	10,076	22,258	32,334
Orissa	4,566	7,659	12,225	4,472	7,332	11,804
Punjab	20,609	757	21,366	14,859	767	15,626
U.P.	21,990	36,530	58,520	21,506	36,031	57,537
West Bengal	16,784	29,075	45,859	16,781	29,203	45,984
Ajmer	616	957	1,573	616	960	1,576
Coorg	217	..	217	219	..	219
Delhi	2,452	5,572	8,024	6,005	4,017	10,022
Andamans	189	331	520	193	369	562
Andhra* . . . . .	..	..	..	6,513	13,470	19,983

*Figures not available.

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

27. **Home Guards and Analogous Forces.**—Comparative figures of the strength of trained Home Guards and analogous forces as on 31st December, 1952 and 31st December, 1953 are given below.—

	1952	1953
1. Bihar	3,562	4,134
2. Madhya Pradesh	12,121	13,412
3. Bombay	4,37,789	5,10,201
4. West Bengal	11,587	13,830
5. Uttar Pradesh	6,22,791	6,97,591

28. **Police in the Delhi State.**—The last phases (2nd and 3rd) of the Reorganisation Scheme of the Delhi Police have been implemented.

29. Indian Arms Act and Rules.—The policy of encouraging the establishment of rifle clubs was maintained during the year under review, and it was again impressed on State Governments that they should, as far as possible, extend various facilities to such clubs. The resolution passed by the Lok Sabha regarding the encouragement of rifle training institutions was forwarded to State Governments for guidance.

A Bill to amend the Indian Arms Act was introduced in the Lok Sabha by Shri Patnaik in the last Budget Session. The House, after discussion, adopted a motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. The views of the State Governments on this matter have been received and are being examined.

30. Crossword Puzzles and Prize Competitions.—The views of the State Governments on the question of controlling crossword puzzles and similar competitions were invited sometime ago. Replies have been received and the matter is being examined further with a view to enacting suitable legislation.

31. Delhi Special Police Establishment.—The Delhi Special Police Establishment has continued to do useful work.

	1953	1954
1. No. of cases registered	376	387
2. No. of cases sent up for trial	176	173
(i) Convictions	82	98
(ii) Acquittals	79	112
(iii) Otherwise disposed of in Courts	9	12
(iv) Pending trial	305	255
3. No. of cases reported for departmental action	76	80
(i) Punished departmentally	39	28
(ii) Exonerated	27	36
(iii) Pending departmental action	116	111
4. No. of cases under investigation	273	317
5. No. of cases ready for prosecution	13	27
6. No. of cases pending departmental or Government sanction for prosecution	45	11
7. No. of cases dropped	53	31
8. No. of cases transferred to local police	17	2
9. Fines imposed	Rs. 65,810	Rs. 14,34,875

N.B.—The figures at items 2-8 above include cases which were registered prior to 1954. These figures also include cases dealt with by the Enforcement Wing of the Delhi Special Police Establishment during the year. The separate figures of these cases are as follows :—

1. No. of fresh cases registered	60
2. No. of cases sent up for trial	13
(i) Conviction	12
(ii) Acquittals	5
(iii) Otherwise disposed of in Courts	5
(iv) Pending trial	20

	1954
3. Reported for departmental action	9
(i) Punished	1
(ii) Exonerated	1
(iii) Pending departmental action	7
4. No. of cases under investigation	86*
5. No. of cases ready for prosecution	1
6. No. of cases pending departmental sanction for prosecution . . . . .	..
7. No. of cases dropped for want of proof	16
8. No. of cases transferred to local police	1
9. Total Fines imposed	Rs. 5,025

*These also include 8 cases pending with the Legal Branch.

N.B.—The figures at items 2-8 above include cases which were registered prior to 1954.

Cases in which preliminary enquiries were held by the Enforcement Wing of the Delhi Special Police Establishment.

1. Fresh preliminary enquiries registered	134
2. Reported for departmental action	12
3. Dropped	24
4. Preliminary enquiries resulted in the registration of cases	21
5. Under investigation	69
6. Sent up for trial	1
7. Pending trial	1
8. Pending with Public Prosecutor	7

Comparative strengths of the Delhi Special Police Establishment for the years 1953 and 1954 are shown below:—

Posts	1953	1954
Inspector-General	1	1
Assistant Inspector General	1	1
Administrative Officer	1	1
Superintendents of Police	6	6
Deputy Superintendents of Police	13	13
Legal Adviser	1	1
Public Prosecutors	6	5
Inspectors	45	45
Prosecuting Inspectors	11	13
Sub-Inspectors	64	70
Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors	11	11
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	35	33
Head Constables	48	47
Foot Constables	386	388
Ministerial staff	144	153
	773	788

The following additional posts in the Delhi Special Police Establishment were sanctioned to cope with the increasing volume of work in the organisation due to the extension of its jurisdiction to parts 'B' and 'C' States with effect from 1st May, 1954.

Public Prosecutor	I
Deputy Superintendent of Police	I
Prosecuting Inspector	I
Prosecuting Sub-Inspector	I
Foot Constables	30
Senior Clerks	3
Junior Clerks	6
Senior Clerks (Stenos)	3
Daftly	I
Sweeper	I

The staff sanctioned for the Enforcement and Central Recovery Organisation Wing of the Delhi Special Police Establishment is as under:—

	Enforcement	C.R.O.
Superintendent of Police	1	..
Officer on Special Duty	..	1
Deputy Superintendent of Police	3	1
Inspectors of Police	8	2
Sub-Inspectors	1	4
Asssant Sub-Inspectors	..	2
Foot Contables	..	16
Senior Clerks and U.D. Cs.	7	1
Junior Clerks	8	..
Senior Clerks (Stenos)	4	..
	32	27

The cost of the Delhi Special Police Establishment during the financial years 1953-54 and 1954-55 is given below:—

1953-54	1954-55
Rs.	Rs.
23,33,436	25,87,485

32. Jails and Correctional Work.—A draft probation of offenders Bill is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

33. Ex-Criminal Tribes.—The draft "All-India Habitual Offenders Bill" has been circulated to the States for their comments.

34. Suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls.—In 1950 the Government of India ratified an international convention for

the suppression of traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others. A bill called "The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Bill, 1954" has accordingly been introduced in Parliament during its last session to implement the convention.

35. Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless).—Inter-State Police Wireless Stations at Jaipur and Kurnool and a new transmitting station at Delhi came into operation this year. The installation of such stations at Trivendrum and Imphal is under urgent consideration. No. progress could, however, be made in regard to the installation of a wireless station at Chandigarh for lack of proper accommodation. The State Government have been asked to provide the same expeditiously.

36. Intelligence Bureau.—The staff of the Intelligence Bureau has been re-organised as far as possible on the lines indicated in the last year's Report.

It has been decided that a portion of the temporary posts in the Bureau should be made permanent, and details are being worked out.

A decision has been taken to establish a Central Finger Print Bureau, a Central Forensic Laboratory and a Central Detective Training School.

37. Central Police Training College.—This institution continued to do useful work during the year under review. In order to foster and strengthen *esprit de corps*, it has been decided that the Training College should organise an Old Boys Week annually. The first such function was held at Mount Abu in April, 1954.

SECTION H—PRESS

38. Working of the Press Laws.—In Delhi, during the period under review, 58 printers and publishers and 9 keepers of printing presses were warned for violation of the various provisions of the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867. The editor, printer and publisher of a periodical and a keeper of a press were convicted and fined under sections 153A & 295A of the I.P.C. The printer and publisher of a periodical was convicted and fined for having printed his paper at a press not mentioned in the declaration filed by him. The printer and publisher of a periodical was warned for publishing obscene matter. Three printers and publishers and two keepers of printing presses were convicted and fined for violation of various provisions of the Press & Registration of Books Act, 1867. In

Ajmer, the printer and publisher of a paper was ordered to deposit a security of Rs. 200/- under section 7 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951.

39. The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951.—The Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Bill, 1953, extending the life of the principal Act, which was due to expire on the 31st January, 1954, for a further period of two years, was passed by Parliament during its Budget Session, 1954. The Bill received the assent of the President on the 25th March, 1954.

SECTION I—FOREIGNERS

40. Foreign Missionaries.—The policy governing the admission into and treatment in, India of Foreign missionaries has been finalized. According to the new policy foreign missionaries coming as additional members of the mission or in replacement of the existing missionaries will be admitted into India provided they possess outstanding qualifications or specialized experience and Indians are not available for such posts. Missionaries already in India will not ordinarily be disturbed unless they have come to adverse notice. Those who are working in India for a period of five years or more will ordinarily be eligible for readmission and to the grant of 'no objection to return to India' endorsement if they leave the country with the intention of returning to India.

Foreign missions or societies working in India will be required to obtain Government permission before opening a new branch or institution in India.

It has also been decided that Commonwealth missionaries should, like other foreign missionaries, be required to obtain visas for India before proceeding to this country. Necessary amendment to the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, has been made to this effect.

41. Passport Cum Visa System for Travel between India & Ceylon.—It has been decided that with effect from the 1st June 1954, holders of ceylonese national passports should not be permitted to enter India unless their passports are duly endorsed with valid Indian visas. The Indian Passport Rules, 1950, have been amended accordingly.

42. Treatment of Portuguese Indians.—In view of the recent developments in the Portuguese Establishments in India, it has been decided that with effect from the 4th September, 1954 all persons coming from those Establishments should be required to be in possession of permits for entry into India. Necessary

amendments have been made in the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, for this purpose.

It has also been decided that Goanese officials and members of their families should be subject to registration under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, and to the requirement of residential permits under para. 7 of the Foreigners Order, 1948. Other persons have not, for the present, been subjected to these requirements.

43. Extension of the Indian Passport Act, 1920, and the Rules made thereunder to the Former French Establishments in India.—Consequent on the *de facto* transfer of the former French Establishments in India to the Government of India, it has been decided that the entry into these Establishments of persons proceeding from abroad should be regulated under the Indian Passport Act, 1920. The Indian Passport Act, 1920 and the Rules made thereunder have accordingly been extended to these Establishments.

44. Treatment of Tibetans.—Under the Treaty concluded between India and China on Tibet, certain categories of persons travelling between Tibet and India, who were hitherto exempt from the requirement of passports and visas are now to be subjected to this requirement. The question of amending the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, for this purpose is under consideration.

45. Number of Foreigners Granted Visas for India.—According to the information available, 16,760 foreigners were granted visas for India during the year under review. Out of them 3,640 were tourists and 410 missionaries. The principal nationals are—Americans 6412; Germans 1470; Burmese 1087; Japanese 699 and French 617.

46. Number of Registered Foreigners in India.—42,581 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, were reported to be resident in India as on the 1st January, 1954. The principal nationalities are—Chinese 9,110; Afghans 5,454; Tibetans 5,030; Iranians 3,956; Americans 3,517; and German 1,191. These figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years; nationals of Commonwealth countries and foreign diplomats and officials etc. who are not subject to registration, are also not included.

47. International Conferences.—During the year under review delegates from various foreign countries came to India to attend certain international conferences. Particulars of the more impor-

tant of these conferences and countries attending them are indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Conference etc.	Names of countries which participated
1	India Postage Stamps Centenary at Delhi	Canada, Switzerland, U.K. France, Burma, Pakistan, U.S.A., Yugoslavia, U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia and Germany.
2	42nd Session of the Indian Science Congress Association.	Switzerland, U.K., Japan, Pakistan, U.K., U.S.A., Denmark and U.S. S.R.
3	4th World Forestry Congress	Almost all the member countries of the U.N.
4	Seventh Session of the WHO Regional Committee for South East Asia at Delhi.	Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Thailand, Afghanistan, French India, Nepal and Portuguese India.
5	United Nations Seminar on Housing and ECAFE Conference on Material and Building at Delhi.	
6	Third Regional Conference of Statisticians of the ECAFE at Delhi.	Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Japan, Thailand, U.K., Korea, Viet Nam, China and Australia.
7	Symposium on Wind Power and Solar Energy at Delhi.	Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudi-Arabia, Syria and Thailand.
8	Asian Mayors Conference at Calcutta	Do.
9	Asian Lawyers' Conference at Calcutta.	Do.
10	International Seminar on Workers Education at Calcutta.	Do.

In addition to these, (i) Soviet Cultural Delegation and (ii) Chinese Cultural Delegation also visited India during the year under report. The Prime Ministers of the People's Republic of China and Indonesia and the President of Yugoslavia also paid a visit.

48. Recoveries from Foreign Governments.—During the year under review, the Netherlands Government have agreed to reimburse the balance of Rs. 10,74,531 outstanding against them on account of the maintenance and repatriation from India of their internees during the last war. They have made a part-payment of Rs. 4,66,267 out of that amount. Sustained efforts are being made to recover the outstanding dues from other foreign Governments which amount to Rs. 8,91,978.

49. Indian Citizenship Bill.—The draft of the Indian Citizenship Bill has been finalised and it is proposed to introduce it in the ensuing Budget Session of Parliament.

50. **Permanent settlement of Pakistani nationals in India.**—As indicated in last year's report, it was decided, as a result of the Indo-Pakistan Passport Conference, 1953, to grant permission freely to facilitate the reunion of divided families, i.e.,

- (i) where the head of the family is in one country and his wife and/or minor children are in the other; and
- (ii) the head of the family is dead or a divorce has taken place and the wife and/or minor children have no one to support them in that country.

Such facilities have been liberally granted during the year under review including certain persons who had close relatives in India but had been divided on account of the Partition.

51. **Repatriation of Pakistani nationals.**—The practice regarding the repatriation to Pakistan of Pakistani nationals convicted of offences under the Passport rules etc. in consultation with the Pakistan High Commission in India has been continued.

SECTION J—JUDICIAL

52. **Legislation enacted.**—During the period under review the following measures were passed by Parliament:

(1) *The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.*—This Act regulates conditions of service of Judges of High Courts in Part A States in respect of leave, pension, travelling allowance etc. It was passed by Parliament and received the assent of the President on 20th May 1954, and published in the *Gazette of India* as Central Act No. 28 of 1954.

(2) *The Absorbed Areas (Laws Act, 1954).*—This Act provides for the application of certain laws to the areas which were formerly known as Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas under the Government of India Act, and which have not been declared Scheduled Areas under the Constitution but were merged in the settled districts. It was passed by Parliament and received the assent of the President on the 30th April 1954, and was published in the *Gazette of India* as Central Act, No. 20 of 1954.

(3) *The Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments Assimilation of Laws Act, 1954.*—This Act provides for the application of certain laws relating to matters in the Union and Concurrent Lists, in force in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District to the area of Shillong (Rifle Range and Umlong) Cantonments.

(4) Under the powers conferred by the Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1954 (45 of 1954) the following laws were enacted by the President:—

S. No.	Name of Act	Object of the Legislation
1	The Indian Bar Councils (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1954, No. 7 of 1954.	To amend the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 in its application to the State of Andhra for the establishment of a Bar Council for the new Andhra State and to enable the Advocate General, Andhra to be the ex-officio Chairman of the Bar Council, as in Madras.
2	Shri Venkateswara University (Amendment) Act., 1954, No. 8 of 1954.	To replace Sri Venkateswara University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance II of 1954), making a provision for the Chief Justice of the Andhra High Court to be the Chancellor.
3	The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1954, No. 9 of 1954.	To replace the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Andhra Amendment) Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance VII of 1954) in order to extend the life of the Act up to the 7th October 1956.
4	The Societies Registration (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1954, No. 10 of 1954.	To replace the Societies Registration (Andhra Amendment) Ordinance 1954 (Andhra Ordinance V of 1954) providing for the administration of the Act by the Inspector-General of Registration instead of by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
5	The Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers & Goods) Andhra Amendment Act, 1954, No. 11 of 1954.	To replace the Madras Motor Vehicle (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Andhra Amendment Ordinance, 1954 (Andhra Ordinance III of 1954) omitting the proviso to section 3 of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952.
6	The Andhra Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1954, No. 12 of 1954.	To replace the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXVII of 1949) for preventing indiscriminate destruction of private forests and interference with customary and prescriptive rights therein and for certain other purposes.
7	The Andhra Christian Marriage Validation Act, 1954, No. 13 of 1954.	To validate the marriage of Sri Axel Hugo Johansson and Srimathi Carol Belle Brown.
8	The Andhra Inam Tenants Protection Act, 1954, No. 14 of 1954.	To replace the Andhra Tenants Protection Ordinance 1954 (Andhra Ordinance IV of 1954), which provided for the temporary protection of certain classes of tenants in the State of Andhra.
9	The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Andhra Second Amendment Act, 1954, No. 15 of 1954.	To replace the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Andhra Second Amendment Ordinance 1954 (Andhra Ordinance VI of 1954) which extended the duration of the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1953.

53. Legislation pending before Parliament.

The Prisoners (Attendance in Courts) Bill, 1953.—This Bill was introduced in Parliament on the 17th December 1953. It is intended to provide for the attendance of Prisoners in Courts and for obtaining their evidence therein. Part IX of the Prisoners Act, 1900, deals with the attendance of Prisoners and obtaining their evidence in courts. Some of the provisions in this Act for securing the attendance of a prisoner in court to give evidence or to stand his trial, are cumbersome, and result in avoidable delay in the trial of criminal cases, and in needless detention of prisoners who are already under trial. The Bill seeks to simplify the procedure and is still pending in the Lok Sabha.

54. **Extension of laws to Delhi and Ajmer.**—The following law was extended to the State of Delhi under section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950.

S. No.	Name of the Act	Object of Legislation
1	The Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946.	To provide for the extension of the Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946, as extended to Delhi for another year.

55. **Judicial Reforms in India.**—The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1954, as reported by the Joint Committee was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 8th December 1954. The Bill is now pending before the Rajya Sabha who may deal with it in the current session. It is intended to bring the Act into force as early as possible after it is passed by both the Houses of Parliament.

It may be recalled that the Bill was referred to the Joint Committee "with instructions to suggest and recommend amendments to any other sections of the Code not covered by the Bill, if in the opinion of the said committee such amendments are necessary". Many new Amendments, received both from the State Governments and the public at large, were thus placed before the Joint Committee for its consideration. The Committee, however, recommended that as some of these amendments raised important issues, it would be preferable if the Government of India took adequate steps to elicit public opinion thereon and bring before the House, if need be, another Amending Bill as far as possible within a period of one year. These proposals are accordingly being examined in this Ministry and a separate Bill embodying them may be brought forward in the near future.

The revision of the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act is still under consideration.

PART III—GENERAL

SECTION K—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, CENSUS AND MISCELLANEOUS

56. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**—(i) *Budget*.—A provision of Rs. 1,96,95,000 was made under Grant No. 58-Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the financial year 1954-55. For the financial year 1955-56 a provision of Rs. 2,00,31,000 has been included in the budget estimates. The receipts for the year 1955-56 are expected to amount to Rs. 1,24,16,900.

Colonisation.—A five-year scheme for development and colonisation of the Andamans which was launched in January 1953 was continued during 1954. So far, 533 displaced families (2,083 persons) from West Bengal, 35 families (166 persons) from Travancore-Cochin and 5 families (23 persons) from amongst the Indian evacuees from Burma have been settled under the scheme.

Three schools and three dispensaries have been opened to cater to the needs of the settlers. The Agriculture Department distributed vegetable seeds and short term paddy seed to the newcomers. Three co-operative stores have been formed in the colonisation areas.

During the calendar year 1955, five hundred families, most of whom will be East Bengal displaced agriculturists, are expected to be settled in the Andamans.

(ii) *Communications*.—The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands consist of a number of large and small islands. In order to improve communication between these units a vessel is being purchased at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs.

A bus service, on a small scale, is being started in and around Port Blair in the South Andaman.

The question of establishing an air link between the Indian mainland and the Andamans is also under active consideration.

(iii) *Distinguished Visitor*.—In March 1954 President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, visited Port Blair, different areas of the South Andaman Island and the islands of Car Nicobar and Nancowrie.

(iv) *Supply*.—Adequate stocks of wheat, rice and other commodities were maintained in the Islands by imports on Government account and by local traders. Rice and other cereals have been derationed but price controls continue.

(v) *Medical and Public Health*.—A van fitted up as a travelling dispensary went from Port Blair to villages upto 15 miles distance twice a week. A Lady Health Visitor was appointed to attend to antenatal and postnatal cases.

The Andamans Administration hopes shortly to procure a motor launch under the Colombo Plan which will be fitted up as a mobile dispensary.

(vi) *Judicial*.—In the middle of February 1954 Chief Justice P. B. Chakravartti and Justice S. N. Guha Ray of the Calcutta High Court held the first Circuit Court Session in the Andaman Islands.

57. *Census*.—(i) *Census, 1951*.—The work connected with the Census of 1951 was carried out by the office of the Registrar General under this Ministry. Shri R. A. Gopaldaswami, Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India reverted to Madras in June, 1953 and since then the work is being carried on by the Deputy Registrar General. The bulk of the work connected with the Census had been finished by the end of the previous year.

(ii) *1951 Census Reports*.—The plan of the 1951 Census involves the printing and publication of a library of about 400 volumes consisting of

- (a) All-India Brochures
- (b) All-India Studies
- (c) All-India and State Reports
- (d) District Census Handbooks; and
- (e) Miscellaneous State publications.

Of these, the first three categories are to be published by the Government of India while the remaining two categories are to be published by the State Governments.

All the 14 All-India Brochures planned except one, have been published. This last one is in the press and is expected to be released in March, 1955.

Only one All-India Study has so far been published. Further studies are being planned.

The All-India and State Reports comprise 63 parts. All except 5 of these have been published. The remaining 5 are in the press and are expected to be published very shortly.

Of the District Census Handbooks, about two-thirds have been published. The remainder are expected to be published before the

end of 1955. Their publication involves colossal printing and a number of private presses, in addition to the State Government presses, have been engaged for this work.

Miscellaneous State publications have been issued only by West Bengal and U.P.

(iii) *Special Statistics*.—The work of collecting special statistics for the Backward Classes Commission was completed during the year. Collection of statistics of linguistic distribution by villages in the border taluqs/thanas of India was ordered during the year and offices of the Census Superintendents had to be re-opened in several States for carrying out this work.

(iv) *World Population Conference*.—India participated in the World Population Conference held in August-September, 1954 at Rome. Eleven persons from India, including two officials, attended the Conference.

(v) *Improvement of Population Data*.—It has been decided to continue the office of the Registrar General and to entrust it with the work of 'Improvement of Population'. Details of the scheme of work are under consideration and it is hoped that work on the new Scheme will start in 1955-56.

58. Grants-in-aid to States for Development Schemes under Article 275 of the Constitution.—In the First Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 579 lakhs has already been paid to Part A and Part B States and Rs. 44 lakhs to Part C States during the years, 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54. During 1954-55 grants to the extent of Rs. 3,44 lakhs have been sanctioned for Part A and Part B States and Rs. 29 lakhs for Part C States. A provision of Rs. 437 lakhs in respect of Part A and Part B States and of Rs. 48 lakhs for Part C States has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1955-56.

59. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, ex-Criminal Tribes and Other Backward Classes.—A sum of Rs. 4 crores has been earmarked in the First Five Year Plan for the amelioration of the conditions of Backward Classes other than Scheduled Tribes. During the year 1953-54 out of a provision of Rs. 1 crore a sum of Rs. 47 lakhs was paid to the State Governments and certain non-official organisations of all-India status for the schemes relating to the welfare of scheduled castes, (removal of untouchability) (Rs. 18 lakhs), ex-criminal tribes (Rs. 19 lakhs) and other backward classes (Rs. 10 lakhs). The decision to make grants-in-aid for the welfare of Ex-Criminal tribes and other backward classes and for the removal of untouchability was taken in the course of the year 1953-54 and

the sanctions for grants could be issued only from November, 1953, onwards in the case of ex-criminal tribes and December, 1953, onwards in the case of other backward classes and removal of untouchability schemes. The scheme, therefore, operated effectively only for a few months of that year.

During the year 1954-55, out of a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs, grants to the extent of Rs. 99,83,400/- have been made to the State Governments etc. for the above three welfare schemes. A provision of Rs. 160 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1955-56 for the welfare schemes for backward classes other than scheduled tribes.

60. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.—The problems relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes will be dealt with in detail in the annual report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which will be laid before each House of Parliament in due course. No reference to these problems has therefore been included in this report.

61. Backward Classes Commission.—The Backward Classes Commission appointed under Article 340 of the Constitution have completed their work and it is expected that their report will be submitted to Government before the end of the financial year.

62. Andhra State.—Having received a report from the Governor of the State of Andhra that a situation had arisen in which the Government of that State could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, the President issued a Proclamation on the 15th November, 1954, under Article 356 of the Constitution assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of the State of Andhra and all the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State under the Constitution or under any law in force in that State. Elections to the Andhra Legislative Assembly are likely to be over before the 15th March, 1955 and it is expected that the normal Government will be formed before the end of March or early April, 1955.

63. Appointment of Ministers.—Three Cabinet Ministers, 6 Ministers and 2 Deputy Ministers were appointed while 1 Cabinet Minister vacated his office during the period under review.

64. Merger of Ministry of States.—The Ministry of States has been merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from the 10th January, 1955. The merger would result in some economy immediately and further economy later.

65. States Re-organisation Commission.—The States Re-organisation Commission have so far visited 16 States and expect to complete shortly their entire tour programme. It is hoped the Commission will be able to submit their report by the end of June, 1955.

66. Legislation enacted.—The Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1954 was passed enabling the President to make laws for the State of Andhra during the emergency when the administration of the State became the direct responsibility of the Centre.

67. Rules relating to Allowances of Ministers.—Codification of the rules relating to sumptuary and travelling allowances, medical treatment and advances for the purchase of motor-cars etc. to the Ministers has been taken in hand and it is expected that these rules will be ready for being placed before Parliament shortly.

68. Legislation in regard to the allowances etc. of the President.—The proposal to enact legislation required under Art. 59(3) of the Constitution in regard to the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the President is being considered. It is expected to promote necessary legislation during the year 1955.

69. Arrangements of hospitality to Ministers of State Governments coming to Delhi on duty.—A Central Guest House for providing suitable lodging and boarding facilities to the Minister of State Governments visiting Delhi on official business has been set up at the Kotah House, New Delhi.

70. Welfare and Amenities to the Secretariat Staff.—The Secretariat Staff Welfare and Amenities Committee, to which a reference was made in paragraph 64 of the Report for 1952-53 has since been set up. The functions of this Committee are to organise sports, literary, social and recreational activities for the staff of the entire Secretariat so as to promote healthy relations between the various grades of staff. Under the auspices of this Committee, the Central Secretariat Cricket, Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Badminton and Table Tennis Boards have been constituted. These Boards have raised Central Secretariat teams for Cricket, Hockey, Volleyball, which participated in all-India matches. The Central Secretariat Hockey team visited Afghanistan in August, 1954, and participated in the Afghan Jashan (Independence Day Celebrations).

(2) A General Advisory Committee for Canteens has also been set up to look after the working of the Departmental Canteens.

(3) A Welfare Officer has also been appointed whose functions are general supervision of all departmental canteens including the checking of their accounts etc. and organisation of amenities by making arrangements for games and inter-departmental tournaments and for the running of the reading rooms which have been set up for this purpose.

71. Awards.—The designs of the medals prescribed for the awards of “Bharat Ratna” and “Padma Vibhushan” have been changed so as to make them more distinctive and unconventional. The nomenclature of “Padma Vibhushan” award has also been changed so as to do away with the three classes. The awards will now be known as “Padma Vibhushan”, “Padma Bhushan” and “Padma Shri”.

2. During the year under review, the first set of awards were announced on the Independence Day—only six having been announced earlier for special reasons. In future the awards will be announced only once a year viz. on the Republic Day.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the volume of work dealt with by the Union Public Service Commission during the year 1954.

A. Examinations

The Commission conducted 30 different examinations for which 28,825 candidates applied. Details of the names of examinations, the number of candidates who applied for each examination, and the number of candidates who qualified at the written examinations and were interviewed are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of examination	No. of candidates who applied	No. of vacancies	No. of candidates interviewed
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I. Indian Administrative Service etc.</i>				
1	Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination September, 1953	..	184	531
2	Indian Administrative Service Probationers Final Examination, March, 1954	32	..	32
3	Indian Police Service Probationers Re-Examination March, 1954	6	..	..
4	Indian Police Service Probationers Final Examination October, 1954	42	..	..
5	Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination September, 1954	6627	(Complete information not yet known).	182
<i>II. Technical Service</i>				
	Survey of India, Class I & II Examination, December 1953	..	21	37
	Engineering Services Examination, December, 1953	..	71	235

1	2	3	4	5
8 Special Class Railway Apprentices Selection, July 1954		1457	7	155
9 Engineering Services Examination, December, 1954		1032	(Complete information not yet known).	..
10 Survey of India Class I and II Examination, December, 1954		525	9	..
<i>III. Defence Services</i>				
11 Joint Services Wing January, 1954		2421	221	..
12 Military Wing Examination, January, 1954		1488	41	..
13 Indian Air Force Examination, January 1954		1586	23	..
14 Indian Navy Examination, February, 1954		296	12	..
15 Indian Air Force Examination April, 1954		960	20	..
16 Joint Services Wing Examination, June, 1954		2839	231	..
17 Military Wing Examination, June 1954		1918	66	..
18 Indian Navy Examination, July, 1954		394	10	..
19 Indian Navy Examination, December, 1954		385	10	..
20 T.S. "Dufferin" Examination, December 1954		8	5	..
<i>IV. Ministerial Services</i>				
21 Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, January, 1954		196	..	..
22 Typewriting Test for A. F. H. Q. Staff, January 1954		99	..	..
23 Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat Staff, April 1954		234	..	..
24 Typewriting Test for A.F.H.Q. Staff, April 1954		202	..	..
25 Reporters' Proficiency Test, April, 1954		2	..	..
26 Reporters' Proficiency Test, June 1954		2	..	..
27 Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat and Parliament Secretariat Staff, July 1954		242	..	..
28 Typewriting Test for A.F.H.Q. Staff, July 1954		145	..	..
29 Assistants, Grades Examination for Parliament Secretarial Council of States Sectt. and Intelligence Bureau, August 1954		171	(Complete information not yet known).	..
30 Clerks Grade Examination for Parliament Secretariat, Council of States Secretariat and Intelligence Bureau, August, 1954		173	33	..
31 Typewriting Test for Civil Secretariat and Parliament Secretariat, October 1954		268	..	..
32 Typewriting Test for A.F.H.Q. personnel, October, 1954		218	..	..
33 Stenographers' Examination November, 1954		4857	(not yet known).	..
TOTAL		28,825	964 ⁴	1,172

‡The interview of the rest of the candidates for this examination is being conducted in 1955.

II. Recruitment by interview and selection

The following statement shows the work done during the year.

(a) Requisitions pending from 1953	123 (involving 209 posts)
(b) Requisitions received during 1954	659 (involving 1052 posts)
TOTAL	782 (involving 1261 posts)
(c) Requisitions disposed of during 1954 i.e. for which advertisements issued	726 (involving 1178 posts)
(d) Balance of requisitions pending on 31-12-1954	56 (involving 83 posts)
No. of applications received	31,636
No. of candidates interviewed	5,122
No. of candidates recommended for appointment	685
(e) No. of cases where surplus Central Government servants recommended by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment and D.G.S. Section of the Home Ministry were interviewed without advertisement.	10 cases involving recruitment to 11 posts of which in 3 cases involving 3 posts, selection was made from among the candidates interviewed.
(f) Number of advisers	(i) Official 485 (ii) Non-official 355
(g) No. of cases where candidates got by personal contacts were interviewed.	25 cases involving 32 posts, of which 16 cases involving 18 posts have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 cases which are still under consideration.

III. Advice Tendered by Commission

S. No.	Subject	No. of officers involved
1	2	3
1	Temporary appointments (other than Departmental Promotion Committee cases)	1116
2	Confirmation and <i>ad-hoc</i> promotions	124
3	Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service Cases	748
4	Central Secretariat Service cases	107
5	Regularisation of temporary appointments	63
6	Extension of Service cases	10
7	Quasi-permanency	177
8	Disciplinary cases	84
9	Domicile	2
10	Extraordinary pensions	98
11	Ministerial cases	21
12	Seniority cases	161
13	Legal reimbursement cases	39
14	Extension of service return cases	160
15	Miscellaneous cases	100 Cases

In the addition, the Commission was associated with the Departmental Promotion Committees of different Ministries and Offices of the Government of India. The representatives of the Commission presided over 86 sittings of such Committees. In 24 other cases, their views were sought on paper. The total number of officers considered for promotion by both these procedures was 4,782.

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